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Chicago Historical Society.
Report of the quarterly
meeting



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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

PROCEEDINGS

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1888.

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms at 3 p.m., Sunday, January 17, 1888, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting of November 16 and December 6, 1887, were read and approved.

Donations of the published works of Rev. Dr. John M. Wainwright, and of the "Chicago Historical Society," signed by "Alexander Mitchell, Secretary, and George Smith, President," and endorsed by "Stephen H. Hunt," were received from Joseph G. Smith, Esq., and were duly acknowledged.

The following report was made by the Executive Committee:

The following report was made by the Executive Committee:

To THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY: In compliance of the provision of the Constitution, the Executive Committee to make quarterly reports to the Society of all its acts and doings, your Executive Committee beg leave to report:

That since the annual meeting of the Society in November last, they have caused the Society building to be renovated by painting it within and without, have carpeted the principal rooms, and constructed additional shelves in the lower story, to which the surplus books have been removed by this means the Society rooms have been rendered more habitable and commodious, and a better arrangement of the library has been secured.

They have procured insurance to the amount of ten thousand dollars upon the books, paintings, and collections of the Society.

They have caused a careful and thorough examination of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society to be made, and without this offering a proposition to amend the same in accordance therewith, to be voted upon at the quarterly meeting in April next.

They have presented the names and officers of the Society to a number of citizens, and have taken a number of contributions to your Collection on Nominations the names of citizens who are candidates for membership, and have also offered for the use of all members who feel practically excluded from the Society, a number of their copies for use with it. We trust a new

Chicago

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Report

1888-1902

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1888: -

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms at 8 p.m., Tuesday, January 17, 1888, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting of November 16 and December 6, 1887, were read and approved.

Donations of the published works of Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, containing his celebrated interview with Alexander Hamilton after his duel with Aaron Burr; and of a three-dollar bill of the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company," signed by "Alexander Mitchell, Secretary," and "George Smith, President," and endorsed by "Strachan & Scott," were received from Joseph O. Ratter, Esq., and were duly acknowledged.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, showing additions to the library of 67 bound volumes and 157 pamphlets.

The following report was made by the Executive Committee:

CHICAGO, January 17, 1888.

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:--In pursuance of that provision of the Constitution of this Society which requires its Executive Committee to make quarterly reports to the Society of all its acts and doings, your Executive Committee beg leave to report:

That since the annual meeting of the Society in November last, they have caused the Society building to be renovated by painting it within and without, have carpeted the principal room, and constructed additional shelves in the lower story, to which the surplus books have been removed. By this means the Society rooms have been rendered more habitable and commodious, and a better arrangement of the library has been secured.

They have procured insurance to the amount of ten thousand dollars upon the books, paintings, and collections of the Society.

They have caused a careful and thorough examination of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society to be made, and submit this evening a proposition to amend the same in accordance therewith, to be acted upon at the quarterly meeting in April next.

They have presented the aims and objects of the Society to a number of citizens, and have been authorized to submit to year Committee on Nominations the names of thirty-one new candidates for membership. They have also obtained from several old members who had practically retired from the Society, a renewal of their connection with it. So that is not

too much to say that since the annual meeting the number of active members of the Society has been increased one-half.

They have gathered together and arranged from the Society's files a sufficient number of papers and documents to constitute a new volume of the Society's collections, which will shortly be placed in the Society's hands.

They have under very careful consideration the subject of a new Society building, and expect to present at the next quarterly meeting a well-matured plan in reference to it and a sufficient subscription to justify the commencement of its construction.

As a matter of interest to the members of the Society the Committee also report that the trustees of the Gilpin Fund have, by application to the proper court, as required by Mr. Gilpin's will, caused the vacancies in that trusteeship to be filled and the present trustees of that fund, now amounting to eighty-six thousand dollars, are: Augustus H. Burley, Edwin H. Sheldon, Peter L. Yoe, Henry J. Willing, Alexander C. McClurg, and Edward G. Mason.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following names of persons presented for membership who were unanimously elected:

EDSON KEITH, 170 Wabash Avenue,
 ABRAM M. PENCE, Room 45, Borden Block,
 SAMUEL E. BARRETT, 70 LaSalle Street,
 MURRY NELSON, 52 Board-of-Trade Building,
 Mrs. CAROLINE F. CORBIN, 597 Dearborn Avenue,
 AMBROSE CRAMER, The Marquette, 95 Rush Street,
 GEORGE H. WHEELER, 1812 Prairie Avenue,
 JOHN T. LESTER, 21 Pacific Avenue,
 CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, Corn Exchange Bank,
 JOHN C. BLACK, Continental National Bank,
 J. THORN CLARKSON, 6, 166 Randolph Street,
 A. B. PULLMAN, 10, 175 Dearborn Street,
 ORSON SMITH, 41 Bellevue Place,
 A. W. POND, 161 Adams Street,
 CHARLES COUNSELMAN, 240 LaSalle Street,
 WM. M. VANNORTWICK, Batavia, Ill.,
 J. J. P. ODELL, Union National Bank,
 B. M. WILSON, Room 4, 94 Dearborn Street,
 JOHN DEKOVEN, Room 25, 107 Dearborn Street,
 JOSEPH O. RUTTER, Traders' Bank,
 EZRA J. WARNER, 7 Randolph Street,
 JOHN M. CLARK, 201 Lake Street,
 WM. F. DAKER, 240 LaSalle Street,
 HENRY G. MILLER, 94 Washington Street,
 HENRY B. MASON, 40 Dearborn Street,

RALPH E. STARKWEATHER, State Board of Health, Springfield, Ill.
 HUNTINGTON W. JACKSON, Portland Block,
 JOHN G. SHORTALL, 94 Washington Street,
 OWEN F. ALDIS, 65 Portland Block,
 SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Board-of-Trade Building,
 C. NORMAN FAY, 61 Dearborn Street, and
 JONATHAN BOWMAN of Kilbourn City, Wis., as a corresponding member.

The committee appointed October 18, 1887, to investigate the matter of a new building reported in favor of the erection of a commodious fire-proof structure, the raising of from \$60,000 to \$75,000 for this purpose, and that the Executive Committee be requested to take immediate steps to bring about the desired result. The report was signed by Samuel H. Kerfoot, J. H. McVicker, and Sartell Prentice.

The committee appointed at the last annual meeting to examine the condition and the securities of the various funds now invested for the benefit of the Society and to make report upon the same at this meeting, reported as follows:

CHICAGO, January 17, 1888.

EDWARD G. MASON, Esq., President Chicago Historical Society,

Sir:—The undersigned, a committee appointed at the last meeting of the Society "to examine the condition and the securities of the various funds now invested for the benefit of the Society and to make report upon the same at the next regular meeting of the Society," beg leave to report that they have made a personal examination of the securities so held, and find as follows:

HENRY D. GILPIN FUND.

Messrs. Augustus H. Burley and Peter L. Voe have the custody of the securities comprising the Gilpin Fund, for the trustees of said fund, which are deposited in a box rented by them in the Merchant's National Bank safety-deposit vault, and we found in their hands Chicago city bonds amounting, par value, to \$85,000.00, as follows:

60 one-thousand dollar, 7 per-cent bonds,	- - -	\$60,000.00	
1 one-thousand dollar, 6 per-cent bonds,	- - -	1,000.00	
2 fifty-dollar, 4½ per-cent bonds,	- - -	100.00	
3 one-hundred dollar, 4½ per-cent bonds,	- - -	300.00	
4 five-hundred dollar, 4½ per-cent bonds,	- - -	2,000.00	2,400.00
13 one-thousand dollar, 4 per-cent bonds,	- - -	13,000.00	
6 five-hundred dollar, 4 per-cent bonds,	- - -	3,000.00	
32 one-hundred dollar, 4 per-cent bonds,	- - -	3,200.00	
8 fifty-dollar, 4 per-cent bonds,	- - -	400.00	19,600.00
1 one-thousand dollar, 3.65 per-cent bond,	- - -	1,000.00	
13 one-hundred dollar, 3.65 per-cent bonds,	- - -	1,300.00	2,300.00
			\$85,000.00

JONATHAN BURR FUND.

Note of James H. Trowbridge for \$2000, dated June 9, 1884, payable five years after date, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by trust-deed to Edwin H. Sheldon on lot 8, block 3, first division, Riverside, Cook County, Illinois, on which is located a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling. The lot and improvements are worth more than double the amount of the loan.

With the note and trust-deed we found an insurance policy for \$2000, expiring October 15, 1890; also abstract of title and opinion of title certifying that good title was vested in the mortgagor at the time the loan was made.

LUCRETIA POND FUND.

Note of Parker C. Porter and Charles A. Welch for \$8750, dated April 5, 1887, payable semi-annually, secured by trust-deed to Edwin H. Sheldon on lot 11, block 25, Elston addition to Chicago, on which is erected a large building used for manufacturing purposes. The lot with improvements is worth more than double the amount of the loan.

We also found with the note and trust-deed, fire-insurance policies amounting to \$8000, properly assigned, expiring April 29 and 30, 1888. We also found abstract of title and opinion of title certifying that good title rested in mortgagor at the time the loan was made.

Note of Seymour S. Borden for \$4750, dated August 25, 1886, payable five years after date, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, secured by trust-deed to Edwin H. Sheldon on part of lot 1 in James D. Lynch's addition to Hyde Park in the west half of southwest quarter of section 10, 38, 14, on which is erected a two-story frame dwelling. The lot and improvements are worth more than double the amount of the loan. We found with the note and trust-deed fire-insurance policies amounting to \$5000, properly assigned, expiring in 1891. We also found abstract of title and opinion of title certifying that good title rested in the mortgagor at the time the loan was made. The mortgages in this fund aggregate the sum of \$13,500.

All the papers relating to the mortgages are in the custody of Edwin H. Sheldon of Ogden, Sheldon & Co., for the respective committees of the "Jonathan Burr Fund" and "the Lucretia Pond Fund."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. M. BOGUE, { Committee.
HENRY FIELD. }

The Executive Committee submitted a proposition in writing to alter and amend the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, to be acted upon at the next regular meeting.

Prof. Leslie Lewis read an interesting paper upon "Cahokia," the old French and Indian town in southwestern Illinois, for which the thanks of the Society were returned to him, and a copy of the paper requested for publication.

The Society then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 17, 1888:

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms at 8 p.m., Tuesday, April 17, 1888, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the annual meeting of January 17, 1888, were approved.

A donation of an original lottery-ticket, issued in Boston, April, 1767, for the rebuilding of Faneuil Hall, and bearing the autograph signature of John Hancock, was received from Joseph O. Rutter, and duly acknowledged.

The following report was made by the Secretary and Librarian:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

During the last quarter, besides several volumes of unbound newspapers, periodicals, and manuscripts, there have been added to the Society's collection 78 bound volumes and 223 pamphlets by donation and 215 volumes and 8 pamphlets by purchase, making a total of 293 bound volumes and 231 pamphlets.

Among the donations are two volumes of the *National Intelligencer*, for the years from 1808 to 1813 from E. G. Mason; copies of the proceedings and collections of the historical societies of New York, Massachusetts, New-Haven Colonial, California, and Minnesota; History of the Chicago Police, from the author, John G. Flynn; two volumes of "Reports of the Canadian Archives," for the years 1886-7, from Douglas Brymher; a copy of the "Commentaries on the Laws of England," in four volumes, by Sir William Blackstone, reprinted page for page from the first edition of the British copy, at Philadelphia in 1771, from Mr. Julius Rosenthal; also a large number of official reports and records from the various departments in Washington.

From the list of purchases special mention may be made of the following rare and valuable works: M. Bossu's "Voyages," published at Amsterdam, 1769; James Adair's "History of the American Indians," London, 1775; a volume of the "Historical Collections of Ohio," published in 1848; T. Pownall's "Topographical Description of North America," with map, London, 1776; "A Complete Collection of Voyages and Travels," two quarto volumes, John Harris, London, 1744; a copy of the "Laws of the Northwest Territory," with notes; "Historical Sketches of Michigan and the Northwest," containing lectures by Lewis Cass, Henry R. Schoolcraft, and John Biddle, 1834; "Physics and Hydraulics of the Mississippi River," by Capt. A. A. Hum

phreys and Lieut. H. L. Abbott, regarded an authority on that subject; Gilbert Inlay's "Topographical Description of the Western Country," including papers by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hutchins, Patrick Kennedy's journal of a trip up the Illinois River in 1773, treaty with Spain, 1795, etc.—third and best edition, London, 1797; H. M. Brackenridge's "Views of Louisiana," two copies, 1814 and 1817; fac-simile of the great Magna Charta, A.D. 1215.

An interesting addition to the Society's collection of relics and memorials from the battle-fields of the late war, and mineralogical specimens, has been contributed by Rev. Carlos Swift.

An admirable portrait in oil of ex-President Zachary Taylor, a gift to the Society from J. Alden Ellis, has also been received. It was painted by Robert Street at Philadelphia in 1851, from an original picture by himself.

Mrs. Dr. Carr, who has already contributed so largely, has again added to the Society's collections by the presentation of an ancient piano which was purchased in London over a century ago.

Of the 300 odd volumes of pamphlets lately bound, 20 volumes, embracing 700 different papers and subjects, have been catalogued. A separate catalogue of the 500 volumes of Americana has also been carefully prepared for more convenient reference.

The following report was made by the Executive Committee:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

CHICAGO, April 17, 1888.

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In pursuance of that provision of the Constitution of this Society which requires its Executive Committee to make quarterly reports to the Society of all its acts and doings, your Executive Committee beg leave to report:

That since the annual meeting of the Society in January last, they have procured additional insurance to the amount of ten thousand dollars, making a total of twenty thousand dollars upon the books, paintings, and collections of the Society.

They have made a contract for the publication of a new volume of the Society's collections, and placed a part of the material for the same in the printers' hands. The cost of the same will be for the most part defrayed by the income of the Jonathan-Burr Fund.

They have been authorized to submit to your Committee on Nominations the names of eight new candidates for membership.

They have received from the trustees, under the will of Philo Carpenter, the sum of one thousand dollars in full payment of the legacy bequeathed to this Society by the late Philo Carpenter, and have placed the same in the hands of the Treasurer of this Society.

They have appointed a committee to solicit funds for the erection of a

new Society-building, and have already received subscriptions to a considerable amount, which they hope soon to increase.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By EDWARD G. MASON, President.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following names of persons presented for membership who were unanimously elected:

JOHN J. GLESSNER, 95 West Adams Street,

WILLIAM W. KIMBALL, corner State and Jackson Streets,

JOHN B. CARSON, 185 Dearborn Street,

JOHN J. JAMES, 159 LaSalle Street,

JAMES NEVINS HYDE, 240 Wabash Avenue,

C. S. WELLS, 2 Sixteenth Street,

NATHANIEL S. JONES, 1, Board-of-Trade Building,

WILLIAM B. OGDEN, 74 Park Avenue, New-York City as a corresponding member, and

GEORGE H. FERGUS, at his request, was transferred from Associate to Annual-member list.

The proposition in writing to alter and amend the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, submitted by the Executive Committee at the last regular meeting of the Society, was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Wills De Hass read a very instructive paper upon the subject of "Pre-Historic Archeology; the Mound-Builders—their Monuments and Art Remains," illustrating the character and importance of Illinois Antiquities, for which the thanks of the Society were returned to him and a copy of the paper requested for publication.

The Society then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JULY 17, 1888:

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms at 8 p.m., Tuesday, July 17, 1888, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following report was made by the Secretary and Librarian:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

Since the last regular meeting in April there have been added to the Society's Library 107 volumes by purchase, and 196 volumes and 549 pamphlets, by donation. Among those purchased are two finely illustrated folio volumes entitled "Architectural Antiquities of Normandy," London, 1822, a quarto volume of "American Historical and Literary Curiosities," consisting of fac-similes of original documents, and letters of the celebrated men of that period, relating to the Revolution; with a great variety of reliques, antiquities, and modern autographs, including distinguished public men, scientists, and authors. A "Life of Washington" in Latin; D'Anville's "Map of North America," 1755; "Map of Quebec," 1759; Sir Walter Raleigh's "History of the World," London, 1736; Belknap's "American Biography," Boston, 1794; 2 vols. "New-England Biographical Dictionary," by Elliot, Salem, 1809; Allen's "American Historical and Biographical Dictionary," Cambridge, 1809; an English translation of "Bossu's Travels," London, 1771; 15 bound volumes of the "Library Journal;" Cram's "Universal Atlas;" "Labberton's "New Historical Atlas and General History;" Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," 4 vols.; Burke's works, 9 vols.

Among the donations, in addition to liberal contributions from regular correspondents, including valuable Historical-Society publications, public and official documents, and reports, are 49 volumes from Callaghan and Company, 20 volumes from E. Goodman, 15 vols. and 51 pamphlets from Dr. Samuel A. Green of the Massachusetts Historical Society; papers and pamphlets from Hon. John Wentworth, Rev. Luther Stone, Mrs. G. S. Hubbard, Geo. A. Armour, H. E. Sargent, W. P. Baxter, the Secretary, 9 vols.; Geo. E. Woodruff, Joliet, and two bound volumes of the *Chicago Democrat*, beginning with the first number, dated Nov. 26, 1833, and extending to Nov. 2, 1836, from Mrs. Pamela C. Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, the original proprietor—a very valuable contribution.

The Society has also received from I. J. Woodworth, the executor, the following articles bequeathed to it by the late Benjamin Page, formerly a captain in the U.-S. Navy, who died at Sycamore, Nov. 15, 1887, namely: a marine spy-glass, which was used by the father of the decedent, who was also a captain in the U.-S. Navy, in the Revolution; two engravings from paintings by John Trumbull, one of them representing the battle of Bunker Hill, and the other the death of Gen. Montgomery in the attack on Quebec; an ancient pocket-book, containing many interesting old papers, letters, and parchments; among them, instructions for sailing a ship with signals; the captain's log; fragment of Benjamin Page's parole of honor (1779); fac-simile of the coat-of-arms of the Warner family; a singular paper containing the horoscope of Sarah Warner—the signs of the zodiac, and her future, all duly explained; an obituary notice of Martha Washington, dated June 22, 1802; and many other old relics, and manuscripts, which if properly displayed in a case, would make an interesting exhibit.

Twenty-two additional volumes of those lately bound, including biographies, obituaries, etc., have been catalogued since the last meeting, and a special catalogue of histories and biographies, for more convenient reference, nearly completed.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MOSES, *Librarian.*

The Society then listened to a memorial paper on the "Life and Character of the late Philo Carpenter," by Rev. H. L. Hammond, for which the thanks of the Society were returned, and a copy requested for publication.

A bronze bust, of Philo Carpenter, which is said to be an excellent likeness and fine work of art, the gift of his daughters, Mrs. Sarah G. Hildreth of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. Anna A. Cheney of this city, was presented to the Society, and also a photograph of his old homestead.

This was the largest midsummer meeting of the Society for many years, and the proceedings were altogether interesting and enjoyable.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

In addition to works received from kindred institutions the library has been enriched by contributions from the following individuals: Dr. Samuel A. Green, Dr. L. W. Graham, Laura M. Hubbard, Mrs. Caroline R. Bird, Rev. G. L. F. Savage, Knott, McNally & Co., Dr. Curtis G. Hussey, Prof. W. Loomis, Edw. Goodwin, Col. J. H. McVicker, O. W. Ruggles, Hon. Wm. F. DeWolf, Dr. Samuel Willard, Wm. F. Baxter, Col. Lucius H. Marsh, James C. Baker, J. Fletcher Williams, Hon. H. W. Lounsbury, Fred. M. Steele, Rev. C. D. Bradley, Charles W. Darling.

The Society is also indebted to Mrs. Dr. Levi D. Brown for the gift of a set of bank-notes issued by the Bank of Edwardsville in 1819-20, of which bank her father, Judge Theophilus W. Smith, whose portrait hangs on our walls, was once the cashier. They are handsomely mounted, and are supposed to be the only complete collection of the issue extant.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, OCTOBER 16, 1888:

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms at 8 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1888, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The following report was made by the Secretary and Librarian:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The accessions to the library during the last quarter have been 199 volumes and 152 pamphlets, of which but two were purchased. Among the 197 volumes donated are included 104 of public documents, of which 25 relate to the United States, including a costly geological and mineralogical atlas of Leadville; 60, consisting of laws and reports, to Vermont; and 20 to Kansas.

For three of the most valuable works presented, the Society is indebted to the Smithsonian Institute, namely: "Archives of the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro," "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada," and "Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada."

Senator Cullom has added to our collection a large quarto volume entitled "Descriptive Catalogue of Government Publications," also "The War between Chili and Peru," besides other interesting documents.

In addition to works received from kindred societies and civic corporations the library has been enriched by contributions from the following individuals: Dr. Samuel A. Green, Dr. D. W. Graham, Laura M. Hubbard, Mrs. Caroline B. Bird, Rev. G. T. F. Savage, Rand, McNally & Co., Dr. Curtis G. Hussey, Prof. W. Leverett, Edw. Goodman, Col. J. H. McVicker, O. W. Ruggles, Hon. Wm. F. DeWolf, Dr. Samuel Willard, Wm. P. Baxter, Col. Lucius B. Marsh, James C. Beeks, J. Fletcher Williams, Hon. H. W. Leman, Fred. M. Steele, Rev. C. D. Bradley, Charles W. Darling.

The Society is also indebted to Mrs. Dr. Levi D. Boone for the gift of a set of bank-notes issued by the Bank of Edwardsville in 1819-20, of which bank her father, Judge Theophilus W. Smith, whose portrait hangs on our walls, was once the cashier. They are handsomely framed, and are supposed to be the only complete collection of the issue extant.

The Secretary begs leave also to report that the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the Centennial Celebration held at Marietta, Ohio, July 15 to 20, was accepted by the Society, and that at the suggestion of President Mason he attended the great gathering in a representative capacity. In such capacity, at the request of the managers of the celebration, on the day set apart for Illinois, he addressed the assemblage in Centennial Hall in regard to the early history of our own State, and particularly its well-founded claims to preëminence among those commonwealths of the Mississippi Valley which were carved out of the Northwest Territory. At the solicitation of the committee, a summary of his remarks were furnished for publication in the forthcoming report of the historic celebration, the issuance and circulation of which has been assumed by the State of Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MOSES, *Sec'y and Librarian.*

Miss Marie A. Brown of Washington City, entertained the Society by the delivery of an address on "The Norse Discovery of America," which was illustrated by stereopticon views; for which the thanks of the Society were returned.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20, 1888.

THE annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms on Tuesday evening, November 20, 1888, at 8 o'clock, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows: The number of accessions to the library since the last meeting has been 38 volumes, 27 of which were donated; including a copy of the "Lakeside Directory for 1886," and copies of Hurd's and Cothran's "Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1883," from Henry B. Mason; the "Revised Statutes of Illinois of 1874," from Edward G. Mason; "The Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll, by John G. Shea," from Wm. J. Onahan; and "Historic Warwickshire," from Ralph E. Starkweather, M.D. Other individual contributors were T. H. Lewis, Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, Dr. Samuel A. Green, Frank W. Hackett, Rev. S. H. Emery, and Rev. Caleb D. Bradley; 116 pamphlets were also presented.

The accessions of bound volumes during the year have been 1302, and of pamphlets 1813, besides newspapers and periodicals. None of these have as yet been bound. The back numbers of the "Atlantic Monthly," "Harper's," and the "Century" magazines, "Harper's Weekly," and the "Scientific American" have been supplied to date, and arrangements made for their binding.

The fourteen antique portrait-busts of famous men of olden times, purchased by Edwin H. Sheldon, in Italy, last March, and donated by him to the Society, were received on the 17th inst., and have been stored for safe-keeping in the Sibley fire-proof warehouse.

A new pedestal for the bust of Philo Carpenter has been received from his daughter, Mrs. A. A. Cheney.

During the past year, a complete special catalogue of the Society's collection of Americana has been prepared, and kept up to date; also one of history and biography, not yet complete.

An index, comprising several thousand entries, has also been made to one hundred bound volumes of pamphlets.

The documents, reports, and collections, relating to the different states, have been placed in shelves and tiers, each state by itself—an arrangement which is found to be convenient for reference and use.

This Society is now in correspondence with 66 kindred organizations, from many of which valuable exchanges are received.

The number of daily and weekly newspapers and periodicals regularly contributed by publishers is 51.

Four members have died during the past year. In order that the records of the Society may preserve the leading facts relating to the lives of its deceased members, at the suggestion of the president, the following brief necrological minutes have been prepared:

The first to depart was Gen. JOHN LEVERETT THOMPSON, who died at his residence in this city, Jan. 31, 1888. He was born in Plymouth, N. H., Feb. 2, 1835, and after a preparatory course of study, spent two years at Dartmouth and one year at Williams college. After graduating from the Harvard law-school, in 1858, he devoted two years to study in Berlin, Munich, and Paris, and became a resident of Chicago in 1860. When the civil war broke out, he was among the first to enlist, as a private, and through successive grades of distinguished service, reached the rank of brevet brigadier-general. At the close of the war, he returned to Chicago, and resumed the practice of law with the firm of Scammon, McCagg and Fuller. Two years later, he formed a partnership with Norman Williams, which continued until his death. He was a resident-member of this Society for over 20 years. One week before his death he was elected president of the Union-League Club of this city.

His services in the war, at first with Illinois volunteers, and afterward with those of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, were meritorious and brilliant.

Possessed of rare attainments as a scholar, occupying a commanding position at the bar, and of unblemished reputation in private life, he may be said to have been an ideal Christian gentleman.

ALBERT DAVID HAGER was born at Chester, Vt., Nov. 1, 1817. His rudimentary education was limited to that received in the common schools. Having early become interested in the subject of geology, he devoted his special attention to the study of that science; and having been appointed assistant geologist of the State of Vermont, practically supervised the geological survey of that State, the results of which were published under his supervision. In 1870, having become a resident of Missouri, he received the appointment of State geologist, which position he resigned the following year. He removed to Chicago in 1874, soon after which time he was appointed superintendent of the Washingtonian Home. On May 12, 1877, he was elected secretary and librarian of the Chicago Historical Society, a position which he continued to hold until the acceptance of his resignation, Dec. 6, 1887.

As a librarian, Mr. Hager was faithful, diligent, and industrious. He carefully studied what he supposed were the wants of the Society, and was indefatigable in his efforts to accumulate valuable accessions to its stores of relics, pictures, periodicals, pamphlets, and books.

Mr. Hager was the author of a number of papers on scientific and historical subjects, published in newspapers and magazines, which were ably prepared, and attracted wide attention.

His character, which was ruggedly strong, presented not a few anomalies,

resulting from a peculiar temperament and mental constitution. He was pronounced in his feelings and opinions, and candid in their expression. Upon retiring from the office of secretary and librarian, the Society unanimously adopted the following resolution :

"Resolved, That the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, upon the retirement of Prof. Albert D. Hager from the office of secretary and librarian, which he has filled for the past ten years, desires to express to him its full appreciation of the industry and fidelity which he has displayed in the collection and care of its library, and its cordial thanks for all he has done to conserve and advance the interests of the Society."

He died at his home in this city, July 29, 1888.

HENRY CORWITH was born and educated in Connecticut, and removed to Galena in this State in 1834. Here he soon after entered upon a successful business career, which continued through life. Having made many lucrative real-estate investments in Chicago, he became a resident of that city in 1873. He was elected a resident-member of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY in 1883, and it is to him that the Society is indebted for the splendid oil paintings of Ninian Edwards and Daniel P. Cook, which adorn its walls. He died at Geneva Lake, Wis., Sept. 15, 1888, and was buried at his old home in Galena, where he had resided forty years, on Sept. 18th. He lived to the age of 75 years.

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH, enrolled among the life members of this Society, was born in Sandwich, N.H., March 5, 1815, and died in this city, Oct. 16, 1888. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1836, and soon after came West, arriving in the then town of Chicago, Oct. 26, 1836. From that time forward, for half a century, he was one of the most striking figures in the history of this city and the State of Illinois. As editor, mayor of the city, and congressman he occupied a wide and varied field of public service. For many years he manifested great interest in, and took an active part in the proceedings of this Society; and has left on record many valuable contributions to the early history of the city and State.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MOSES, *Sec'y and Librarian.*

The report of the Treasurer was then presented, and the same having been duly audited and approved by the executive committee, is included in their report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE :

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—The amended constitution of the Society, adopted April 17, 1888, makes it the duty of your Executive Committee to make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings. Under the old constitution, quarterly reports were required from this committee, which were accordingly made at the quarterly meetings, in January and April of this year. This report will include some of the same particulars, but it is deemed best by the committee to include in it all of their acts and doings

for the Society year ending with this meeting, and they accordingly beg leave to report:

That since the annual meeting of the Society, in November, 1887, they have had the Society Hall painted within and without, have carpeted the principal room, purchased a new furnace, and had constructed additional book-shelves in the lower story, and have had the library rearranged. They have also procured insurance to the amount of \$20,000 upon the books, paintings, and collections of the Society.

They have received subscriptions to a considerable amount toward the erection of a new Society building on the lot owned by it at the northwest corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street. These, together with the amount believed to be available for this purpose from the Gilpin Fund, aggregate \$55,000, which sum it is hoped soon to increase to an amount sufficient to construct a suitable building. They have obtained designs for such a building from four leading architects in the city; Messrs. W. L. B. Jenney, Henry I. Cobb, J. L. Silsbee, and F. M. Whitehouse, which are placed on exhibition at the Society's hall this evening.

The number of members of the Society, in their several classes, is as follows:

Honorary Life-Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Life-Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Annual Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Corresponding Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Associate-Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243

The number of annual members, paying annual dues to the Society, has been increased during the past year from 57 to 101.

They have made a contract with the Fergus Printing Company for the publication of Volume IV. of the Society's collections, the cost of which will be for the most part defrayed by the accumulated income of the Jonathan-Burr Fund. The volume will contain memoirs and portraits of Gurdon S. Hubbard, Isaac N. Arnold, Elihu B. Washburne, Mark Skinner, Samuel Stone, Pierre Menard, and a large amount of other interesting historical matter relating to "Early Chicago and Illinois." It is now being printed, and copies will shortly be distributed to the members of the Society.

The HENRY D. GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will for that purpose. These trustees are Augustus H. Burley, Edwin H. Sheldon, Peter L. Yoe, Henry J. Willing, Edward G. Mason, and Alexander C. McClurg, and their separate annual report of the condition of that fund will be duly submitted to you.

The PHILO CARPENTER FUND—The executive committee have received from the trustees under the will of Philo Carpenter the sum of one thousand dollars, in full payment of the legacy bequeathed to this Society by the late

Philo Carpenter, and by their direction the treasurer of this Society has invested the same in the purchase of a five-per-cent West-Division Railway Company bond, the income of which they have set aside as a binding fund, each book bound from the proceeds of the same to be marked "Bound from the Philo Carpenter Fund."

The LUCRETIA POND FUND is invested in the same securities as at the time of their last annual report, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the first six months of the year was filed with the secretary, April 17, 1888; and a similar account for the second six months is filed with the secretary today:

Balance on hand April 17, 1888	- - - - -	\$276.20
Receipts for past six months	- - - - -	405.00
Total	- - - - -	\$681.20
Disbursements for past six months	- - - - -	\$331.30
Balance Pond Fund on hand	- - - - -	\$349.90

The JONATHAN BURR FUND.—The amount of income from this fund on		
hand at date of last annual meeting	- - -	\$360.00
Amount received since last annual meeting	- -	120.00
Amount on hand	- - - - -	\$480.00

This amount will be used in defraying the cost of printing the forthcoming Volume IV. of the Society's collections.

The Treasurer's report, submitted at this meeting, shows the total receipts and expenditures of the Society since the last annual meeting. For convenience of reference, and the fuller information of the members, the following detailed statement of the past year's receipts and expenditures is herewith submitted:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at date of last report,	- - -	\$418.75
Dues for past year,	- - - - -	2370.00
Total on general account,	- - - - -	\$2788.85
Legacy from estate of Philo Carpenter,	\$1,000.00	
Interest on bond purchased with Philo-Carpenter legacy,	- - - - - 25.00	
Total on Philo Carpenter legacy account,		1025.00
Total,	- - - - -	\$3813.85

EXPENDITURES:

Salaries:—A. D. Hager as secretary and librarian for November, 1887,	\$83.32	
A. D. Hager, extra salary voted him for Dec., 1887, and Jan. and Feb., 1888,	250.00	333.32
John Moses as secretary and librarian for eleven months, Dec. 1, 1887, to Nov. 1, 1888, at \$83.33 per month,	-	916.63
P. G. Moses as assistant, one month at eight months at \$27.00,	20.00	
	216.00	236.00
Total paid for salaries,	-	1485.95
M. W. Powell & Co., repairs of roof,	46.62	
Chas. Gossage & Co., carpets and mattings,	74.75	
D. Norton, painting,	130.12	
H. C. Johnson, lumber and carpenter work,	148.80	
W. T. Powell, repairs of furnace,	18.25	418.54
Incidental expenses paid by A. D. Hager in November, 1887,	16.45	
Incidental expenses paid by John Moses during current year for postage, expressage, car-fare, letter-books, laborer, use of chairs, stationery, postal cards, books, gas-bills, glass-setting, and other expenses,	157.73	
Incidental expenses paid by E. G. Mason during current year for labor at Society rooms, gas-bill at same, use of chairs for Society meetings, notary fee and court costs in <i>re</i> Gilpin Trust, repairing furnace, locksmith, postage, insurance premiums, and repairs of sidewalk in front of Society's premises,	105.59	279.77
Insurance on books, papers, paintings, and furniture,	-	130.00
Coal for Society's rooms,	-	40.00
Printing, postal cards, and stationery for three years, Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1888,	-	247.07
Interest and premium on bond purchased for Carpenter Fund,	-	22.55
Total expenditures on general account,	-	2623.88
One West-Division R.R. 5 % bond,	-	1000.00
		3623.88
Balance on hand for general account,	-	164.97
Balance on hand for Carpenter Fund, interest on bond,	-	25.00
Total,	-	\$3813.85

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. G. MASON,

Chairman Executive Committee.

On motion, Gen. Aug. L. Chetlain and Charles H. Mulliken, Esq., were appointed a committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, who reported the following: For president, Edward G. Mason; vice-presidents, Alexander C. McClurg, George W. Smith; secretary and librarian, John Moses; treasurer, Henry H. Nash; two members of the executive committee for four years, Edwin H. Sheldon, Edward E. Ayer, who were unanimously elected.

After the inspection of four designs submitted for a new building, the Society adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Sec'y and Librarian.*

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 13, 1889.

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, January 13, 1889. Vice-President Gen. A. C. McClurg in the chair.

The minutes of the last (annual) meeting were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

Since the annual meeting there have been added to the Society's Collection; besides newspapers and periodicals, 11 volumes of books by purchase, and 42 volumes by donation, and 95 pamphlets.

Among the former is a bound volume of the *Chicago Evening Journal* for the centennial year of 1876, and a copy of the "Library of American Literature," in 6 volumes, by E. C. Stedman and Ellen M. Hutchinson; also eleven photographic views of old buildings in and adjacent to the old village of Kaskaskia. 28 volumes of magazines have been bound from the Carpenter Binding Fund.

Besides exchanges received from sister societies, contributions have also been made of books and pamphlets by the following persons, Rev. S. H. Emery, Gen. J. C. Smith, Hon. A. H. Burley, J. M. Carter, M. D. Edward Brewster, Consul-General of France, Hon. C. B. Fessell, Hon. E. Thayer, Henry F. Harris, Hon. S. M. Cullom, Rev. C. D. Bradley, Edward G. Mason, John J. Anderson, Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, Mrs. Maria G. Carr, and James G. McIlvaine, D.D.—the contribution of the latter being an important and valuable work of which he is the author, entitled "Life and Writings of Rt. Rev. John McMillen, D.D."

Since the last meeting a complete catalogue of the newspapers and periodicals and magazines belonging to the Society has been prepared showing that the number of bound volumes of the former is 731, and of the latter 1124.

Hon. A. H. Burley for the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, then presented the following report, which was read, accepted, and ordered to be recorded, *namely*:

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 15, 1889.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, January 15, 1889, Vice-President Gen. A. C. McClurg in the chair.

The minutes of the last (annual) meeting were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

Since the annual meeting there have been added to the Society's Collections; besides newspapers and periodicals, 11 volumes of books by purchase, and 42 volumes by donation, and 95 pamphlets.

Among the former is a bound volume of the *Chicago Evening Journal* for the centennial year of 1876, and a copy of the "Library of American Literature," in 6 volumes, by E. C. Stedman and Ellen M. Hutchinson; also eleven photographic views of old buildings in and adjacent to the old village of Kaskaskia. 28 volumes of magazines have been bound from the Carpenter Binding Fund.

Besides exchanges received from sister societies, contributions have also been made of books and pamphlets by the following persons, Rev. S. H. Emery, Gen. J. C. Smith, Hon. A. H. Burley, J. M. Currier, M.D. Edward Bruewait, Consul-General of France, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Hon. E. Thayer, Henry F. Harris, Hon. S. M. Cullom, Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Edward G. Mason, John J. Anderson, Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, Mrs. Maria G. Carr, and James G. McGovern, D.D.—the contribution of the latter being an instructive and valuable work of which he is the author, entitled "Life and Writings of Rt.-Rev. John McMullen, D.D."

Since the last meeting a complete catalogue of the newspapers and periodicals and magazines belonging to the Society has been prepared showing that the number of bound volumes of the former is 751, and of the latter 1184.

Hon. A. H. Burley for the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, then presented the following report, which was read, accepted, and ordered to be recorded, namely:

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account, Nov. 10, 1887, to Jan. 14, 1889.

RECEIPTS:

1887, Dec. 21.	Semi-annual interest on bonds	-	-	\$2,617.97
" "	\$1000, 7% bond, maturing Jan. 1, 1888	-	-	1,000.00
1888, Feb. 13.	Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased	-	-	700.00
" June 19.	Semi-annual interest on bonds.	-	-	2,687.97
" "	\$8,000, 7% bonds, maturing July 1, 1888	-	-	8,000.00
" July 19.	Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased	-	-	1,333.33
" Dec. 7.	Semi-annual interest on bonds	-	-	2,650.47
Total Receipts				\$18,989.74

DISBURSEMENTS:

1888, Jan. 2.	\$1000, 7% bond, due July 1, 1889	\$1,039.22
" "	\$1000, " " " " 1895	1,175.00
" "	\$1000, " " " " 1898	1,222.10
1888, Feb. 13.	W. H. Gilpin, drawing power of attorney	5.00
" "	Aubrey H. Smith, 3% on \$700 collect'n	21.00
" June 19.	Safety Vault box rent	10.00
" July 7.	\$5,500, W. L. 3 $\frac{6}{100}$ bonds, due 1902	5,500.00
" "	\$4,700, W. L. 4% " " 1901	4,864.50
" "	\$1,000, S. L. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % " " 1900	1,055.00
" "	\$100, " 4% " " "	103.63
" July 19.	Aubrey H. Smith, coll'n \$1333.33, 3%	40.00
" July 20.	\$1050 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % City Bonds	1,112.83
" "	Safety Vault additional box rent to July 12, 1889	6.25
1889, Jan. 3.	\$1,000 City Bonds, due 1890	1,045.00
" "	\$1,000 " " " 1894	1,137.50
" "	\$450 " " "	477.00
" "	\$150 " " "	156.00

Total Disbursements \$18,970.03

Certificate of Deposit in Safety-Vault box 19.71

Chicago, Illinois, Jan. 14, 1889. Trustees of Henry D. Gilpin Fund,
By A. H. BURLEY.

STATEMENT, GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

January 14, 1889.

RECEIPTS:

Received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased	\$61,786.79
" " Interest on Bonds	36,228.42
" " General Fund, Chicago Historical Society	6.22
\$98,021.43	

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Legal Expenses	-	-	-	\$3,615.47
Paid Safety-Vault box rent	-	-	-	136.25
				<u>\$3,751.72</u>
Bonds (par value) on hand Jan. 13, 1889				94,250.00
Cash (Ctf. of deposit) " " "	-	-	-	19.71
				<u>\$94,269.71</u>

Bonds in Merchants National Bank Safety-Deposit Vaults:

Chicago 7% Bonds, par value	-	-	-	\$56,000.00
" 6% " " "	-	-	-	1,000.00
" 4½% " " "	-	-	-	4,900.00
" 4% " " "	-	-	-	24,550.00
" 3½% " " "	-	-	-	7,800
				<u>\$94,250.00</u>

Trustees of the Henry D. Gilpin Fund,
By A. H. BURLEY.

Edward G. Mason then read, to an appreciative audience, an interesting and instructive paper entitled "Some of the First Citizens of Chicago"; for which, on motion of S. H. Kerfoot, the thanks of the Society were tendered, with the request that a copy be furnished for publication.

On motion, adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

Proper acknowledgments have been made in the following contributions: W. K. Ackerman, Dr. Samuel A. Green, Col. Chas. W. Darling, Col. R. R. Mason, Edward G. Mason, Hon. S. M. Callahan, Miss L. M. Hubbard, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, E. C. Hambroger, G. W. Bernard, Prof. W. Peck, Wm. J. Onstian, James L. Whitney, Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, George W. Brynner, Hon. Wm. M. Sherman, Dr. Ralph E. Chickweather, Hon. A. H. Burley, Hon. C. B. Fawcett, Hon. H. H. Thomas, A. J. Hill, T. H. Lewis, Edward Quaden, George S. and Robert C. Fergus, George S. Knapp, Hon. R. H. Hie, Prof. W. Leverett.

The number of volumes purchased during the last quarter is 16, including many rare and valuable works—among them being the Centenary Edition of the "Jewish Relations," 25 small volumes published in New York by Jean Marie Shest; and maps of the Russian Empire by Henry Puyale, published in London in 1733.

Our genealogical collection has been increased by sketches of the families of Lee, Stone, Butler, Fellow, and Turner; an "Encyclopedia of American Ancestry," and a supplement to the "Index to American Genealogies."

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 16, 1889.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms, 140-42 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday evening, April 16, 1889, at 8 o'clock, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

"The additions to the Library by donations since the last report are 183 bound volumes and 273 pamphlets—a largely increased number over the contributions of the corresponding period of last year, although in view of our limited accommodations, and constantly decreasing space, no special effort has been put forth in that direction. They embrace, not only the reports, proceedings, and valuable papers from kindred societies, but also public documents from Washington and Springfield, besides newspapers and periodicals, and miscellaneous books and pamphlets.

Proper acknowledgements have been made to the following contributors: W. K. Ackerman, Dr. Samuel A. Green, Col. Chas. W. Darling, Col. R. B. Mason, Edward G. Mason, Hon. S. M. Cullom, Miss L. M. Hubbard, Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, E. C. Hamburger, G. W. Barnard, Ferd. W. Peck, Wm. J. Onahan, James L. Whitney, Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, Douglas Brymner, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, Dr. Ralph E. Starkweather, Hon. A. H. Burley, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Hon. H. H. Thomas, A. J. Hill, T. H. Lewis, Edward Goodman, George S. and Robert C. Fergus, George S. Knapp, Hon. R. R. Hitt, Prof. W. Leverett.

The number of volumes purchased during the last quarter is 56, including many rare and valuable works—among them being the Cramoisy Edition of the "Jesuit Relations," 25 small volumes published in New York by Jean Marie Shea; and maps of the British Empire by Henry Popple, published in London in 1733.

Our genealogical collection has been increased by sketches of the families of Lee, Stone, Butler, Fellow, and Pearce; an "Encyclopædia of American Ancestry,"; and a supplement to the "Index to American Genealogies."

A special catalogue of History and Biography has been completed, and these two departments, for the first time, are arranged in cases by themselves.

The Society's membership list has been abridged by one of its most honored names. The asterisk that indicates death must be prefixed to that great name, familiar as a household word wherever the English tongue is spoken, that name dear to every American heart because his faith in her institutions never faltered, and whose championship did not fail in her hour of peril—the name of England's great commoner, statesman, and philanthropist, John Bright."

Upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee new members were elected as follows: George Manierre as a resident member, and Belden F. Culver, George M. Higginson, of Chicago, and Benjamin L. T. Bourland of Peoria, as corresponding members.

Gen. Isaac H. Elliott of Princeton, Ill., was then introduced, and read a paper upon the subject of "The Patriotism of Illinois." Abounding as it did in instructive facts and figures, and in interesting historical reminiscences, it was listened to with marked attention by the audience which manifested its appreciation by frequent applause. On motion of Gen. A. L. Chetlain, the thanks of the Society were tendered Gen. Elliott, and a copy of the paper requested to be placed among the archives of the Society.

There being no further business, the Society then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

Among the older books purchased are "Forty Pickings in North America," by Capt. Basil Hall, London, 1829; "Revolutionary Orders of Gen. Washington," 1841; "Life of Gen. William Faxon," 1863; and among the later publications, Bryce's "American Commonwealth," "Men and Measures of Half a Century," by Hugh McCulloch; "History of the Celebration of the tenth Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution," "History of California," by H. H. Bancroft; "The Winning of the West," by Theo. Roosevelt; and Harnden's "Lincoln."

A memorial volume of the Centennial Celebration of the Inauguration of Washington has been prepared by the Ancient-Library, which includes

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE QUARTERLY MEETING, JULY 16, 1889.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY convened at its rooms, 140-42 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday evening, July 16, 1889, at 8 o'clock, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

"There have been added to our library during the last quarter, 124 volumes and 173 pamphlets by donation, and 31 volumes by purchase from the Pond Fund. Among the former is a complete set of the "Parliamentary [or Constitutional] History of England," in XXIV volumes and 51 parts, London, 1762, from Mr. C. W. Parker; a pamphlet containing the "Proceedings at the Organization of the Antiquarian and Historical Society of Illinois," at Vandalia, in 1827, and of the Annual Meeting in 1828, with addresses by James Hall, its first president, from Dr. R. E. Starkweather; also a manuscript copy of the "Proclamation of George the III," dated Oct. 7, 1764, relating to the Northwest and certified from the Virginia land-office, July 8, 1785; original letters of Col. Richard M. Johnson, Alexander P. Field, William L. May, James Shields, and others, contributed by Judge Jacob Fouke of Vandalia. Other individual contributors are as follows: Dr. Samuel A. Green, Dr. J. H. Rauch, Henry H. Hurlbut, Laura M. Hubbard, Henry Phelps, jr., Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Sydney C. Eastman, H. H. Thomas, H. H. Nash, Charles W. Darling, John R. Walsh, Henry R. Boss, W. F. Poole, George Sheldon, John S. Hughes, T. W. Woodnut, George S. Knapp, and William L. Richardson.

Among the older books purchased are "Forty Etchings in North America," by Capt. Basil Hall, London, 1829; "Revolutionary Orders of Gen. Washington," 1844; "Life of Gen. William Eaton," 1813; and among the later publications, Bryce's "American Commonwealth," "Men and Measures of Half a Century," by Hugh McCulloch; "History of the Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Promulgation of the Constitution"; "History of California," by H. H. Bancroft; "The Winning of the West," by Theo. Roosevelt; and Hernden's "Lincoln."

A memorial volume of the Centennial Celebration of the inauguration of Washington has been prepared by the Assistant-Librarian, which includes

accounts of the event as given in the leading illustrated and daily papers of New York, Pittsburg, Springfield, Ill., Minneapolis, and Chicago."

Upon recommendation of the Executive Committee Hon. Shelby M. Culom of Springfield, Ill., was elected a resident member.

The president then introduced Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood, who read two chapters from her forthcoming romance, "The Story of Tonty." The first, the scene of which was laid in Montreal, describes the meeting of La Salle with Jeanne de Ber; the last entitled "The Undespairing Norman," contains an account of the effect upon Tonty of the news of the assassination of La Salle, and the apparition of the latter to his faithful lieutenant at Starved Rock. The audience, composed largely of ladies, listened with breathless attention, being fascinated alike by the absorbing interest of the narrative, the grace and polish of its diction, and the pleasing voice and manner of the reader. On motion of Gen. McClurg, the thanks of the Society were tendered Mrs. Catherwood for the rare literary treat which she had afforded the members and invited guests.

And the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN

The following report of the Secretary and Librarian was read and approved:

Since the last report, additions to the library have been made of 266 bound volumes and 349 pamphlets from donations, and 55 volumes and 2 pamphlets by purchase. Besides official contributions and those received from kindred societies and publishers, books, pamphlets, and periodicals have been donated by the following friends of the Society: Capt. Dwight H. Kellum, Gen. H. H. Thomas, Dr. E. F. Holmes, Just Ingelson, Dr. Samuel A. Green, E. N. Barton, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Rev. E. F. Thwing, Edward G. Brown, Rev. M. K. Whitney, Edward Goodwin, Rev. Frank H. Wines, J. Hather Williams, Laura M. Hubbard, Mrs. M. G. Carr, Rev. Henry G. Perry, Mary T. Leiter, Henry R. Cook, Rev. Wm. Culley, C. C. Johnson, Hon. Wm. Ross, Prof. Samuel Willard, Edward G. Mearns, Julius Benedict, Wm. J. O'Sullivan, and Charles W. O'Flynn.

There have been added to the library during the past year, 668 bound volumes and 1172 pamphlets, besides newspapers and periodicals. The list of the latter, which is increasing yearly, now includes the following publications, as follows: New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Boston; Bulletin and Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Columbus; Pennsylvania Magazine

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, OCTOBER 15, 1889.

THE quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms, 140-42 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday evening, October 15, 1889, at 8 o'clock. President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

Mr. Cope Whitehouse read a paper on his recent researches in Egypt, with special reference to Lake Moeris and the ancient Arab traditions relating to the Patriarch Joseph, illustrated with lantern slides from original photographs. The limited room of the Society was taxed to its utmost to accommodate the large audience present. On motion of Governor Bross, the thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Whitehouse for his able and interesting paper.

Adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20, 1889.

The annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms, 140-42 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday, November 19, 1889, at 8 o'clock, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The following report of the Secretary and Librarian was read and approved:

Since the last report, additions to the library have been made, of 166 bound volumes and 829 pamphlets from donations, and 55 volumes and 2 pamphlets by purchase. Besides official contributions and those received from kindred societies and publishers; books, pamphlets, and periodicals have been donated by the following friends of the Society: Capt. Dwight H. Kelton, Gen. H. H. Thomas, Dr. E. L. Holmes, Joel Bigelow, Dr. Samuel A. Green, E. M. Barton, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Rev. E. P. Thwing, Edward G. Brown, Rev. M. K. Whittlesy, Edward Goodman, Rev. Fred. H. Wines, J. Fletcher Williams, Laura M. Hubbard, Mrs. M. G. Carr, Rev. Henry G. Perry, Mary T. Leiter, Henry R. Boss, Rev. Wm. Coffin, C. C. Baldwin, Hon. Wm. Bross, Prof. Samuel Willard, Edward G. Mason, Julius Rosenthal, Wm. J. Onahan, and Charles W. Opdyke.

There have been added to the library during the past year, 668 bound volumes and 1372 pamphlets, besides newspapers and periodicals. The list of the latter, which is increasing yearly, now includes 79 different publications, as follows: New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Boston; Bulletin and Historical Collections of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.; Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, Columbus; Pennsylvania Magazine

of History and Biography, Philadelphia; The Inter Ocean, —daily and weekly, Chicago; The Daily News, —also weekly, Chicago; The Daily Chicago Herald, The Daily Evening Journal, Chicago; The Daily Staats-Zeitung, Chicago; and The Legal News.

Other Chicago publications as follows: Northwestern Christian Advocate, The Advance, The Standard, The Interior, The Occident, Sanitary News, The Lantern, The Democrat, Home Visitor, The Express, Banker's Weekly, Inland Architect and Builder, Journal of Commerce, Pictorial West, American Field, Open Court, The Citizen, Western Rural, Farmer's Review, Der Seebote, Religio-Philosophical Journal, Electrical and Mining Review, Manford's Magazine, Saturday Evening Herald, America, L'Italia, Union Signal, Breeder's Gazette, Refuge Journal, The Northwestern Lumberman, Railway Review, Railway Age, Amusement News, School Herald, American Engineer, The Washingtonian, The Humane Journal, and The Samfundet.

And also the following outside of Chicago: Vermont Watchman, Montpelier, Vt.; The Alton Democrat, and The Alton Telegraph, Alton, Ill.; St. Paul Pioneer Press, —daily, St. Paul, Minn.; Minneapolis Tribune, —daily, Minneapolis, Minn.; Index of Current Events, —weekly, Montreal, Canada; Times, —weekly, Galva, Kas.; Home Missionary, New-York City, N. Y.; The American Exchange and Mart, Boston, Mass.; Bellows Falls Times, Bellows Falls, Vt.; The Saint's Herald, Lamon, Ia.; Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal, Quincy, Ill.; The Friend's Review, Philadelphia, Pa.; Bulletin of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, quarterly, Boston, Mass.; Altruist, St. Louis, Mo.

And the following, as additions to the printer's library: The Art Stationer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paper and Press, Philadelphia, Pa.; American Book-maker, N.-Y. City, N. Y.; Stationer and Printer, Chicago, Ill.; Pacific Printer, San Francisco, Cal.; Printer's Circular, Philadelphia, Pa.; Printer's Album, Chicago, Ill.; London Press News, London, England; London Paper and Printing Trades Journal, London, England; Graphische Kunste, Leipzig, Germany; Revista Tipografica, Madrid, Spain; The Electrotyper, Chicago, Ill.; and The American Lithographer and Printer, N.-Y. City, N. Y.

A catalogue of that portion of the society's library which relates to history and biography has for the first time been completed; and the making of a full catalogue of the Society's documentary collections, arranged under the different states, has been commenced, and six states finished. This has been done at the suggestion of the president, with a view to an early publication of a complete printed catalogue of the Society's library and collections.

Interesting Lincoln memorials, consisting of a vase which was filled with flowers and placed at the head of the coffin on the day of the funeral in Springfield, and pieces of crape worn on that occasion, have been received from Russell Hinckley, of Belleville, Ill.

Steel portraits of Wm. Penn, a lithograph of George Fox, and a photograph of Lucretia Mott, have been contributed by T. W. Woodnutt, and a *silhouette* of Capt. Meriweather Lewis, U.S.A., of Lewis and Clark's Expedition, from E. G. Mason.

The Society's picture gallery has been enriched by the additions of the oil portraits of John and Mrs. Pamela C. Calhoun, bequeathed to the Society by the latter, who died August 14, 1889.

John Calhoun was the founder of the *Chicago Democrat*, the first newspaper published in this city, the first number of which, with the motto "Where Liberty dwells there is my Country," was issued Nov. 26, 1833. He continued to publish and edit the paper until November, 1836. He then entered upon public life, having been assessor and treasurer of Cook County, and an alderman from the old second ward. He was regarded as a gentleman of ability and high character. He was born at Watertown, New York, April 14, 1808, was married to Miss Pamela C. Hathaway, May 31, 1832, and died February 20, 1859.

Mrs. P. C. Calhoun was admitted as a corresponding member of this Society in 1880, and always evinced a deep interest in its welfare. In her lifetime, she added to its collections many valuable books and papers, including two bound volumes of the *Chicago Democrat*, and the Society was not forgotten as has been seen, in her last will. She resided over fifty-five years in Chicago, and her memory will be perpetuated for her generous donations to the Society, as it will be cherished by her many friends and relatives for her rare gifts of intelligence, virtue, and goodness.

The Society has also to mourn the loss of another of its most valued corresponding members, in the person of Ninian Wirt Edwards, who departed this life at his home in Springfield, Sept. 2, 1889. He was the son of ex-Gov. Ninian Edwards, and was born near Frankfort, Ky., April 15, 1809. He was graduated at Transylvania University, and began to practise law in this State in 1834. His wife was Elizabeth P. Todd, a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Edwards was attorney-general of this State in 1834-5; was the first state superintendent of public instruction, and drafted the common-school law adopted in 1855. He served for many years in both houses of the general assembly, always with conspicuous ability and honor.

At the request of this Society, he prepared a memoir of the "Life and Times of Ninian Edwards," which was endorsed by a committee of the Society, and published as a History of Illinois. He subsequently donated the remaining papers of the ex-governor, a portion of which were published as Vol. III of the Society's collections—a valuable contribution to the history of the State.

Mr. Edwards was a lawyer of good ability, a trusted and efficient public functionary, and in all the relations of life bore an unblemished reputation.

Respectfully submitted, JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

The Executive Committee submitted their annual report through S. H. Kerfoot, as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

To the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provi-

sion of the amended Constitution requiring your Executive Committee to make an Annual Report to the Society of all its acts and doings, the Committee begs leave to report as follows:

The Society Hall.—That since the last Annual Meeting of the Society, they have caused a new furnace to be placed in the Society Hall and have purchased a new set of chairs. Steps have also been taken towards a complete catalogue of the Society's books, paintings, and collections.

The Society Meetings.—That the quarterly meetings of the Society during its past year have been duly held as required by the Constitution have been well attended, and that interesting and valuable papers have been read as follows: "Some of the First Citizens of Chicago," by Edward G. Mason; "The Patriotism of Illinois," by Gen. Isaac H. Elliott; Chapters from "The Story of Tonty," by Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood; and Discoveries in Egypt, etc., by Mr. Cope Whitehouse.

The New Society Building.—That they have increased the subscriptions towards the erection of a new Society building. And these, together with the amount believed to be available for this purpose from the Gilpin Fund and the generous bequest of our much lamented friend and fellow member, John Crerar, if applied to this object, will aggregate ninety-five thousand dollars. Your Committee are of opinion that at least the sum of one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars should be raised before the building is commenced, and trust that the additional thirty thousand dollars needed will soon be subscribed.

Members.—That the number of members of the society in their several classes is:

Honorary Life-Members	-	-	-	-	8
Life-Members	-	-	-	-	39
Resident Members	-	-	-	-	100
Associate	-	-	-	-	6
Honorary	-	-	-	-	16
Corresponding	-	-	-	-	100
					<u>270</u>

The Society Publications.—That the last of the material composing Vol. IV, of the Society Collections is in the printer's hands, and it is expected that by the holidays this book of more than 500 pages will be published and copies distributed to members of the Society.

THE SOCIETY FUNDS: THE HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND—is under the exclusive charge and management of the Trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will for that purpose. These Trustees are Augustus H. Burley, Edwin H. Sheldon, Peter L. Yoe, Henry J. Willing, and Edward G. Mason, and Alexander C. McClurg, *ex-officio*, and their separate Annual Report of the condition of that Fund will be duly submitted to you.

The PHILO-CARPENTER FUND.—The legacy of one thousand dollars from the late Philo Carpenter remains invested in a five per cent West Division Railway Company bond of \$1000, and the total income received since its investment has been \$75, of which \$33.55 has been expended for binding the

Society's books and papers, and \$41.45 is in hand, as will appear from the Treasurer's Account.

THE LUCRETIA-POND FUND.—The principal of which is \$13,500 is invested in first mortgages on Chicago real estate bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 15, 1889, with vouchers is filed with the Secretary this day a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1889, as per last account	\$349.90	
Receipts for the past year have been	812.38	1162.28
Expenditures for the past year have been		655.32
Balance on hand		\$506.96

THE JONATHAN-BURR FUND.—The principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in a first mortgage bearing six per cent per annum.

Amount of income on hand at last annual meeting	\$480.00
Amount received since last annual meeting	120.00
Amount on hand	\$600.00

This amount will be used in defraying the cost of printing the forthcoming Volume IV of the Society's collections.

Annual Expenditure.—The Treasurer's Report submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures of the Society since the last annual meeting. For convenience of reference and the fuller information of members the following detailed statement of the past year is herewith submitted:

1888,	RECEIPTS:	
Nov. 9.	Balance on hand at last report: General Fund	\$164.97
1889,	Philo-Carpenter Fund	25.00
Nov. 19.	Dues from members during year	2495.00
	Interest on Philo-Carpenter Fund	50.00
		\$2734.97

	DISBURSEMENTS:	
	Salary of Secretary and Librarian	999.96
	" of Assistant	324.00
	Bookbinding account for previous years	518.75
	Furnace, 78.40; chairs, 72.00; shades, 16.00,	166.40
	Postage, stationery, etc., 149.57; coal, 97.00,	246.57
	Printing in year ending Nov. 16, 1888	72.78
	Printing in current year	77.35
	Insurance 136.00; special assessments 34.33	170.33
	Rent of chairs 12.50; lecture expenses 46.00	58.50
	Binding from General Fund	5.00
	Mrs. A. D. Hager services binding books	10.00
	Binding from Philo-Carpenter Fund	33.55
	Total disbursements	2683.19
	Balance General Fund on hand	10.33
	" Philo-Carpenter Fund on hand	41.45
		51.78
		\$2734.97

The current income for the past year has paid the current expenses, also \$518.75 of old indebtedness, and \$166.40 for improvements to the Society Hall. All bills are paid and the Society has no indebtedness of any kind whatever. All of which is respectfully submitted. E. G. MASON,

Chairman Executive Committee.

The report of the Treasurer was submitted, and, having been audited and approved by the Executive Committee, is embodied in their report.

Hon. A. H. Burley for the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund presented their report, which was read, accepted, and ordered to be recorded, namely:

HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Cash account, Jan. 14, 1888 to Nov. 18, 1889,

RECEIPTS:

1889, Jan. 14, Cash on hand, - - -	\$19.71	
21, Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, -	591.67	
Jun. 15, Semi-annual interest on bonds, - -	2778.60	
\$1000 7% bond, maturing July 1, 1889,	1000.00	
Aug. 8, Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, -	362.30	\$4752.28

DISBURSEMENTS:

1889, Jan. 21, Aubrey H. Smith, collection charges, 3%,	\$17.15	
25, \$500, 4% City bond, @ 1.04, acc'd int. 1.40	521.40	
June 15, Safety-Vault box-rent to July 12, 1890	15.00	
19, \$500 4% City bond, @ 1.04, less 12 da. int. .65	523.72	
29, \$2000 4% City bond, @ 1.05	2,100.00	
28, \$1,100 3- $\frac{5}{8}$ % City bd, @ 1.02, less int. .33	1121.67	
Aug. 8, Aubrey H. Smith, collection charges 5%	18.12	
8, \$200 4% City bond, @ 1.04%	209.75	
8, \$200 " " " 1.05, acc'd int. 1.67	211.67	4,739.08
Certificate of Deposit in safety-vault box		\$13.20

HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

Statement, November 18, 1889,

RECEIPTS:

From the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased	\$62,740.76	
Interest on bonds - - - - -	49,050.32	
Less premiums paid for bonds - - - - -	10,225.29	38,825.03
		101,565.79

DISBURSEMENTS:

Legal expenses, 3,651.34; Safety-Vault box-rent, 151.25	3,802.59	
Balance		\$97,763.20
Bonds in Merchants' Safety Deposit vaults, par value:		
Chicago, 7% bonds, par value -	\$55,000.00	
Chicago, 6% bonds, "	1,000.00	
Chicago, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds, "	4,900.00	
Chicago, 4% bonds, "	27,950.00	
Chicago, 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ % bonds, "	8,900.00	
Certificate of Deposit in Safety Deposit vaults -	13.20	\$97,763.20

Trustees of the Henry-D.-Gilpin Fund, by A. H. BURLEY.

The Executive Committee submitted the following nominations for membership: Annual members: Gilbert B. Shaw, Edward F. Lawrence. Corresponding members: Reuben G. Thwaites, Secretary Wisconsin Historical Society, Madison, Wis.; J. P. Dunn, jr., Secretary Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank Cantelo, Peoria, Ill.; Julius Rosenthal, Chicago; Rufus Blanchard, Chicago; who were duly elected.

A Committee on the nominations of officers, for the ensuing year, was appointed, as follows: Chas. H. Mulliken, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, and Daniel Goodwin.

Henry H. Nash having declined a reelection as Treasurer, on motion of S. H. Kerfoot, it was

Resolved, That the Society has learned of the declination of Mr. Nash to serve it longer as its Treasurer with regret, and that the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to him for his many years of faithful service in that capacity."

During the absence of the Committee, two silver medals were exhibited to those present by the President, who informed the Society that they had been recently found by John Powers, upon his farm near Niles, Michigan. In making an excavation in a field, which had been some fifteen years under cultivation, and was previously a forest, a skeleton was discovered about four feet below the surface, with which was found the medals in question, and one other. One large silver medal apparently had been worn on the breast, and two smaller ones of equal size, on the shoulders. All of these were of coin silver, and bore the head and title of King George III represented as a young man. On the obverse, the large medal had the arms and motto of Great Britain and the two smaller ones are engraved church, lion, wolf, and trees. These medals were of the kind distributed to the Indians of the Northwest by the British government during the war of the Revolution, and undoubtedly the skeleton thus discovered was that of an Indian chief of that time.

The Committee on nominations having made their report, on motion of J. Young Scammon, the rule requiring an election by ballot was dispensed with, and the officers were elected by *five-vote* vote, unanimously, as follows: For president, Edward G. Mason; vice-presidents, Alexander C. McClurg and George W. Smith; secretary and librarian, John Moses; treasurer, Gilbert D. Shaw; executive committee for four years, Daniel K. Pearsons and George W. Smith.

IN MEMORY JOHN CRERAR, DECEASED.

President Mason presented the following memorial on the death of John Crerar:

"The members of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY desire to place upon its records some expression of their respect and esteem for that one of their number who has been so recently taken from them. They knew in John Crerar, a good citizen who performed well all of his duties to the public, a merchant of spotless integrity and large ability, and a noble, generous, and kind man ever ready to do good. And to many of them, he was a dear and

honored friend whose rare qualities they appreciate now better than ever before. That he has nobly crowned a noble life, all men feel, but while the whole city repeats his praises, it is fitting that the recipient of one of his generous gifts should make special acknowledgment of it. For his liberality to this Society its members return their earnest gratitude. They believe that the influence of his bequest to it, will be felt in this community now and hereafter, alike in its direct benefit and in its example. And they suggest that in the new Society building, which his thoughtful kindness had done so much to make possible, the audience-room shall bear his name and be known as the 'John-Crerar Hall.' So this Society may have in its midst a fitting memorial of its benefactor and friend whose name and memory are henceforth to be a part of our city's life and history."

Gen. A. C. McClurg moved the adoption of the memorial, as follows:

"*Mr. President:*—I am conscious that I only anticipate the wish and desire of every member of this Society when I beg the privilege of moving the adoption of this brief and simple, but eloquent and touching, memorial. There is not one among us who knew him but would gladly be forward to do honor to the memory of this man whose native judgment and generosity, so judiciously united, have erected in our midst to his own memory a monument far more perennial, more enduring, and more honorable than any possible brass or bronze statue. No matter how lofty, no matter how chaste in design, how perfect and beautiful in execution, no monument that the greatest genius could design, could attract half the attention to him, or half the honor, that his own simple last will and testament, with its wise and noble gifts, will ever bring.

"It is every way fitting that this man, who, when here among us, was not surrounded as most of us are with the sweet influences of family and of home, should now have made a home for himself at every fireside and in every heart in this great city.

"It will be very strange if the future historian who shall write, perhaps years, perhaps centuries hence, of Chicago's history, shall not date from the time of John Crerar's will and bequests a new and higher spirit and a new and broader culture in this community.

"I hope some other will fittingly speak of his genial personal qualities, of his high value to us all while living. I must content myself with simply moving the adoption, and the incorporation in the Society's records, of this simple and appropriate memorial."

The motion was seconded by Franklin MacVeagh in an eloquent address, and further remarks were made by J. Young Scammon, upon whose motion it was

"*Resolved,* That a copy of John Crerar's last will be placed upon record among the archives of the Society."

On motion the Society then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 21, 1890.

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was called to order by President Edward G. Mason, on Tuesday evening, January 21, 1890, at 8 o'clock.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The accessions to our library have been unusually large since our annual meeting. 156 volumes and 4 pamphlets have been purchased from the Pond Fund, and 80 volumes of newspapers and magazines have been bound from the Philo-Carpenter Fund. The additions by purchase are very valuable, including travels, some rare historical works relating to Americana and the late civil war, and several volumes of genealogical researches. 63 volumes and 133 pamphlets have been donated to the Society.

Besides those from regular correspondents, contributions have been received from the following friends of the Society: Dr. Samuel A. Green, Prof. Chas. E. Felton, Gen. J. C. Smith, Henry W. Farnham, Mrs. Caroline B. Buel, Henry R. Boss, Hon. C. B. Farwell, Col. R. T. Durrett, George F. White, Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. Lambert Tree, W. S. Pope, Julius Rosenthal, Hon. L. B. Crooker, T. W. Woodnut, Hon. R. M. Benjamin, and Edward G. Mason.

The applications of the following persons to become members of the Society were favorably reported upon by the Executive Committee, through S. H. Kerfoot, and they were duly elected, namely:

Resident Members:

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, 205 LaSalle Street.

J. NEVINS HYDE, M.D., 240 Wabash Avenue.

JOHN MASON LOOMIS, 2 Franklin Street.

PERRY H. SMITH, Jr., 88 Washington Street.

Corresponding Members:

OSCAR W. COLLET, St. Louis, Mo.

E. F. LEONARD, Springfield, Ill.

The Secretary, John Moses, then, as had been announced, addressed the Society, his theme being "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln." At the close, Henry B. Mason moved a vote of thanks to the speaker for the "life-like portrayal of Lincoln's character, brought out with great distinctness, in the combination of historical and biographical pictures presented." The motion, seconded by S. H. Kerfoot, was unanimously adopted.

The Society then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 15, 1890.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms on Tuesday evening, April 15, 1890, at 8 o'clock, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was then read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

Additions to the library during the last quarter have been received of 293 volumes and 126 pamphlets by donation, a larger number than for the corresponding period of the two previous years. Valuable manuscripts have also been contributed, among them a package of the original draft of official orders and letters of Gen. Henry Dearborn in the war of 1812, in his own handwriting, purchased and presented to the Society by Charles L. Hutchinson; a package of letters to H. G. Cutler, giving information regarding the first insane asylum and the first seminary established in the United States; the first book published in New England, the first American magazine, and the first American newspapers, presented by Mr. Cutler. Thirty-seven volumes and four pamphlets have been received by purchase, principally relating to genealogy.

Contributions have been received from the following members and friends of the Society: Hon. C. B. Farwell, Hon. Albert A. Folsom of Boston, Henry Williams, Henry B. Chamberlain, Arthur G. Burley, Col. R. B. Mason, Julius Rosenthal, C. W. Pierce, William H. Bradley, Henry H. Hurlbut, Hon. W. M. Stewart, T. B. Blackstone, E. C. Hamburger, Douglas Brymner, J. P. Dunn, jr., J. F. Ballantyne, Mrs. C. B. Buel, Hon. S. M. Cullom, Edward W. Blyden, Edward Goodman (10 volumes), Cope Whitehouse, Rev. James G. Craighead, Dr. N. S. Davis, A. S. Hubbard, T. W. Woodnut, Lavina S. Haviland, Mrs. Mary T. Leiter, Geo. H. Fergus, Dennis J. Quill, E. C. Minor, R. H. Donnelly, Prof. S. Waterhouse, Oscar W. Collet, and James Mortimer Montgomery.

We have lost three members by death since the last meeting:

WILLIAM BROSS, a life-member of the Society since 1865, departed this life January 27, 1890. He was born near Port Jervis, N. J., November 4, 1813, and became a resident of Chicago in May, 1848. In 1852, he helped to establish the *Democratic Press*, which was afterward consolidated with the *Tribune*. In 1855, he was a member of the city council, and in 1864 he was elected lieutenant-governor of the State. He attended the last October quarterly meeting of the Society and participated in its proceedings.

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JOHN T. LESTER, a resident member, died March 11, 1890. He was born at Howden, England, May 27, 1843, and had resided in Chicago since 1857. He was a prominent member of the Board-of-Trade.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, a charter member of the Society, who assisted in its organization in 1856, is now also numbered with the deceased members. He was born at Whitfield, Me., July 27, 1812, and died at his home in Hyde Park, March 17, 1890. He came to Chicago in September, 1835, and was distinguished as a lawyer and a banker. He was an alderman in 1845, and a member of the general assembly in 1861. He was president of this Society in 1869, and acted as vice-president for many years. He was present at the last annual meeting, and addressed the Society.

The Executive Committee nominated Mr. Cope Whitehouse as an honorary member of the Society, and no objection being made, it was considered that he was unanimously elected.

The Executive Committee reported the following resolution adopted by them, to be placed upon the records of the Society:

"Resolved, That the Chicago Historical Society, having been furnished through its Executive Committee with verified information as to the locality of the Indian massacre of the Fort-Dearborn garrison at Chicago, on August 15, 1812, is convinced that this tragedy occurred between Sixteenth and Twentieth Streets, in the City of Chicago, near the lake shore; and this Society heartily approves of the proposal to erect a monument to commemorate this occurrence, and recommends its erection at or near the foot of Eighteenth Street, in the City of Chicago, which was the central point of this massacre; and consents that the same may be done under the auspices of this Society."

Mr. A. A. Graham, Secretary of the Ohio Historical Society, according to previous notice, delivered an interesting lecture on the "Early History of the Northwest Territory," illustrated by stereoptican views, maps, and portraits. At the conclusion of the address, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered him.

Volume IV of the Society's Collections is now being distributed among the members.

The Society then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JULY 15, 1890.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms on Tuesday evening, July 15, 1890, at 8 o'clock, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The contributions to the Society's collections during the last quarter have been unusually large, including many valuable historical works, reports, and papers, numbering 166 bound volumes and 652 pamphlets. Twenty-two volumes have been added by purchase from the Pond-Fund.

Among the donations are: a model in clay of the sacrificial stone of the Aztecs—the original of which is to be found near the old cathedral in the City of Mexico—from Mrs. H. H. Gardner; some original letters, accounts, and other papers of Gen. John B. Beaubien, relating to Chicago and vicinity in 1831, from Dr. Herbert B. Tanner of South Kaukauna, Wis.; a collection of papers and evidence relating to the site of the massacre of the garrison of Fort Dearborn in 1812, from Fernando Jones. Other contributors are as follows: W. L. Mead, Dr. N. S. Davis, Miss A. Dryer, Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Dr. E. L. Homes, Henry H. Nash, Mrs. Maria S. Scammon, H. C. Cutler, Rev. H. B. Whipple, Henry D. Drowne, Wm. K. Ackerman, Dr. Samuel A. Green, A. C. Knapp, Rev. S. Hopkins Emery, T. W. Woodnut, Wm. J. Onahan, Henry R. Boss, M. G. Ashley, and J. W. Vaughan.

The following persons were then duly proposed and elected as resident members of the Society, namely:

ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 248 LaSalle Avenue.

CHARLES M. OSBORN, 164 Dearborn Street.

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL, 811 Rookery Building.

JOHN T. LONG, Room 26, 153 Monroe Street.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING. NOVEMBER 19, 1890.

The annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms, 140-2 Dearborn Avenue, according to previous notice, on Tuesday evening, November 18, 1890, at 8 o'clock; President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Annual reports being next in order, that of the Secretary and Librarian was read and approved, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The accessions to the library since our July quarterly meeting have been 162 volumes and 444 pamphlets and periodicals, by donation, and 29 volumes and 4 pamphlets by purchase. Fifty-six volumes of those given to the Society came from the library of the late J. Young Scammon, and 5 volumes from the library of the late Dr. Franklin Scammon, contributed by Mrs. J. Young Scammon. They are valuable historical and biographical works.

In addition to books and pamphlets received from corresponding societies, publishers, and National, State, and City governments, and societies, valuable individual contributions have been received from the following members and friends of the Society: S. M. Cullom, A. C. Costello, Clara L. Peters, Chas. B. Farwell, Howard L. Conard, John C. Smith, Fred. H. Hunt, Francis M. Boutwell, John L. Newcomb, Rev. C. D. Bradlee, The Cobden Club, Dr. Wm. S. Webb, D. Torrey, Dr. Samuel Willard, Wm. J. Onahan, A. H. Burley, T. W. Woodnut, N. W. Bliss, Wm. K. Ackerman, Henry H. Boss, Rev. H. C. Kinney, Wm. F. DeWolf, Daniel Goodwin, Edmund M. Barton, George H. Fergus, and H. S. Goff.

Among the various contributions may be mentioned: a finely-executed and printed souvenir album sketch-book of the First Infantry, I. N. G., from Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Turner; the Charlemagne Tower collection of American colonial laws, from the Pennsylvania Historical Society; three maps of the battlefield of Gettysburg, and one of Fredericksburg, from Huntington W. Jackson; a lithograph of old Fort Harrison (near Terre Haute, Ind.) as it appeared in 1812, from Rufus Blanchard; nine steel-engraved portraits of old Chicago citizens, from H. L. Conard; and the timely and useful gift from the *Chicago Tribune* of three bound volumes of that paper for the first, second, and third quarters of the present year.

We have received, also, from Mr. John S. Cooper, an old, iron-bound, wooden safe, formerly used in the land-office at Palestine, Crawford County, Illinois, in which was kept the first records of lands in Cook County; a paper on which subject will be presented the Society by the donor. We have also received from Daniel Goodwin and others a farther installment of the Gen. Dearborn correspondence, covering original letters from 1815 to 1850.

Among the works purchased is a fine four-volume, embossed, edition of the "National Portrait Gallery," and McKinney and Hall's "History of the Indian Tribes of North America," in three volumes; also volumes IV and V of the Stevens' fac-simile of manuscripts in the archives of England relating to America; British war medals and decorations, by D. Hastings Irwin; Paul Allen's "History of the Revolution"; and two very rare volumes from the Quaritch Collection, London, in one of which is a collection of fac-similes from examples of historic or artistic bookbinding, illustrating, indeed, the history of the art; and in the other fac-similes of choice examples selected from illuminated manuscripts, unpublished drawings, and illustrated books.

The entire contributions for the past year amount to 1008 volumes, as against 668 the previous year; and 1367 pamphlets, as against 1372; an increase of books of over fifty per cent.

The work of cataloging has been steadily progressing. Our collections relating to history, including Americana, and biography has been completed to date, and is ready for the printer; while those relating to documents, reports, and laws, as arranged under the different states, is steadily progressing, Massachusetts having been reached in alphabetical order.

A scrap-book of 200 pages, containing over 700 valuable historical and biographical sketches, has also been completed, except the index, which is now being prepared.

Since the last report on that subject, our list of corresponding and honorary members has been shortened, one each, by death. The first was

HENRY H. HURLBUT, who departed this life April 21, 1890, at the age of 77 years. He had been a corresponding member since 1880. He was a writer of considerable repute, being the author of several interesting monographs, one of which, on Marquette, was read before this Society; of a valuable history entitled "Chicago Antiquities;" and also the genealogy of the Hurlbut Family.

THOMAS DRUMMOND, the distinguished jurist, who became an honorary member of this Society in 1882, departed this life May 15, 1890. Born in the State of Maine, he lived to the age of nearly 81 years, the greater portion of which were spent in this state and city. His fame as an able lawyer and judge was not confined to the circuit in which he presided, but was coextensive with that of the Nation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

The report of the Executive Committee was then read by the President, and ordered to be recorded as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provisions of the amended Constitution requiring your Executive Committee to

make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings, the Committee begs leave to report as follows:

The Society Meetings.—That the quarterly meetings of the Society during its past year have been duly held as required by the Constitution, and that interesting and valuable papers have been read as follows: "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," by John Moses; and "Early History of the Northwest Territory," by A. A. Graham.

The New Society Building.—That the subscriptions toward the erection of a new Society building have been somewhat increased. These, together with the amount believed to be available for this purpose from the Gilpin Fund and the John-Crerar bequest, when the same shall become payable, will aggregate a very considerable sum.

Members.—That the number of members of the Society in their several classes is:

Honorary Life-Members	-	-	-	-	-	8
Life-Members	-	-	-	-	-	37
Resident Members	-	-	-	-	-	104
Associate Members	-	-	-	-	-	5
Honorary Members	-	-	-	-	-	15
Corresponding Members	-	-	-	-	-	98
						267

The Society Publications.—That Vol. IV of the Society Collections was published January 1, 1890, and copies distributed to all the members of the Society and corresponding societies and public institutions. The details of this matter appear in the following:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION:—The Committee on Publication, appointed by the Executive Committee to take charge of the publication of Vol. IV of the Society Collections, beg leave to report that they have prepared and published the volume in question, containing 521 pages and illustrated with eleven portraits and fac-similes; that 500 copies have been printed at a total cost of \$1391.77, which was paid as follows:

From the Jonathan-Burr Fund	-	-	-	-	\$720.00
Contributed by H. J. Willing	-	-	-	-	25.00
Sales of former volumes, 27.33; of Vol. IV, 15.00	-	-	-	-	42.33
Advanced from the General Fund	-	-	-	-	604.44
					\$1391.77

There is a credit to Publication Fund of \$50.00, of which \$25.00 was contributed by Mrs. A. A. Cheney, and \$25.00 was received from sales of volumes of the Society Collections.

Of these copies there have been distributed as above	372
There have been sold	3
And we have on hand	125

The Committee also reports that the Society has on hand:

	25 copies of Volume I of its Collections.		
130	"	Volume II	"
54	"	Volume III	"
125	"	Volume IV	" as above.

As these volumes are sold from time to time, their proceeds will be applied toward the repayment of the amount advanced from the Jonathan-Burr Fund.

The receipted bill for the total cost of Vol. IV is herewith filed with the Secretary.

EDWARD G. MASON,	} Committee on Publication.
GEORGE W. SMITH,	
LEVI Z. LEITER,	

THE SOCIETY FUNDS:—The Henry-D.-Gilpin Fund is under the exclusive charge and management of the Trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will for that purpose. The Trustees are Augustus H. Burley, Edwin H. Sheldon, Peter L. Yoe, and Henry J. Willing, and the President and Vice-President of the Society, *ex officio*, and their separate Annual Report of the condition of that Fund will be duly submitted to you.

The Philo-Carpenter Fund.—The legacy of one thousand dollars from the late Philo Carpenter remains invested in a five-per-cent West-Division Railway Company bond of \$1000, and the income thereof has been set aside to be expended for binding the Society's books and papers, as will appear from the Treasurer's account.

The Lucretia-Pond Fund.—The principal of which is \$13,500, is invested in first mortgages on Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 18, 1890, with vouchers, is filed with the Secretary, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand, Nov. 18, 1890, as per last account	\$506.96	
Receipts for the past year have been	811.57	1318.53
Expenditures for the past year have been		932.83
Balance on hand		\$385.70

The Jonathan-Burr Fund.—The principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in a first mortgage bearing six per cent interest per annum.

Amount of income on hand at last annual meeting	\$600.00
Amount received since last annual meeting.	120.00
	\$720.00
Amount applied to cost of Vol. IV, as per report of Publication Committee,	\$720.00

Annual Expenditure.—The Treasurer's report submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures since the last annual meeting. For convenience of reference and the fuller information of the members, the following detailed statement of the past year is herewith submitted:

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

RECEIPTS:

Nov. 11, 1889.	Balance, General Fund	-	-	-	\$42.85	
"	Carpenter Fund,	-	-	-	41.45	\$84.30
Nov. 15, 1890.	Carpenter Fund	-	-	-	50.00	
	From members,	-	-	-	2640.00	2690.00
						\$2774.30

DISBURSEMENTS:

Secretary and Librarian	-	-	-	-	\$999.99	
Assistant	-	-	-	-	344.00	
Bookbinding	-	-	-	-	92.50	
Coal	-	-	-	-	85.88	
Fergus Printing Co., printing, 1888-9	-	-	-	-	77.35	
Expressage, Vol. IV	-	-	-	-	31.40	
Insurance	-	-	-	-	136.00	
Special assessment	-	-	-	-	10.77	
Storage, Sibley & Co., statuary	-	-	-	-	22.10	
Incidental and lecture expenses	-	-	-	-	75.95	
Repairs, sidewalk, doors, etc.,	-	-	-	-	14.58	
Postage, expressage, and incidentals	-	-	-	-	127.41	
Loaned to Publication Fund	-	-	-	-	604.44	2622.37
Balance Carpenter Fund	-	-	-	-	91.45	
"	General Fund	-	-	-	60.48	151.93
						\$2774.30

The current income for the past year has not only paid the current expenses but also from it \$604.44 has been advanced to the Publication Fund, to be repaid as volumes are sold. All bills are paid, and the Society has no indebtedness of any kind whatever.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

EDWARD G. MASON, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

The report of the Treasurer, having been submitted and approved, is embodied in the foregoing report of the Executive Committee.

Augustus H. Burley presented the report of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, which was read, accepted, and ordered to be recorded, as follows:

STATEMENT, NOV. 18, 1890,

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash account, Nov. 18, 1889, to Nov. 18, 1890.

RECEIPTS:

1889, Nov. 18, Cash on hand, - - - - -	\$13.20	
Dec. 12, Semi-annual interest on bonds, -	2,786.68	
1890, Jan. 27, Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,	217.50	
June 14, Semi-annual interest on bonds, -	2,843.18	
Thirteen \$1000 7% bonds, matured,	13,000.00	
Aug. 8, Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,	105.00	18,965.56

DISBURSEMENTS:

1890, Jan. 6, For \$2625 4% city bonds, - - -	\$2,736.56	
27, Aubrey H. Smith, collection charges, -	10.88	
For \$200 4% city bonds, - - -	209.03	
June 14, Safety-Vault box-rent, 1 year, - - -	15.00	
July 7, For \$15,380 4% city bonds, - - -	15,841.40	
Aug. 8, Aubrey H. Smith, collection charges, -	5.25	
For \$100 4% city bonds, - - -	103.42	18,921.54
Certificate of Deposit in safety-deposit vault, -		\$44.02

SUMMARY:

Received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, -	\$63,063.26
" " Interest on bonds, - - -	54,680.18
Less premium and accrued interest on bonds, 10,810.70	
" Legal expenses, - - -	3,667.47
" Safety-vault box-rent, - - -	166.25
Net income, - - -	14,644.42
Total amount of fund, Nov. 18, 1890, -	\$103,099.02

Bonds in Merchants' Safety-Deposit Vaults:

3 ⁶⁵ % city bonds, par value, - - -	\$8,900.00
4% " " " - - -	46,255.00
4½% " " " - - -	4,900.00
6% " " " - - -	1,000.00
7% " " " - - -	42,000.00
Total bonds, par value, -	103,055.00
Certificate of Deposit, - - -	44.02
	\$103,099.02

Respectfully submitted, A. H. BURLEY, *Trustee.*

The names of the following persons having been favorably reported upon for membership by the Executive Committee, through Henry J. Willing, they were duly elected, namely:

Resident Members:

JAMES W. BROOKS, 235 Dearborn Avenue.

JOHN W. DOANE, 61 Wabash Avenue.

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr., 97 Clark Street.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND, 161 Rush Street.

FRANK J. LOESCH, 16 Ashland Block.

JOHN CONANT LONG, Room 40, 107 Dearborn Street.

KIMBALL YOUNG, Room 48, 107 Dearborn Street.

Corresponding Member:

WILLIAM HARDEN, Librarian of the Georgia Historical Society,
Savannah, Georgia.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

On motion of S. H. Kerfoot, the following committee was appointed by the President on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year: Franklin H. Head, Daniel Goodwin, and Henry W. King, who reported as follows:

For President, EDWARD G. MASON.

For Vice-Presidents, ALEX. C. MCCLURG and GEORGE W. SMITH.

For Secretary and Librarian, JOHN MOSES.

For Treasurer, GILBERT B. SHAW.

Members of the Executive Committee for four years:

HENRY J. WILLING and LEVI Z. LEITER.

and the nominees of the committee were unanimously elected.

Hon. A. H. Burley, being then introduced, proceeded to read his paper entitled "Illinois' First Response in the Late Civil War—The Expedition from Chicago to Cairo in 1861."

The paper, which vividly recalled the opening scenes of the rebellion, is a valuable contribution to this historic period, many of its records having been destroyed by the great fire of 1871. It claimed the undivided attention and received the hearty approval of the members.

On motion of Henry B. Mason, the cordial thanks of the Society were tendered Mr. Burley, who was requested to file his address among the Society's archives for publication.

On motion the Society then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, Secretary

Oct. 1890 not printed

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 20, 1891.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its room, 142 Dearborn Avenue, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, January 20, 1891, Vice-President Gen. Alexander C. McClurg in the chair.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The accessions to our library, since the annual meeting in November, have been 100 volumes and 191 pamphlets by donation; and 20 volumes and two pamphlets by purchase. Among the former are 31 volumes relating to the history, literature, and language of the Indians, contributed by Edward E. Ayer, and 29 volumes of valuable documents and reports from Col. Roswell B. Mason. We have also received from Mary E. Lapham a package of manuscript papers, and three boxes of photographic views of burnt Chicago, from the effects of the late Col. Samuel Stone; a package of manuscript letters and circulars, relating to the Medical Library Association of Chicago, from Dr. Bayard Holmes. We are also indebted to the Chicago Tribune Company, through the courtesy of Robert W. Patterson, jr., managing editor, for a bromide-print, framed, of the old *Tribune* Buildings in 1852, as well as for the letter-head from which the enlarged bromide-print was made.

Other contributors are as follows: Dr. J. F. Snyder, Norman Williams, Hon. John M. Scott, T. W. Woodnut, Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Col. John Conant Long, Mrs. H. C. Keely, Hon. William F. De Wolf, and General John C. Smith.

Among the books purchased, are three volumes of the *Alumni Oxoniensis*, making our set complete; and "Abraham Lincoln, a History," 10 volumes, by J. G. Nicolay and John Hay.

President Edward G. Mason was then introduced, and entertained the Society by the reading of his paper, entitled "The Story of James Willing—An Episode of the Revolution."

Samuel H. Kerfoot, in moving a vote of thanks, remarked, that he did so not as a mere matter of form, but on account of the intrinsic merit of the paper read, recalling as it did, and placing it in a new light, a most interesting event in revolutionary times, to which Illinois was directly related.

The motion was unanimously adopted, with the request that a copy of the paper be filed among the archives of the Society.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, Secretary.

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 21, 1891.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its room, 142 Dearborn Avenue, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, April 21, 1891, Vice-President Gen. Alexander C. McClurg in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows:

REPORT OF SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

Since the last quarterly meeting, there have been added to the Society's collections, the gifts of generous patrons, 234 bound volumes, and 396 pamphlets. Among the former are 50 volumes of newspapers and magazines which have been bound from the Philo Carpenter fund. They also include 53 volumes of city directories, making our total collections of this class of valuable literature 760 volumes, representing all the principal cities of the United States, and many of the minor ones. They have numerous visitors, and have been carefully classified and catalogued for handy reference. Our thanks are due to the Lakeside Directory Publishing Company for this collection.

Besides exchanges and valuable collections from kindred societies, and governmental reports and documents, we are indebted to W. J. Onahan for a "History of the Catholic Church in the United States," by John G. Shea, and the scrap-book of the late Emery A. Storrs in two volumes; to Mrs. Maria C. Scammon for the record-book and papers of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art; to Dr. Samuel A. Greene, Boston, for a large package of valuable reports and papers; to Rev. Edmund F. Shafter for a copy of his "Northmen in America;" to H. H. Chandler & Co. for five bound volumes of the *Farmer's Review*; to Howard Lockwood & Co. for a copy of the "American Dictionary of Printing and Book-Making." Dr. O. T. Maxson has enriched our collection of relics with the addition of a portion of a tree which was found standing, as it grew, thirty feet below the surface, at the corner of Lincoln and Ridge avenues, South Evanston. We have also received valuable additions in books, pamphlets or periodicals from William E. Curtis, C. B. Farwell, Rev. M. K. Whittlesey, Joseph Gruenhert, H. G. Cutler, A. H. Burley, Henry R. Boss, R. B. Mason, William R. Morrison, James J. Goodwin, Zebina Moses, A. C. Knapp, T. C. Mendenhall, and Henry T. Drowne.

The Executive Committee, by S. H. Kerfoot, made a report recommending the admission of Eugene H. Fishburn and William J. English as resident members, and they were duly elected.

Gen. A. L. Chetlain was then introduced, and read a paper entitled "Personal Recollections of Gen. U. S. Grant, 1861-3." It consisted in giving an absorbingly interesting account of General Grant's first visit from Galena to Springfield at the outbreak of the late civil war, and of his efforts to secure a proper recognition from the authorities, as well as glimpses of his subsequent career up to 1863. On motion, the warm thanks of the Society were tendered to General Chetlain for his valuable historic paper, and he was requested to deposit a copy of the same among the archives of the Society.

On motion adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

The report of the Secretary was read and approved, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The additions to our library since the last report have been 20 volumes by purchase, and 75 volumes and 176 pamphlets by donation. Among the former are Vols. VI, VII, VIII, and IX, of "Fac-Similes of Manuscripts in European Archives, relating to America" compiled by R. F. Stevens; Parts III, IV, and V, of "Fac-Similes of Choice Examples of Illuminated Manuscripts," published by R. Quaritch, London; "Canada and the Canadians," by Goldwin Smith; "History of the United States Marine," by Gen. Richard S. Easton; "New York in the War of the Rebellion," by Capt. Frederick Phibbs; "History of the Second Army Corps," by Gen. Francis A. Walker; Vol. II of "Historical Collections of Ohio," by Henry Howe.

Among donations, we have been kindly remembered by the authors of the following works: "Constitutional History of Illinois" by Ernst Anthony, and the "Story of New York," by the same author; "The Civil Service Law," second edition revised, by William Harrison Coker; "Memorials of Methodism, 'in the bounds of the Rock River Conference, including many interesting local events in the early history of Chicago," by Rev. A. D. Field; "Life of Rev. W. W. Evans, D.D.," by his son Rev. W. W. Evans; "Breviary of Bishop Peckham's Silver Jubilee in the Episcopacy," by Rev. James J. McGovern, a corresponding member of this Society—the narrative is preceded by a history of the Catholic Church in Chicago; "Centennial History of Dearborn Park," by Kirk Hawes; "The Lakes and Gulf Waterway," by L. E. Cooley; "A Lithograph of Chicago in 1832," published by Euseb Blanchard.

Other individual contributors are as follows: Rev. C. D. Bradley, William J. Oshagan, M. H. Menez, J. Warts de Peyster, Harrington W. Jackson, William K. Ackerman, T. W. Woodruff, Wm. E. Curtis, C. R. Vandercreek, Daniel W. Fowler, Mrs. Sophia H. Perry, Rev. Henry G. Perry, Edward Russell, Mrs. Maria G. Carr, John E. Reynolds, Benson W. Childs, and Nicholas Hall.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JULY 21, 1891.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its rooms, 140-2 Dearborn Avenue, Tuesday evening, July 21, at 8 o'clock, President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The report of the Secretary was read and approved, and is as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

The additions to our library since the last report have been 30 volumes by purchase, and 78 volumes and 376 pamphlets by donation. Among the former are Vols. VI, VII, VIII, and IX, of "Fac-Similes of Manuscript in European Archives, relating to America," compiled by B. F. Stevens; Parts III, IV, and V, of "Fac-Similes of Choice Examples of Illuminated Manuscripts," published by B. Quaritch, London; "Canada and the Canadians," by Goldwin Smith; "History of the United-States Marine," by Gen. Richard S. Collom; "New York in the War of the Rebellion," by Capt. Frederick Phisterer; "History of the Second Army Corps," by Gen. Francis A. Walker; Vol. II of "Historical Collections of Ohio," by Henry Howe.

Among donations, we have been kindly remembered by the authors of the following works: "Constitutional History of Illinois," by Elliott Anthony, and the "Story of New York," by the same author; "The Civil Service Law," second edition revised, by William Harrison Clarke; "Memorials of Methodism," in the bounds of the Rock River Conference, including many interesting local events in the early history of Chicago, by Rev. A. D. Field; "Life of Rev. W. W. Everts, D.D.," by his son Rev. W. W. Everts; "Souvenir of Bishop Feehan's Silver Jubilee in the Episcopacy," by Rev. James J. McGovern, a corresponding-member of this Society--the narrative is preceded by a history of the Catholic Church in Chicago; "Condensed History of Dearborn Park," by Kirk Hawes; "The Lakes and Gulf Waterway," by L. E. Cooley; "A Lithograph of Chicago in 1832," published by Rufus Blanchard.

Other individual contributors are as follows: Rev. C. D. Bradlee, William J. Onahan, M. H. Messer, J. Watts de Peyster, Huntington W. Jackson, William K. Ackerman, T. W. Woodnut, Wm. E. Curtis, C. R. Vandercook, Daniel W. Fowler, Mrs. Sophia H. Perry, Rev. Henry G. Perry, Edward Rummel, Mrs. Maria G. Carr, John P. Reynolds, Bartow W. Ulrich, and Nicholas Ball.

We have added to our list of correspondents the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society, and have received from its Secretary, V. A. Lewis, a "History of West Virginia," by Virgil A. Lewis; "Prominent Men of West Virginia," by George W. Atkinson and A. F. Gibbens; "History of Kenawha County, West Virginia," by Geo. W. Atkinson; "Sketches of Trans-Alleghany Pioneers," by John P. Hale; "Resources of West Virginia," by M. F. Maury; and 18 pamphlets of state and miscellaneous reports, all of which are valuable contributions to our collections. We have in return sent them the 4 volumes of our collections, and 14 bound volumes of our state reports.

We have received from Henry Gannet, chief topographer of the United States Geological Survey, a late map of the United States.

Maj. Joseph Kirkland has enriched our department of local historical relics in the presentation of the supposed skeleton of John Lalime, which forms the subject of his paper tonight.

JOHN MOSES, *Librarian.*

Major Kirkland was then introduced by the President, and entertained a delighted audience with a clear and ample statement of all known circumstances connected with the killing of John Lalime, "the little Frenchman," by John Kinzie, the first American resident of Chicago, in a personal encounter.

At the close of the reading, Fernando Jones, a resident of Chicago since 1835, made some interesting remarks on the question of identification, confirming the conclusion that the skeleton presented to the Society was that of John Lalime.

President Mason added that it was the presentation, discussion, and preservation of papers like this, relating to the early history of our great city, which explained and justified the existence and value of the Society.

On motion of Gen. A. C. McClurg, the thanks of the Society were tendered Major Kirkland for his valuable historic paper, with the request that he deposit a copy among its archives for future reference.

On motion adjourned.

After the adjournment, some time was passed inspecting the supposed remains, and in pleasant conversation by the many old settlers and visitors present upon topics relating to early Chicago history, making this the most enjoyable midsummer meeting the Society has held for years.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, OCT. 20, 1891.

THE quarterly meeting of October 20, 1891, was adjourned without transacting any business; the paper which it was proposed to read on that evening being deferred to the annual meeting in November.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 17, 1891.

THE annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its hall, 140-2 Dearborn Avenue, Tuesday evening, November 17, 1891, at 8 o'clock. President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting being approved, the report of the Secretary and Librarian was read, as follows:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

Since the last report, 37 volumes have been added to the library by purchase, and 93 volumes and 968 pamphlets by donation. The former include some valuable works relating to American history, biography, and travels, and an additional package of manuscript letters containing the correspondence of Gen. H. A. Dearborn. The latter comprise, chiefly, congressional and state documents, and educational, social, and kindred society reports and papers. Outside of these we have received books or pamphlets from the following patrons of the Society: Miss L. M. Hubbard, Edward G. Mason, Fred. A. Hunt, T. W. Woodnut, Dr. Samuel A. Green, W. K. Ackerman, John F. Nunn, W. E. Curtis, Scott Fergus, Dr. E. L. Holmes, C. E. Anthony, A. J. Galloway, Mrs. Augusta Rhodes, Volney W. Foster, and the Chicago Tribune Co. (two bound volumes of the *Daily Tribune*.)

We have also received the following: from James H. Roberts, a portrait in oil of Mrs. John Edgar, one of the early settlers of Kaskaskia, and a companion piece to the portrait of her husband, Gen. Edgar. A photographic group of the Union Defence Committee of Chicago during the late civil war, 1861-5, presented by George Schneider. Also an original manuscript letter from Billy Caldwell to his brother Francis, dated Chicago, March 17, 1834, and an original letter of instructions to him as a Canadian Indian agent, dated in 1816; received from his nephew, Capt. William Caldwell, residing at Amherstburg, Ontario.

The total number of volumes added to the library the past year is 592, and of pamphlets 1933.

We receive freely from the generous publishers, 11 daily newspapers, 33 weeklies, and 27 magazines and periodicals, the list remaining about the same as published in the report for 1889.

A catalogue of the entire library, excepting congressional documents, has been for the first time completed. The library contains 19,008 volumes, of which 4019 relate to the several States, including documents; 3284 volumes of newspapers and periodicals; 3690 of congressional documents; and 8015 of all others, including history, biography, and Americana.

The number of pamphlets is about 45,000, from which, together with the unbound files of newspapers and periodicals, several thousand bound volumes can be added to the library so soon as we have a sufficient binding-fund.

Two scrap-books, relating to history and politics, originally begun by the Secretary for his personal use, have been completed and added to our collections. Two new scrap-books have also been commenced.

Our number of visitors, and of those who use the library for historical reference, is steadily increasing.

Notwithstanding our list contains the names of so many members who, counting by their years, are becoming old, and some of whom have continued members of the Society since its organization in 1856, the number of those who have been called away by death the past year is few.

The first to depart was Gen. JULIUS WHITE, an associate member, May 12, 1890. He was born in Cazenovia, N.Y., September 29, 1816, and had been a resident of Chicago since 1856.

EDWIN H. SHIELDON, also an old citizen of Chicago, and an honorary life-member of this Society since 1858, died Dec. 18, 1890. Mr. Sheldon had been for many years a member of the executive committee and a trustee of the Gilpin Fund. He died in New-York City, at the age of 69 years.

HENRY FIELD, who had been a resident member since 1882, died Dec. 22, 1890. He was born in Conway, Mass., in 1841, and had been a resident of this city since 1861.

ANSON S. MILLER, a corresponding member of the Society, and formerly a leading citizen in this State, died at Santa Cruz, Cal., January 7, 1891.

The distinguished historian, GEORGE BANCROFT, who had been an honorary member of the Society since 1861, died January 17, 1891, at the good old age of 90 years.

LYMAN C. DRAPER, the distinguished antiquarian, secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, and who had been a member of this since 1880, died at his home in Madison, August 26, 1891, at the age of 76 years.

The record closes with the demise of Dr. FRANCIS L. WADSWORTH, of this city, a resident member. He was born in Hiram, Maine, June 18, 1833, and died August 27, 1891.

JOHN MOSES, *Librarian.*

The annual report of the Executive Committee was then presented and read by the President. It is as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provisions of the amended constitution, requiring your Executive Committee to make an annual report to the Society of its acts and doings, the committee beg leave to report as follows:

The Society Meetings.—That the quarterly meetings of the Society during the past year have been duly held, as required by the constitution, and that papers of special value have been read, as follows: "The Story of James Willing; An Episode of the Revolution," by E. G. Mason; "Personal Recollections of Gen. U. S. Grant, 1861-3," by Gen. A. L. Chetlain; and "The Killing of John Lalime," by Joseph Kirkland.

Members.—That the number of members of the Society in their several classes is:

Honorary Life-Members,	-	-	-	-	7
Life-Members,	-	-	-	-	37
Resident Members,	-	-	-	-	107
Associate Members,	-	-	-	-	4
Honorary Members,	-	-	-	-	14
Corresponding Members,	-	-	-	-	99
					<u>268</u>

Society Funds.—The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the Trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will for that purpose. The Trustees are Augustus H. Burley, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fishburn, and Henry J. Willing, and the President and Vice-President of the Society, *ex-officio*, and their separate annual report of the condition of that fund will be duly submitted to you.

The PHILO-CARPENTER FUND. The legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter remains invested in a five-per-cent West-Division Railway Company bond of \$1000, and the income thereof has been set aside to be expended in binding the Society's books and papers, as will appear from the Treasurer's account.

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested in first mortgages on Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum; and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 17, 1891, with vouchers, is filed with the Secretary, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 18, 1890, as per last account,	\$385.70	
Receipts for the past year have been	810.00	1195.70
Expenditures for the past year have been	573.89	
Balance on hand,		<u>\$621.81</u>

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, the principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in a first mortgage, bearing six per cent interest per annum.

Amount of income received since last annual meeting,	\$120.00
Amount received since last annual meeting from sale of Society publications, - - - - -	41.00
Amount heretofore received, to be applied toward the cost of Society publications, - - - - -	50.34
Total balance to credit of this fund.	\$211.34

N.B.—It will be remembered that the general fund of the Society advanced \$604.44 toward the cost of the publication of the last volume of the Society collections, and, applying the amount to the credit of this fund toward the repayment of that advanced, there still remains the sum of \$399.10 due to the general fund on this account.

Annual Expenditure.—The Treasurer's Report submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures since the last annual meeting. For convenience of reference and the fuller information of the members, the following detailed statement of the past year is herewith submitted:

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

RECEIPTS:

Balance last report, Carpenter Fund, - - -	\$91.45
" " " General Fund, - - -	60.48
From members, - - - - -	2360.00
From Carpenter Fund, - - - - -	50.00
	<u>\$2561.93</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Secretary and Librarian, - - - - -	\$1000.00
Assistant, - - - - -	467.00
Incidental expenses, postage, etc., - - -	125.00
Coal, 91.00 - Insurance, 136.00 -	227.00
Bookcases, 66.00 - Repairs, 25.15 -	91.15
Binding, 62.90 - Storage, 18.00 -	80.90
Special assessments, - - - - -	117.83
Court costs, 7.00 - postage, 1.50 -	8.50
Fergus Printing Co., 1889-90, - - - - -	94.20
	<u>\$2211.58</u>
Total balance on hand, - - - - -	\$350.35
Balance Carpenter Fund, - - - - -	\$78.55
Balance General Fund, - - - - -	271.80
	<u>\$350.33</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

By EDWARD G. MASON, *President*.

The report of the Treasurer was also submitted and, being duly audited and approved, is embodied in the foregoing report.

Augustus H. Burley, for the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, submitted their report, which was read, accepted, and ordered to be recorded, as follows:

STATEMENT, NOV. 17, 1891,

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash account, Nov. 18, 1890, to Nov. 17, 1891.

RECEIPTS:

1890, Nov. 18, Cash on hand,	- - - -	\$44.02	
Nov. 29, Semi-annual interest on bonds,	-	2,697.77	
1891, Feb. 6, Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,		625.00	
June 24, Semi-annual interest on bonds,	-	2,764.27	
Interest for unexpired time of bond purchase,	2.40		6,133.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

1890, Dec. 5, \$2725 4 % city bonds, ex Jan. coupons,	\$2,725.00		
1891, Feb. 6, Aubrey H. Smith, collection charges,	31.25		
\$600 4 % city bonds at par,	600.00		
Accrued interest on same,	2.37		
June 24, \$2750 4 % city bonds at par,	2,750.00		
Safe-Vault box-rent, 1 year,	15.00		6,123.62
Certificate of Deposit in safety-deposit vault,			\$9.84

SUMMARY:

Received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,	\$63,688.26	
" " Interest on bonds,	60,144.62	
Less premium and accrued interest on bonds,	10,813.07	
" Legal expenses,	3,698.72	
" Safety-vault box-rent,	181.25	14,693.04
Net increase,		45,451.58
Total amount of fund, Nov. 17, 1891,		\$109,139.84

Bonds in Merchants' Safety-Deposit Vaults:

3 ⁸⁵ % city bonds, par value,	\$8,900.00	
4 % " " - -	52,330.00	
4½ % " " - -	4,900.00	
6 % " " - -	1,000.00	
7 % " " - -	42,000.00	
Total bonds, par value,	109,130.00	
Certificate of Deposit,	9.84	\$109,139.84

Respectfully submitted, A. H. BURLEY, *Trustee.*

On motion, the President appointed the following committee on the nomination of officers for the ensuing year: Daniel Goodwin, Huntington W. Jackson, and Charles F. Gunther.

During the absence of the committee, the Executive Committee reported the following nominations for Resident Membership:

EDWARD D. HOSMER, 108 Pine Street.

Miss ELIZABETH SKINNER, 100 Rush Street.

Miss FREDRIKA SKINNER, 100 Rush Street.

who were duly elected.

The committee on nominations then made their report, recommending the election of the following officers:

For President, EDWARD G. MASON.

For Vice-Presidents, ALEX. C. MCCLURG and GEORGE W. SMITH.

For Secretary and Librarian, JOHN MOSES.

For Treasurer, GILBERT B. SHAW.

Members of the Executive Committee for four years:

GEORGE L. DUNLAP,

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT,

LYMAN J. GAGE, *vice* Edwin H. Sheldon, deceased, one year.

Which report was unanimously ratified by the vote of the members present.

The paper on "Some Recollections of Chicago in the Forties," by Samuel C. Clarke of Marietta, Ga., was then read by the Secretary.

Henry B. Mason, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Clarke for his excellent paper, remarked that the members had been entertained by the presentation of an enjoyable and vivid picture of Chicago in her early days, when a man without much exertion could get his breakfast fresh from the stream near by, and for his dinner could shoot a mess of ducks from his backyard; in the afternoon he could casually buy a lot on Madison Street, and go broke the next day on wild-cat or red-dog money. Those were the days of dust clouds in summer and of mud bogs in winter—the days of crude beginnings and good fellowship, out of which has grown the mighty Chicago of today.

The vote of thanks was unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JAN. 19, 1892.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its hall, 140-2 Dearborn Avenue, Tuesday evening, January 19, 1892, at 8 o'clock. President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The report of the Secretary and Librarian was as follows:

Since our annual meeting there have been added to the Society's collections, in addition to our regular correspondents, 67 volumes and 129 pamphlets by donation, and 106 volumes, including 40 volumes bound from the Philo-Carpenter Fund, by purchase. Among the latter are four volumes, reprints, of the laws of the governor and judges of the Northwest Territory, 1792 to 1796; three volumes of the Genealogical Dictionary by James Savage, making our set of this valuable work complete; Williams' "History of Vermont," 1809; "History of the Hartford Convention," by Theodore Dwight; "The Writings of George Washington," 12 volumes, by W. C. Ford; and "The Correspondence and Public Papers of John Jay," 3 volumes, by Henry P. Johnston.

Among those who have remembered us by gifts are Gen. John C. Smith, J. W. Plummer, Albert G. Lane, Mrs. Joel Parker, Rev. Caleb D. Bradlee, D.D., Frederick A. Hunt, Rev. Henry G. Perry, T. H. Ball, A. J. Galloway, W. J. Onahan, Dr. S. A. Green, Edward E. Ayer, Charles H. Case, Edward G. Mason, Rufus Blanchard, T. W. Woodnut, Paul Selby (a copy of the *Illinois Intelligencer*, Vandalia, 1825), The Goodspeed Publishing Company (two volumes of *Industrial Chicago*, finely bound), and Henry R. Boss. Hon. Lambert Tree has enriched our collection of pictures by the presentation of a chromo-lithograph representing the entire block of buildings, including signs, on the north side of Lake Street from Clark to LaSalle, in 1859, and their appearance while being screwed up to the new grade established by the city at that time, the merchants continuing their business in the buildings while they were being raised from their old foundations. It was one of the most important retail blocks in the city. The picture is 18 x 35 inches.

The Secretary read a paper entitled "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois," being a close study of his life and public services. Remarks were made by Rev. Robert W. Patterson and Col. Frank A. Eastman.

On motion of Gen. Augustus L. Chetlain, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the author for "his able, instructive, and interesting paper," and that he be requested to file a copy of the same among the Society's archives for its use.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 19, 1892.

THE regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at its hall, 140-2 Dearborn Avenue, Tuesday evening, April 19, 1892, at 8 o'clock. President Edward G. Mason in the chair.

The Secretary made the following report:

During the last quarter, 95 volumes and 552 pamphlets have been added to our library by donation, and 189 volumes and 7 pamphlets by purchase from the Pond Fund. The names of contributors, in addition to our regular correspondents, are as follows: Henry R. Boss, Augustus H. Burley, John C. Smith, Elliott Anthony, William F. Poole, Fergus Printing Co., J. W. DePeyster, Ossian Guthrie, C. W. McCluer, R. W. McClaghry, Wm. K. Ackerman, *The Inter Ocean* (12 bound volumes of the Curiosity Shop), Wm. R. Manierre, and C. C. Smith.

A box, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ inches, made from the door of the late residence of Elijah P. Lovejoy, at Alton, has been sent us by Mrs. R. W. Patterson of Evanston; a package of interesting autograph letters to David Prickett from Sidney Breese, Thos. Carlin, John Reynolds, Richard M. Young, and others, 1836 to 1842, comes from George W. Prickett; and a valuable package of original Chicago memoranda in manuscript, by John L. Wilson, from Col. F. A. Eastman.

Among the books purchased are the complete works of "Benj. Franklin," 10 volumes, edited by John Bigelow; McMaster's "History of the People of the United States"; Hakluyt's "Voyages to America," 4 volumes; Pothier's "History of the Northwest"; Kirkland's "Story of Chicago"; Hennepin's "Louisiana," Paris edition, 1688; Gabriel Sagard Theodat, "Voyages in the Country of the Hurons," 2 volumes, and "History of Canada," 4 volumes; Stedman's "History of the American War"; Cotton Mather's "History of New England, 1620-1698"; Bradford's "History of Massachusetts"; 92 bound volumes of newspapers, chiefly published in Chicago since 1858 (of which we have had the use for many years), from the estate of the late H. T. Steele; and volumes XI and XII of Stevens' "Facsimiles of MSS. relating to America."

Following the report, Mr. Wm. J. Onahan read a memorial paper on the life and works of the late distinguished historian, John Gilmary Shea. At its close, Mr. S. H. Kerfoot, in moving the usual vote of thanks, complimented the author and spoke of the permanent value of such papers as contributions to current history. In seconding the motion, the Secretary remarked that no historical library would be complete without the works

of Dr. Shea, and of their great comparative value in having been written from a particular stand-point. The motion was unanimously adopted; after which the members and visitors present had the pleasure of viewing the elevation and interior plans of the Society's proposed new building, now exhibited to the public for the first time. They were generally much admired and approved.

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

ANNUAL REPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN

SYNOPSIS OF QUARTERLY EFFORTS

The number of bound volumes added to the library during the past year is 752—360 of which were donated—and of pamphlets 1159, only 21 of which were purchased; making the total number of volumes 19,760, and of pamphlets over 46,000.

The number of members of the Society in their several classes is as follows:

Honorary Life-Members	7
Life-Members	23
Resident Members	97
Honorary Members	14
Corresponding Members	28

The following have died during the year—Life-Members: William M. Derby, Hugh Thompson Dickey, Egbert L. Jensen, Robert Reid; Resident Members: Wm. H. Brady, J. Thos. Clarken, Rowell B. Marsh, Henry H. Nash; Corresponding Member: Daniel S. Davis.

On August 11 last, ground was broken for a new Society building, partly on the site of the old one, which has been removed, and the entire collection of the Society have been stored in the city for preservation. The Secretary's office is temporarily located at Room 317, 107 Dearborn St.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

SOCIETY'S FUNDS

The PHILIP-LAURENCE FUND, a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philip Carpenter, remains invested in a five-per-cent West-Union Railway Company bond of \$1000, and the income has been set aside to be expended in buying the Society's books and papers.

The LEECHMAN-POWELL FUND, the principal of which is \$45,000, is invested as heretofore in first mortgage on Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, the income of which has been devoted to the purchase of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 15, 1921, with vouchers, is filed with the Secretary, a summary of which is as follows:

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL REPORTS FOR YEAR ENDING NOV. 15, 1892.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

SYNOPSIS OF QUARTERLY REPORTS.

The number of bound volumes added to the library during the past year is 752—360 of which were donated—and of pamphlets 1159, only 21 of which were purchased; making the total number of volumes 19,760, and of pamphlets over 46,000.

The number of members of the Society in their several classes is as follows:

Honorary Life-Members,	-	-	-	7
Life-Members,	-	-	-	33
Resident Members,	-	-	-	97
Honorary Members,	-	-	-	14
Corresponding Members,	-	-	-	98

The following have died during the year—Life-Members: William M. Derby, Hugh Thompson Dickey, Egbert L. Jansen, Robert Reid; Resident Members: Wm. H. Bradley, J. Thorn Clarkson, Roswell B. Mason, Henry H. Nash; Corresponding Member: Daniel S. Durrie.

On August 11 last, ground was broken for a new Society building, partly on the site of the old one, which has been removed; and the entire collections of the Society have been stored in the Sibley fire-proof warehouses. The Secretary's office is temporarily located at Room 312, 167 Dearborn St.

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

SOCIETY'S FUNDS:

The PHILO-CARPENTER FUND, a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, remains invested in a five-per-cent West-Division Railway Company bond of \$1000, and the income has been set aside to be expended in binding the Society's books and papers.

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested as heretofore in first-mortgages on Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, the income of which has been devoted to the purchase of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 15, 1892, with vouchers, is filed with the Secretary, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand, Nov. 17. 1891,	-	-	\$621.81	
Receipts for the past year,	-	-	<u>1035.00</u>	1656.81
Expenditures for the past year,	-	-	-	<u>1716.36</u>
Debit balance,	-	-	-	\$59.55

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, the principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in a first-mortgage, bearing six per cent interest per annum.

RECEIPTS:

Nov. 15, '91.	Cash on hand, as per last account,	-	-	\$211.34
Dec. 9,	Interest on \$2000, June 9, '91, to date, at 6 per cent,			60.00
June 9, '92.	" " Dec. 9, " " " "			<u>60.00</u>
				\$331.34

DISBURSEMENTS:

Nov. 14, '92.	To Gilbert H. Shaw, Treasurer, to the credit of the Chicago Historical Society general fund on account of money advanced by that fund toward cost of publication of volume IV. of Society's collections,	-	-	-	\$331.34
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The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will for that purpose. The trustees are Augustus H. Burley, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fishburn, and Henry J. Willing, and the President and Vice-President of the Society *ex officio*. Their report, by A. H. Burley, treasurer, is as follows:

STATEMENT, NOV. 15, 1892,

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash account, Nov. 17, 1891, to Nov. 15, 1892.

RECEIPTS:

1891, Nov. 17.	Cash on hand,	-	-	\$9.84
Dec. 23.	Semi-annual interest on bonds,			2,785.28
1892, June 28.	" " " "			2,874.28
	Four \$1000 7 % bonds, matured,		<u>4,000.00</u>	9,669.40

DISBURSEMENTS:

1891, Dec. 24.	\$2800 4 % city bonds at 99½ flat,	\$2,786.00	
1892, July 1.	\$5600 3 ⁸ / ₈ % " " 96 "	5,376.00	
	\$1500 4 % " " 100½ "	<u>1,507.40</u>	\$9,669.40

SUMMARY:

Received from Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,	-	\$63,688.26
" " Interest on bonds,	-	65,804.18
Less premium and acc'd interest on bonds,	10,582.47	
" Legal expenses,	3,698.72	
" Safety-vault box rent,	181.25	<u>14,462.44</u>
Net increase,	-	51,341.74
Total amount of fund, Nov. 15, 1892,		\$115,030.00

Bonds in Merchants' Safety-Deposit Vaults, Nov. 15, 1892:

3 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	city bonds, par value,	-	-	\$14,500.00	
4 %	"	"	-	56,630.00	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	"	-	4,900.00	
6 %	"	"	-	1,000.00	
7 %	"	"	-	38,000.00	\$115,030.00

Respectfully submitted, A. H. DURLEY, *Treasurer*.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES.—The Treasurer, Gilbert B. Shaw, has submitted his report, which shows the total receipts and expenditures of the Society for the past year, Nov. 17, 1891–Nov. 15, 1892, to be as follows:

ABSTRACT OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

RECEIPTS:

Balance last report, General Fund,	-	-	\$271.80	
" " " Carpenter Fund,	-	-	78.55	
Dues from members,	-	-	2235.00	
Interest on Carpenter Fund,	-	-	50.00	
Returned from Jonathan-Burr Fund,	-	-	331.34	\$2966.69

DISBURSEMENTS:

Secretary and Librarian,	-	-	\$1000.00	
Assistant to " "	-	-	410.00	
Incidental expenses, postage, etc.,	-	-	125.00	
Coal, \$4.00	-	Insurance, 136.00	-	220.00
Printing, 134.85	-	Repairs, etc., 23.76	-	158.61
Special assessment, paving,	-	-	155.12	
Moving collections and storage,	-	-	209.84	
Binding, 53.85	-	Rent of office, 32.50	-	86.35
Type-writer, 100.00	-	Mahogany case, 12.00	112.00	\$2476.92
Balance on hand,	-	-	-	\$489.77
General Fund,	-	-	\$415.07	
Carpenter Fund,	-	-	74.70	\$489.77

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MOSES, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1892.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the quarterly meeting, held on October 17, 1893, the following proposition to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society was submitted by the Executive Committee, to be voted upon at the annual meeting, November 21, 1893.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE NAME AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society shall be called the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Its objects shall be to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the Northwestern States.

ARTICLE II.

OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. This Society shall be composed of Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members, all of whom shall be elected by ballot only at a regular meeting of the Society, and only upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, unless, by unanimous consent, they shall be elected by a *viva-voce* vote cast at a regular meeting by twenty legally qualified voters. Three adverse ballots or three dissenting votes shall reject the candidate.

2. The dues for membership shall be as follows: for Life membership, five hundred dollars; and for Annual membership, twenty-five dollars per annum; the first year's dues being payable within one month after election to membership, and notice of such election.

3. The right to hold office and to vote, and to take any part in the proceedings of the Society shall be accorded to and may be exercised only by the members of the two classes first hereinbefore named.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the President of the Society, *ex officio*, who shall be the chairman thereof, and eight others, all of which aforementioned officers shall be members of the Society, and also a Treasurer, a Librarian, and a Secretary.

2. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings for one year, and shall respectively remain in office until the election of their successors.

They shall perform such duties as are common to such officers or as may be prescribed in the By-Laws. Vacancies occurring from any cause in any of these offices may be filled by ballot at any special meeting, notice of such election being given in the notice of such meeting.

3. The Executive Committee shall also be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings, two members of which shall, from the time of the first election hereunder, hold their office until the next annual election of officers; two of them until the second such election; two of them until the third such election; and two of them until the fourth such election. The terms for which the first members so

chosen at the first election shall hold their office, shall be determined by lot immediately after such election.

4. At each annual meeting thereafter there shall be elected by ballot two persons to fill the places vacant by the expiration of the term of those heretofore elected as members of the Executive Committee, and of those who shall hereafter be so elected such members.

On the expiration of the term of any of the members of said committee, their successors shall be elected by ballot for the term of four years.

Vacancies in the Executive Committee during an unexpired term, caused by death, resignation, removal from office, or inability to act, may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of said committee, until the succeeding annual election, at which time such vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner as members of said committee are elected for the full term of their office.

5. The Executive Committee, constituted above, shall alone hold, manage, administer, and control all the money, property, effects, and affairs of the Society; and said committee may appoint a Treasurer, a Librarian, a Secretary, and such assistants and employes in the service of the Society as to said committee may seem fit; and may prescribe the duties and fix the compensation of such officers, assistants, and employes; and said committee may make investments of the Society's funds, provided that no fund bequeathed to or held by the Society for a specific purpose shall be appropriated to or used for any other purpose, and provided further that said committee shall not incur any liability on the part of said Society in

any one year which shall exceed its annual income; and it shall be the duty of said committee to make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business relating to the affairs of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of November in each year, and the fiscal year of the Society shall begin with each such annual meeting and end on the following annual meeting thereof.

2. The regular meetings shall be held at such times and conducted in such manner as shall be prescribed in the By-Laws and directed by the Executive Committee, provided no such regular meeting shall occur at the same time with the annual meeting.

3. At the annual meetings not less than twenty members having the right to vote, and at the special business meetings not less than ten such members shall constitute a quorum.

4. Special meetings and special business meetings may be called by the President, or, in case of his absence, by one of the Vice-Presidents, of which due notice shall be given at least two days beforehand.

ARTICLE V.

OF AMENDMENTS TO THIS CONSTITUTION.

1. This Constitution may be altered by a two-third vote at any annual or special business meeting; provided

that not less than twenty members having the right to vote shall be present when such vote is taken; and provided further, that the printed or written proposition to so alter shall have been submitted at a previous annual or special business meeting, and that notice of the proposed amendment or amendments shall also have been given in the notice of the meeting at which it shall finally be acted upon.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and call such special meetings and special business meetings as he may deem necessary, or as he may in writing be requested to call by five members of the Society.

2. The Vice-President shall perform the duties of the President in the case of the absence of the President from the meetings of the Society or from Chicago.

3. The Executive Committee may adopt such rules for their own action not in conflict with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, as they may find most convenient or necessary.

4. All nominations to membership shall be submitted to the Executive Committee and reported upon by them to the Society.

MEETINGS

11. The regular meetings of the Society shall be held on the third Tuesday of each of the following named months, to wit: January, April and October.

2. The annual meeting shall be held on the third Tuesday of November, the precise hour in the case of this and all other meetings of the Society being designated by the President and stated in the notice of the meeting.

BY-LAWS.

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1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Committee, and call such special meetings and special business meetings as he may deem necessary, or as he may in writing be requested to call by five members of the Society.

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3. The exercises of the regular and special meetings of the Society shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in general conformity with the objects of the Society.

4. The order of business at the special business meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding business meeting.
2. Reports of Officers.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Election of new members.
5. Deferred business.
6. New business.

5. The order of business at the annual meetings of the Society shall be as follows:

1. Reading the minutes of the next preceding meeting.
2. Reports of Officers for the year terminating at the annual meeting.
3. Reports of Committees and Trustees.
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7. New business.

OF MEMBERSHIP

III. The dues of the annual members of the Society shall be payable annually in advance on the third Tuesday of November, in each year.

Should the dues of any member remain unpaid for the space of one month, the Executive Committee shall

notify him in writing, that unless his dues are paid within one month from the date of such notice his membership shall cease; and unless such dues are paid pursuant to such notice, or such default is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, such person shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Society.

SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

IV. The By-Laws in whole or in part may be suspended during any special business or annual meeting, by vote of a majority of the members present at any such meeting. The By-Laws may be amended on the same conditions prescribed for amending the Constitution.

On motion of S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., the order of business was suspended, and the Society proceeded to the consideration of the new Constitution and By-Laws proposed at the last quarterly meeting, and submitted to members by mail in anticipation of this meeting.

Mr. A. H. Burley moved to amend by changing the fee for life-membership from \$500 to \$300. After discussion the amendment was voted down, and the proposed Constitution and By-Laws were unanimously adopted, as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

OF THE NAME AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society shall be called the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Its objects shall be to institute and encourage historical inquiry, to collect and preserve the materials of history, and to spread historical information, especially concerning the Northwestern States.

ARTICLE II.

OF MEMBERSHIP.

This Society shall be composed of Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members, all of whom shall

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, NOV. 21, 1893:

The regular annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held, pursuant to notice, in the rooms of the University Club, 118 Dearborn Street, Chicago, at 10 a.m., on Tuesday, November 21, 1893.

There were present the President, Edward G. Mason, in the chair, and other members as follows: A. H. Burley, H. G. Miller, R. E. Starkweather, Chas. Harpel, C. N. Fay, J. Kirkland, H. J. Willing, Chas. H. Mulliken, S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., Daniel Goodwin, K. Young, Geo. H. Fergus, Cyrus H. McCormick, C. J. Hambleton, F. R. Chandler, F. H. Head, Orson Smith, N. Williams, S. Prentiss, G. W. Smith, W. J. Onahan, A. C. Bartlett.

On motion of S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., the order of business was suspended, and the Society proceeded to the consideration of the new Constitution and By-Laws proposed at the last quarterly meeting, and submitted to members by mail in anticipation of this meeting.

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ARTICLE II.

OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. This Society shall be composed of Life, Annual, Honorary, and Corresponding members, all of whom shall

be elected by ballot only at a regular meeting of the Society, and only upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee, unless, by unanimous consent, they shall be elected by a *viva-voce* vote cast at a regular meeting by twenty legally qualified voters. Three adverse ballots or three dissenting votes shall reject the candidate.

2. The dues for membership shall be as follows: for Life membership, five hundred dollars; and for Annual membership, twenty-five dollars per annum; the first year's dues being payable within one month after election to membership, and notice of such election.

3. The right to hold office and to vote, and to take any part in the proceedings of the Society shall be accorded to and may be exercised only by the members of the two classes first hereinbefore named.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE OFFICERS.

1. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and an Executive Committee, consisting of the President of the Society, *ex officio*, who shall be the chairman thereof, and eight others, all of which aforementioned officers shall be members of the Society, and also a Treasurer, a Librarian, and a Secretary.

2. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings for one year, and shall respectively remain in office until the election of their successors.

They shall perform such duties as are common to such officers or as may be prescribed in the By-Laws. Vacancies occurring from any cause in any of these offices may be filled by ballot at any special meeting, notice of such election being given in the notice of such meeting.

3. The Executive Committee shall also be chosen by ballot at the annual meetings, two members of which shall, from the time of the first election hereunder, hold their office until the next annual election of officers; two of them until the second such election; two of them until the third such election; and two of them until the fourth such election. The terms for which the first members so chosen at the first election shall hold their office, shall be determined by lot immediately after such election.

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On the expiration of the term of any of the members of said committee, their successors shall be elected by ballot for the term of four years.

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specific purpose shall be appropriated to or used for any other purpose, and provided further that said committee shall not incur any liability on the part of said Society in any one year which shall exceed its annual income; and it shall be the duty of said committee to make an annual report to the Society of all its acts and doings.

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SUSPENSION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS.

IV. The By-Laws in whole or in part may be suspended during any special business or annual meeting, by vote of a majority of the members present at any such meeting. The By-Laws may be amended on the same conditions prescribed for amending the Constitution.

The President thereupon announced that as the new Constitution went at once into effect, the Society was now without officers, and it would be necessary to appoint officers for the meeting.

Edward G. Mason was elected chairman of the meeting and Joseph Kirkland was elected secretary of the meeting by a unanimous vote.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The chairman then read the annual report of the Executive Committee, which, after discussion, was accepted and ordered placed on file. The report is as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provisions of the Society's amended Constitution, requiring your Executive Committee to make an annual report to the Society of its acts and doings, the Committee begs leave to report as follows:

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.—Pending the construction of the new Society building, the library and collections are stored in the Sibley Fire-Proof Warehouses, and are insured to the amount of \$28,000.

SOCIETY FUNDS.—The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the Trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will, who are Augustus H. Burley, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fishburn, and Henry J. Willing, and the President and the Vice-President of the Society, *ex officio*, and their separate annual report of the condition of that fund will be duly submitted to you.

The PHILO-CARPENTER FUND, which is a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, has been invested in a five-per-cent West-Division-

Railway-Company bond of \$1000, which has been recently paid off. This fund, the income of which is used for binding, will be shortly reinvested by the Executive Committee. The account with said fund is as follows:

Balance on hand Nov. 15, 1892,	-	-	\$74.70	
Principal paid in,	-	-	-	1,000.00
Premium on bond paid in,	-	-	-	3.00
Interest paid Jan. 2, 1893,	-	-	-	25.00
" " July 2, 1893,	-	-	-	25.00
				1,127.70
Paid for binding,	-	-	-	100.00
Balance of Philo-Carpenter Fund in Treasurer's hands,				\$1,027.70

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested in first mortgages of Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to purchases of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 15, 1893, with vouchers, is filed herewith, a summary of which is as follows:

Receipts for the past year,	-	-	-	\$811.45
Expenditure for the past year,	-	-	-	782.30
Balance on hand,	-	-	-	\$29.06

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, the principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in first mortgages bearing six per cent per annum. The income of this fund is devoted to paying cost of Society's publications, and the income for past year has been applied to the payment of amount advanced from the Chicago Historical Society general fund.

RECEIPTS:

Dec. 9, 1892.	Interest on \$2000 to date at 6 per cent,	\$60.00
June 9, 1893,	Interest on \$2000 to date at 6 per cent,	60.00
		\$120.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

Nov. 9, 1893.	Paid Gilbert B. Shaw, treasurer, to credit general fund,	-	-	\$120.00
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N. B.—After making above payment there still remains \$273.10 due general fund on above account.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE:—The Treasurer's report submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures since his last annual report. For convenience of reference, and the fuller information of the members, the following summary of his report for the past year is herewith submitted,

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT, NOV. 15, 1892, TO NOV. 15, 1893.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at last report,	-	-	\$415.00
Dues from members: 85 annual members, at \$25,	\$2,100.25		
One Associate member, 3 years, at \$10,	30.00		
One Associate member, 2 years, at \$10,	20.00	2,175.00	
Received from Jonathan Burr Fund,	-	-	120.00
			<u>\$2,710.07</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Secretary and Librarian's salary, 11 months,	\$916.66		
Incidental expenses, postage, stationery, etc.,	100.00		
Insurance on collections and library,	191.75		
Expenses at laying corner-stone,	114.24		
Expenses at dedication Massacre Monument,	138.12		
Services of copyist at Washington,	55.50		
Storage on library and collections,	554.80		
Office rent,	50.00		
Special assessments on Society lot,	342.61		
Printing,	72.80		
Carpenter work, removing and packing collections,	25.65		
Expressage,	8.15	\$2,570.28	
Balance to credit general fund,	-	\$139.79	

PHILO-CARPENTER FUND ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand at last report,	\$74.70		
Principal paid in,	1,000.00		
Interest \$50, premium \$3.01,	53.01		
	1,127.71		
Paid for binding,	100.00		
Balance to credit Philo-Carpenter Fund,		\$1,027.71	
Total in Treasurer's hands,		\$1,167.50	

November 15, 1893.

THE BUILDING FUND.

The total estimated cost of the new Society building, including the Gilpin Library Annex, if made absolutely fire-proof, is	\$160,000.00		
Of this the Gilpin Fund it is estimated will pay,	55,000.00		
Chicago Historical Society share proper, to be paid, from its building-fund, is	\$105,000.00		
Toward this we have received for the building-fund in cash,	\$77,482.68		
And have subscriptions for	4,750.00	\$82,232.68	
Remainder still needed,		\$22,768.32	

It is earnestly hoped that the other members of the Society will coöperate with the Committee in obtaining this comparatively small sum which will complete the building so that there will be absolutely no combustible material used in its construction, and will make it by far the finest Historical Society hall in the world. All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Executive Committee,

EDWARD G. MASON, *Chairman*.

Augustus H. Burley, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, read the annual report of that Board, which was accepted and ordered placed on file. In response to a question, Mr. Burley explained that the investment of funds in securities of the City of Chicago was in accordance with the terms of the bequest. The report is as follows:

STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 15, 1893,

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account, Nov. 15, 1892, to Nov. 15, 1893.

RECEIPTS:

1892, Dec. 13.	Semi-annual interest on bonds, - - -	\$2,867.48
1893, Feb. 16.	Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, - - -	270.00
June 13.	Semi-annual interest on bonds, - - -	2,867.48
	Two \$1000 7 % bonds, maturing July 1, 1893, - - -	2,000.00
Sept. 7.	Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, - - -	356.08
		\$8,361.04

DISBURSEMENTS:

1892, Dec. 13.	Safety-Vault box-rent, - - - - -	\$15.00
1893, Jan. 10.	Account building-fund, - - - - -	2,000.00
	" " - - - - -	700.00
Feb. 3.	" " - - - - -	152.48
Feb. 20.	" " - - - - -	270.00
June 19.	Safety-Vault box-rent, - - - - -	15.00
July 5.	Account building-fund, - - - - -	2,852.48
July 11.	" " - - - - -	2,000.00
Sept. 11.	" " - - - - -	356.08
		\$8,361.04

SUMMARY:

Received from Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, - - -	\$64,314.34
" " Interest on bonds, - - - - -	71,539.14
Less premium and acc'd interest on bonds, 10,582.47	
" Legal expenses, - - - - -	3,698.72
" Safety-Vault box-rent, - - - - -	211.25
" Account building-fund, - - - - -	8,331.04
	22,823.48
	48,715.66

Total amount of fund, Nov. 15, 1893, \$113,030.00

Of which 64,314.34 was received from estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,
and 48,715.66 " " interest on bonds.

Bonds in Merchants' Safety-Deposit Vaults:

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	city bonds, par value,	-	\$14,500.00	
4 %	"	-	56,630.00	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	"	-	4,900.00	
6 %	"	-	1,000.00	
7 %	"	-	36,000.00	\$113,030.00

Respectfully submitted, A. H. BURLEY, *Chairman.*

The chairman announced, as the next business before the meeting, the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The President, first and second Vice-Presidents, and Executive Committee who had administered the affairs of the Society during the preceding year were nominated to serve in their respective offices for the following year; and there being no other nominations, it was moved and seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of the members present in accordance with that nomination, which resolution was passed *nem. con.*

The Secretary reported the ballots cast as follows, and the designated gentlemen were thereupon declared duly elected:

President, EDWARD G. MASON.

Vice-Presidents, ALEX. C. MCCLURG and GEO. W. SMITH.

Executive Committee:

HENRY J. WILLING,

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT,

GEO. L. DUNLAP,

EDWARD E. AYER,

LEVI Z. LEITER,

D. K. PEARSONS,

LYMAN J. GAGE,

GEO. W. SMITH.

The President, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the following names as candidates for membership, which candidates were unanimously elected:

Annual Members:

BRYAN LATHEOP,

ROBERT L. MCCORMICK.

OWEN F. ALDIS,

NORMAN B. REAM,

HENRY IVES COBB,

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,

WILLIAM B. WALKER,

HENRY A. SPAULDING,

GEORGE A. ARMOUR,

HORATIO L. WAITE.

Life Member: FREDERICK H. WINSTON.

On motion of Mr. Kirkland, seconded by Mr. Burley, it was

Resolved, That the time is ripe for a great expansion in the scope of the influence of the Chicago Historical Society and in its membership, and that every friend of the enterprise should feel it a duty and a privilege to nominate to the Executive Committee persons whom he thinks eligible to membership; due care being taken to preserve to that committee unembarrassed action on such nominations.

Adjourned.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND,

Secretary of the Meeting.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JAN. 16, 1894:

At a regular meeting of the Society this day held, there were present: President E. G. Mason in the chair, Joseph Kirkland, Secretary *pro tem*, A. H. Burley, S. H. Kerfoot, H. J. Willing, Geo. H. Fergus, Chas. Harpel, Samuel Willard, and others, and Mrs. H. J. Willing and Misses Elizabeth and Frederika Skinner.

The President presented to the Society, on behalf of their donor, Marshall Field, who bought them for this purpose in February, 1893, the following collection of Americana:

Eight large volumes of manuscript letters and autograph drafts of letters of President James Madison; one large volume of letters of Gen. John Armstrong, minister to France during Jefferson's administration and secretary of war during the War of 1812; one large volume of letters of Joseph Jones, considered to be Washington's representative in the Continental Congress; and one large volume of letters of Edmund Randolph, attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of President Washington.

The President next presented to the Society four large volumes of the papers of Gen. James Wilkinson, a distinguished officer of the army in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812, made commander of the army in 1796 and governor of Louisiana in 1805; who died in the City of Mexico, where these papers were found.

The President also presented to the Society the following documents, purchased from the Lucretia-Pond Fund:

An autograph letter from George Washington to Gen. Wilkinson, and a document under the seal of George III and bearing his signature and that of William Pitt; being a commission as adjutant to one William Amherst; also a commission as collector of customs of the port of Boston, issued by President John Quincy Adams and Secretary Richard Rush to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn.

The President also presented to the Society the passport from Canada to Illinois and the will of the Rev. Pierre Gibault of Kaskaskia, who rendered invaluable aid to Gen. George Rogers Clark in his capture of Kaskaskia and Vincennes in 1778; and a Spanish proclamation issued at New Madrid in 1792; and the instructions issued by the Company of the Indies to Bourmont in 1722, also purchased from the Pond Fund.

The final presentation made was of a manuscript conveyance dated April 19, 1631, made by François de la Forest, the friend and partner of Henry de Tonty, of one-half of his half-interest in the patent whereby the whole

Illinois region was conveyed to him and Tonty as successors to LaSalle. The document names "Chicagou" as the place where the consideration—6000 livres, payable in beaver—was to be paid; and bears internal evidence tending to show that it was executed at Chicago. This, too, was a Pond-Fund purchase.

The address of President Mason, giving further details of the history of the documents, of their preservation and their purchase for this Society, is annexed to the report of this meeting, with a fac-simile of the last-mentioned conveyance from Forest to Tonty, and a translation of the same.

The President reported as candidates for membership in the Society the following names, who were duly elected by ballot:

HOBERT C. CHATFIELD-TAYLOR,	DAVID SWING,
LEGRAND W. PERCE,	JAMES W. ELLSWORTH,
JOHN S. COOPER, Att'y-at-Law,	JOHN M. EWEN.

In answer to a question as to action taken under a resolution passed at the last previous meeting, the President reported that the Executive Committee was actively engaged in an effort to increase the membership of the Society; the plan being to write, individually, to every present member, inclosing a list of members now on the roll, a picture of the new building, and such other matters as may be thought best, and asking that each person addressed shall send to that committee the names of persons whom he considers eligible to membership.

Augustus H. Burley gave notice that at the next or some later meeting, the motion would be made to amend Section 2 of the Constitution so as to read "for life membership, three hundred dollars."

On motion of Samuel H. Kerfoot, it was

Resolved, That for the inestimable gift of the James Madison papers, made to the Chicago Historical Society by Marshall Field, is due the warmest gratitude of the community at large and of the Chicago Historical Society in particular. That such instances of munificent liberality show to our fellow-citizens and to the world that amid all their intense devotion to mere business affairs, Chicago men cherish a constant and active interest in the higher walks of life; in literature, in the romance and reality of history, in the cherishing of the intellectual part of our nature.

After further conversation, and the examination of the documents presented, the meeting adjourned.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND,
Secretary *pro tem*.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY MANUSCRIPTS.

The Chicago Historical Society has been fortunate during the past year in acquiring many valuable original papers relating to the early history of our country, some of which particularly concern the Western States. Chief among these acquisitions are the

James-Madison Papers.

These were presented to the Society by Marshall Field, in February last, and constitute, in number and in variety, an exceedingly valuable collection of Americana. They comprise eight large volumes of letters and autograph drafts of letters of James Madison, fourth president of the United States; one large volume of letters of Gen. John Armstrong, minister to France during Jefferson's administration, major-general of the army of the United States, and secretary-of-war during the War of 1812; one large volume of letters of Joseph Jones, who was considered to be Washington's representative in the Continental Congress; and one large volume of letters of Edmund Randolph, attorney-general of the United States in the cabinet of Washington.

The letters and papers of James Madison are some fourteen hundred in number, and were written during the time he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and of the first Congress, secretary-of-state, and president of the United States, and after he had retired to private life. They are addressed to various statesmen of those times. And with them, also, are many duplicates of letters written by Madison, and drafts of letters, and memoranda in his handwriting. Together with these are a number of papers and memoranda in the handwriting of Mrs. Dolly P. Madison, wife of the president.

One of the most curious of the Madison papers is a short story, written by the ex-president at the period of the Missouri question, 1821, but not published. It is entitled "Jonathan Bull and Mary Bull," who are described as descendants of old John Bull, and in this rather clumsy allegory are made to represent

the Northern and Southern States respectively, and the position of both in regard to the slavery question. This story has been privately printed in pamphlet form by the former owner of these papers, under the title of "Jonathan Bull and Mary Bull, by James Madison. An Inedited Manuscript. Printed for Presentation by J. C. McGuire, Washington, D.C.", and was copyrighted in 1887 by F. B. McGuire. This pamphlet contains a cut from a medallion of Madison, executed in 1792 by Cerrachi. A copy of this quite rare edition accompanies the papers.

The first volume, covering the period from 1780 to 1785, begins with the most trying period of the War of the Revolution, and contains much of interest concerning the doings of congress at that period. Many of the letters are written in cipher, being of the most confidential character, and the key to this cipher is in this volume. The earliest autograph which it contains is written upon a small piece of paper, yellow with time, is headed "Advice to My Country," and is as follows:

"As this advice, if it ever see the light, will not do it till I am no more, it may be considered as issuing from the tomb, where truth alone can be respected, and the happiness of man alone consulted. It will be entitled, therefore, to whatever weight can be derived from good intentions, and from the experience of one who has served his country in various stations through a period of forty years; who espoused in his youth and adhered through his life to the cause of liberty, and has borne a part in most of the great transactions which will constitute epochs of its destiny.

"The advice nearest to my heart and deepest in my convictions is that the union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box open, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into paradise."

The second volume contains letters and documents dated between the years 1785 and 1803, and many of them relate to the proceedings of the convention which prepared the federal constitution, and to the events just preceding the same. Other letters comment upon Shay's Rebellion, the disputes concerning the navigation of the Mississippi, the treaty of peace with Great Britain, and the treaties with Holland, Russia, and France.

The third volume has correspondence of the years between 1803 and 1830 to many leading men at home and abroad, and

has to do particularly with events pertaining to the War of 1812.

The two other volumes have letters ranging from 1796 to 1836, and many copies in the handwriting of Mrs. Dolly P. Madison.

The Armstrong letters are written to Madison while Armstrong was abroad and while he was in the army in the War of 1812, and also during his incumbency of the position of secretary-of-war; written at various dates between 1804^o and 1814, and are full of comment upon the various incidents of that period.

The letters of Joseph Jones are also written to Madison, and touch upon many important events of the Revolution, and the formation of the federal union, and continue through the years from 1778 to 1804.

The Randolph letters are likewise written to James Madison, and dated from 1787 to 1812, and mention or throw light upon all of the important occurrences of those years.

The history of this collection is an interesting one. In 1848, Congress made an appropriation, authorizing the purchase from Mrs. Madison of all the manuscript papers of James Madison then belonging to her and in her possession for a certain sum. Mrs. Madison understood this to mean manuscripts written by Mr. Madison, which had been arranged under his direction and put together in volumes. These she delivered to the secretary-of-state, and executed a conveyance of the same, at the same time stating her construction of the Act of Congress, which was not objected to. The manuscripts purchased were subsequently published by the United States government. A large number of Mr. Madison's papers, not arranged in volumes, and letters written by others to him, as important as those delivered to the secretary-of-state, were retained by Mrs. Madison, who bequeathed them all to Payne Todd, her son by her first husband. He took and held possession of the papers, not delivered to the government, from his mother's death to his own. During his lifetime he sold these papers, including those now in the possession of our Society, to James C. McGuire of Washington. Todd, however, never delivered them, but made a bequest of them in his will to Mr. McGuire. He received them from Todd's estate, and after they had come into his possession it

was claimed that these papers belonged to the United States, by reason of the purchase from Mrs. Madison. William L. Marcy, then secretary-of-state, submitted the matter to Caleb Cushing, then attorney-general of the United States, for his opinion as to the expediency of instituting proceedings in the name of the United States to recover possession of these manuscripts. Mr. Cushing examined the matter carefully, and in his opinion, reported in Volume 7 of the "Opinions of the Attorney-Generals of the United States," page 105, held that it was not expedient to institute such proceedings, and the claim thenceforth was abandoned. The State Department is said to have offered, at one time, twenty thousand dollars for the McGuire collection, which was refused. After Mr. McGuire's death, the executors of his will sold his collection of manuscripts, to close his estate, at public auction, in Philadelphia, in December, 1892. The bulk of the Madison Papers came into the hands of a dealer in autographs in New-York City, with whom representatives of other societies and libraries were, at different times, negotiating for their purchase. A bill was introduced in the New York legislature appropriating ten thousand dollars to buy them for the New-York State Library at Albany. By the prompt and generous action of Marshall Field, they were secured for the Chicago Historical Society, to become, we trust, the nucleus of a collection of Americana worthy of our Society and of our city.

The next in order of purchase are the papers of

Gen. James Wilkinson,

an officer of our army in the wars of the Revolution and 1812.

He was a captain in Arnold's expedition to Canada in 1776, major on the staff of Gen. Gates, and colonel and adjutant-general at the battles of Saratoga, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender. He brought the official report to congress, but was eighteen days on the way, and the news arrived a week before him. When a resolution was introduced in congress to present him with a sword, Dr. John Witherspoon dryly observed: "I think ye'd better gie the lad a pair of spurs." He saw other service in the Revolutionary War, and toward its close was clothier-general of our army. He resigned, and was engaged in trade with the Spaniards at New Orleans; he reëntered the

army in 1791, and held a command under "Mad" Anthony Wayne at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, which led to the treaty of Greenville, under which our government obtained the Indian title to the site of the City of Chicago. Wilkinson became a brigadier-general in 1792, and for a time had his headquarters at Greenville. On Wayne's death, in 1796, he succeeded him as commander-in-chief of the American army; was governor of Louisiana in 1805; became major-general in 1813; and was employed in the northern department. His papers fill four large volumes, relating to the period between 1779 and 1823, and necessarily contain much that is interesting and of historical value. A number of these, particularly those which have to do with Wayne's campaign, are of special interest to the West. Some have been published in Wilkinson's own autobiography, but many others, of equal importance, have never been made public.

They comprise autograph letters from Thomas Jefferson; Henry Knox, Washington's chief of artillery, and afterward secretary-of-war; Oliver Wolcott; Jonathan Dayton; Timothy Pickering; James McHenry, secretary-of-war; Samuel Dexter, secretary-of-war; and Gen. Henry Dearborn, for whom Fort Dearborn was named, also secretary-of-war. William C. C. Claiborne, governor of Louisiana; the Marquis of Casa Calvo, Spanish commandant at New Orleans; and Morales, Spanish commandant at Pensacola, likewise appear among Wilkinson's correspondents, as well as Col. John Francis Hamtramck, who sent a company of troops here to build the first Fort Dearborn; August Chouteau of St. Louis; Philip Nolan, the dashing explorer of the Southwest; and many others we have not space to name, whose communications throw light upon the history of the times.

Beside the correspondence, these volumes include talks with Indian chiefs, instructions to commissioners authorized by the United States to make treaties with Indian tribes, copies of Wilkinson's own letters, and of proclamations issued by him during his different commands, copies of letters from Aaron Burr and from others relating to Burr's movements and his capture.

These papers also have had a somewhat curious history. Wilkinson retired from his command in the army of the United States under a cloud, being more than suspected of complicity

in Burr's treason, and of being a pensioner of the Spanish authorities in Louisiana. He went to the City of Mexico, where he perhaps once dreamed he should hold high office under the Emperor Aaron the First, if Burr succeeded in his schemes. Here Wilkinson died in obscurity, leaving a daughter who married a Mexican. Their son a few years since brought these papers to New-York City, where, being fully identified, they came into the hands of the person from whom they have been purchased for our Society.

It will be remembered that a number of years ago, by the will of Miss Lucretia Pond, a Massachusetts lady, certain lots in Chicago were willed to our Society, to be sold, and the income of the proceeds to be used for the purchase of books and manuscripts. The principal of this gift amounted to thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, which has been kept at interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, yielding an annual income of eight hundred and ten dollars, by means of which many valuable additions have been made to the Society's collections. The remaining manuscripts of which I shall speak have all been purchased from the income of this fund, and form a part of the ever-growing memorial to her thoughtful liberality. Of these I will mention first:

A Letter of George Washington's,

written and signed by him, dated at Mt. Vernon, February 20, 1788. It covers a little more than a page of large letter paper, relates to matters of no special importance, is franked by "Genl Washington," and addressed to "General Wilkinson, Kentucke." Though not a part of the Wilkinson collection as purchased, it properly goes with it, and is one of its most valuable documents.

Document of King George the Third.

It is appropriate, perhaps, to mention next to George Washington's letter a document bearing the signature of George the Third, together with the royal seal, being a commission to William Amherst as adjutant of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, issued the 27th day of October, 1760, in the first year of the king's reign, and bearing also the signature of the real sovereign of England at that time, and one of the greatest men of all time, William Pitt.

Gen. Dearborn's Commission.

With the two last-named documents was also purchased a commission signed by John Quincy Adams, president of the United States, and Richard Rush, secretary of the treasury, to Gen. Henry A. S. Dearborn, as collector of customs of the District of Boston and Charleston, dated January 23, 1826.

The Society already owns a large number of the papers of the Dearborn family, and this document is a welcome addition thereto.

The Gibault Papers.

Very recently we have obtained certain papers once belonging to the Rev. Pierre Gibault, who was parish priest at Kaskaskia at the time of the capture of that place by Gen. George Rogers Clark, July 4, 1778. Gibault rendered very efficient service to the American cause, and occupied a conspicuous position in the Northwest. He was a man of intelligence and learning, and it is known that he left a considerable number of papers, every one of which would be of interest. The late John Gilmary Shea sought in vain for them, and other historical scholars have long been on the lookout for them. The only two which have come to light were recently offered for sale at St. Louis, and were immediately secured for our Society.

One of them is the original passport issued by the Hon. Guy Carleton, governor and commander-in-chief of the Province of Quebec, and brigadier-general commanding his majesty's forces in the northern district, dated June 17, 1768, permitting the Rev. Pierre Gibault, a missionary priest, with Marie Gibault, his mother, and Louise Gibault, his sister, to pass from Quebec to the Illinois by way of Michillimackinac in a canoe. It is countersigned by the commandant at Michillimackinac the 26th day of July, 1768, with a permit to the bearer from hence to "Illanois unmollected." The names of six canoemen, Canadian *royageurs*, and their residences, are entered on the margin, together with those of a servant and François Jolliet, a passenger. Also a minute of four kegs of brandy and four ditto of wine, which the good father seems to have been allowed to bring to Illinois.

Second, the original will of Father Gibault, covering more than three pages of foolscap paper, written by himself in French,

dated at his house at St. Genevieve, 8th of September, 1782.
Signed, Pierre Gibault, Prêtre.

It appears from a letter of the then Catholic bishop in these parts to one of his correspondents, which has come to my notice, that the bishop was not pleased that Father Gibault should bring his sister from Canada to Illinois, thinking, apparently, that there were too many women in the region. She seems, however, to have successfully braved the bishop's opposition, and it appears that shortly after her arrival she married, at Kaskaskia, and later removed with her husband to St. Genevieve, where her brother was stationed.

With these papers, though not necessarily belonging with them, was one of the four original autograph addresses sent out by Carlos Dehault Delassus, the Spanish commandant in Louisiana, in 1799, covering with his own the appeal of the king of Spain to his subjects in these lands to aid him with gifts and loans in the stress which the monarchy then was for funds. This came from New Madrid, Missouri, and may have once belonged to Father Gibault.

Not long since the Society acquired a copy of the parish registers of Prairie du Rocher, one of the old French villages of Illinois, made for Mr. John Gilmary Shea, and a synopsis of the registers of St. Anne, another of the French villages in what is now Illinois, which stood at the gate of old Fort Chartres, and is now utterly vanished, its site having been washed away by the encroaching Mississippi. These registers are full of interesting historical information relating to the French occupation of Illinois, and are of great value to the historian.

The Company of the Indies.

To this period belong also another set of papers, which has lately been purchased by our Society, also from the Pond Fund. These are the instructions for Monsieur de Bourmont, charged by the direction of the Company of the Indies to go and command on the Missouri River, and establish a post there, executed at Paris, January 17, 1722, signed by Fagon, Feraud, Machault, and Dodue. These direct Bourmont to embark in the first ship which is going to Louisiana, and on his arrival in that colony to place himself under the orders of M. de Bienville, comman-

dant general, and take his instructions for proceeding to his destination; to repair to the Illinois as soon as possible, and on his arrival there to place himself under the orders of M. du Boisbriant, lieutenant of the king in that colony, as to the place of establishing a post on the River Missouri, and to make peace among the Indians, and especially with the Padoucas, probably the same tribe afterward known as the Comanches, and to open trade with Northern Mexico, and thus introduce French goods by way of the Missouri and the plains, and to establish trade relations with Santa Fe, etc.

This Bourmont had been at Detroit in the latter part of the seventeenth century, where he got into some trouble, and drifted thence to the Missouri River, where he seems to have spent several years. It was doubtless his familiarity with the region which led to his obtaining this commission from the Company of the Indies. He succeeded and established Fort Orleans on the Missouri River, and returned to France, taking a large delegation of Indians with him, among them the daughter of a chief, who in France was treated as an Indian princess, and was converted and married with much pomp to a French officer, and received a multitude of presents. There is much else relating to this document, and associated with the early history of Illinois, which I might mention, but lack of time obliges me to hasten on to

The First Illinois Deed.

The latest addition to our manuscript treasures is a document which, in all probability, is the first conveyance of real estate situated in what is now the State of Illinois, executed within its boundaries. It is a conveyance dated April 19, 1693, made by François de la Forest, captain on half-pay in the marine service, seigneur of that part of all the country of Louisiana, otherwise Illinois, which was granted to Monsieur de Tonty and himself by the king, and confirmed by the decree of the sovereign council of Quebec in the month of August, 1691. He cedes, sells, and transfers to Monsieur Michel Acau the one-half of Forest's part of the above-mentioned grant, with the same rights, privileges, and prerogatives which were granted to the late Monsieur de LaSalle, and the consideration is six thousand livres, payable in beaver, which the said Monsieur Acau should pay Forest "à

Chicago." It recites that as there is no notary here before whom to enter into a contract of sale, Forest binds himself, on the first opportunity, to furnish a copy, duly compared by a notary, of the above-mentioned decree of the council of Quebec. Touching the present conveyance, which both parties sign on the day and year mentioned, they agree that if one wishes to sell his part the other shall have the first privilege of purchase, which is the arrangement between Monsieurs Tonty and Forest; and it recites that it is executed in duplicate on the above day and year. It is signed in writing by Forest, and Michel Acau prints his signature as "M. Aco." It is signed by witnesses, De la Decouverte and Nicholas Laurens, de la Chapelle. It is endorsed on the back, in Forest's handwriting, as an agreement of sale between Sieur Aco and himself for the lands of the Illinois.

This document covers one page of large foolscap paper, and is apparently all in the handwriting of Forest. The paper bears an ancient water-mark, and is of the same texture and quality as that used in Canada at the time of its date. It will be noticed it was executed in 1693, just twenty years after the discovery of Illinois by Jolliet and Marquette. The grantor Forest was one of LaSalle's lieutenants, and once commanded for him at Fort Frontenac, now Kingston, in Upper Canada. LaSalle's death occurred in 1687, just six years before this conveyance, whence the reference to him as the late Monsieur de LaSalle. Tonty and Forest in the year 1690 received a grant of the seignory of Fort St. Louis of the Illinois. This grant, as mentioned in this document, had been formerly held by LaSalle. His lieutenants, Forest and Tonty, probably succeeded to it in payment of LaSalle's indebtedness to them. They were both faithful to his interests and loyal to his memory, and carried out his plans as far as they had the power to do.

In 1699, a royal decree issued against the fur-traders in the western wilds contained an express exception in favor of Tonty and Forest, who were empowered to send from Montreal two canoes yearly, with twelve men, for the maintenance of Fort St. Louis.

In 1702, by royal order, the establishment at the Illinois was discontinued, and Forest was ordered to Canada and Tonty to

the Mississippi. Forest subsequently returned to France, and from his papers, preserved to this day, this document has come.

The grant is of a quarter interest in the seignory of Fort St. Louis, which was situated on what is now known as Starved Rock, on the Illinois River. The boundaries of this seignory are uncertain, but it is probable that the original grant confirmed by the council of Quebec is preserved in the Canadian archives, and contains some information upon this point. The place of payment is Chicagou, one of the earliest mentions of the name of our city in connection with its site. The grantee in the deed, whose name is usually written Michel Accau, was the real leader of the party which, by LaSalle's direction, explored the Upper Mississippi, and discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1682.

Father Hennepin joined this expedition as a volunteer, and is usually given the credit of its discoveries. Accau subsequently resided at Kaskaskia, Illinois, and married a daughter of the chief of the Kaskaskia tribe. A record of their marriage still exists in the ancient register of the parish of the Immaculate Conception of Kaskaskia. Of the witnesses, De la Desouverte was a Canadian *voyageur* from Lachine, who accompanied LaSalle to the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, and Chapelle was also one of LaSalle's men who was with him in the year 1680, and was sent by him from the St. Joseph River and Michillimackinac in search of LaSalle's lost vessel, the *Griffin*, and afterward joined Tonty at Fort Crève-Cœur, near the present site of Peoria. Later, he with one comrade journeyed from Fort Crève-Cœur to Fort Frontenac, carrying dispatches from Tonty to LaSalle.

It is quite certain that this document was executed either at Fort Saint Louis of the Illinois or at Chicago, with the probability in favor of the latter place. In 1693 there had already been, for certainly eight years, a fort here, and there was near it at that time a Jesuit mission; and doubtless here occurred the first conveyance of real estate in what is now Illinois executed within its boundaries, which this ancient document evidences. It is very fitting and very fortunate that it should, two hundred years after its execution, come into the possession of the Historical Society of Chicago, to be sacredly preserved by it.

I would like to comment further upon many of these papers

did space permit. I can only say in conclusion, that the members of the Society may heartily congratulate themselves upon these precious acquisitions. They give new interest and new value to the Society's collections, and are harbingers of the time when there shall be gathered in our new Society building a collection of Americana of which the members of this Society, the city, and the country may be proud.

EDWARD G. MASON.

Car nul n'est autre vain Prince & digne d'indulgence
 Les français de ce port Capitaine Reforme Jean La Roche
 De la merme signeur enpartie de tout le pris de la
 Louisiane au brisant j'encore donne a monsieur debut
 et a moy par Le Roy pour en jouir a perpetuite nous
 n'est pas successeurs ayant cause j'ay juit i este Reconne
 Par Le Roy du Conseil souverain de quebec au mois d'oct
 De l'annee 1673 Le dict Conseil honorable de Clere en
 Breance des temoins tous signes a voir icelle vendue
 et transportee au s^r de la Roche La moitie de mapart
 De la susdicte Concession pour en jouir Comme moy
 des a present Luy ses hoirs successeurs i ayant cause
 avec les mesmes droits privilege prerogatives et
 Immunités qu'il a eue Cy devant accorde a ses
 Messieurs De La Roche Ce qui est porte precisement
 Dans La Rest du Conseil Du Roy et se moyenant
 La somme de six mille Livres en lastor Comptant
 que Le dict s^r de la Roche me donnera a Chicou donc
 le mecion Contant Une fois paye sans que
 Je puisse Rien pretendre de Luy d'auantage
 ny pour la part du dict Castor d'auantage ny pour
 Les Risque et Comme Luy a point j'ay ventratre
 Sous Luy en passer une Vante Enoublye au
 La premiere scation de Luy en nannoy et une
 Comme au luy une Copie Colationnee par deuux
 notaire du sus dict a Rest du Conseil du Roy
 Touchant La presente Concession on fait de juy
 nous a nous signe La dicte vante Luy et L'autre
 Ce jour et au que desus et en cas que Luy de nous
 deux, l'oulut se de faire de sa part de Luy qui n'est
 R. d'ici on sera La premiere proclame de qui sera
 R. d'ici que entre monsieur de touty et moy
 De la part juit double Ce jour et au que desus

M. ACO

Emoines

Nicolas La Roche
 de la Roche

[TRANSLATION:]

The year one thousand six hundred ninety-three, the nineteenth of April, I, François de la Forest, captain on the retired list in the marine service, seignor of part of all the country of Louisiana, otherwise Illinois, granted to Monsieur de Tonty and to me by the King to enjoy in perpetuity, we, our heirs, successors and assigns, the same as it was recognized by the act of the sovereign council of Quebec, in the month of August of the year 1691, the said council assembled, declare in the presence of the undersigned witnesses that I have ceded, sold, and transferred to Mr. Michel Acau the half of my part of the above-described concession, to enjoy the same like myself from the present time, to him, his heirs, successors, and assigns, with the same rights, privileges, prerogatives, and benefits which have been heretofore accorded to the late Monsieur de LaSalle, as it appears particularly in the decree of the council of the King; and in consideration of the sum of six thousand livres in current beaver, which the said Mr. Acau shall pay me at Chicago, where I stay, and upon the making of the payment down I can not demand from him any advantage, neither for the carriage of the said beaver to Montreal nor for the risk; and as there is no notary here before whom to pass an instrument of sale, I bind myself at the first occasion to send him one, as also a copy compared before a notary of the above-mentioned decree of the council of the King touching the present concession, on faith of which we have both signed the said contract of sale, the one and the other, the day and year as above; and in case that one of us two would dispose of his part, the remaining one shall be the first preferred, and this is mutual between Monsieur de Tonty and me. Made in duplicate the day and year aforesaid.

DE LA FOREST. DE LA DESCOUVERTES, NICHOLAS LAURENS
M. ACO. Witness. DE LA CHAPELLE, Witness.

[Endorsed:] Bill of Sale, between Mr. Ako and me, conveying the land of the Illinois.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOV. 20, 1894:

The regular annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held pursuant to notice in the rooms of the University Club, 118 Dearborn Street, Chicago, at 4 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, November 20, 1894.

Present:—Edward G. Mason, President, in the chair; and the following members: Augustus H. Burley, A. L. Chetlain, George H. Fergus, E. H. Fishburne, Charles W. Fullerton, John J. Glessner, Daniel Goodwin, Chas. F. Gunther, F. H. Head, Charles L. Hutchinson, H. W. Jackson, Samuel H. Kerfoot, Henry B. Mason, Charles H. Mulliken, Orson Smith, R. E. Starkweather, Horatio L. Wait, Wm. B. Walker, and Kimball H. Young.

Upon motion of Mr. Kerfoot, Mr. Goodwin was elected secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The chairman then read the annual report of the Executive Committee, which was accepted and ordered placed on file. The report is as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provision of the Society's constitution, requiring your Executive Committee to make an annual report to the Society of its acts and doings, the Committee begs leave to report as follows:

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.—Pending the construction of the new Society building, the library and collections are stored in the Sibley Fire-Proof Warehouses, and are insured to the amount of \$28,000.

THE SOCIETY FUNDS.—The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will, who are Augustus H. Burley, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fishburn, and Henry J. Willing, and Edward G. Mason and Alexander C. McClurg, president and vice-president of the Society, *ex officio*. Their separate annual report of the condition of that fund will be duly submitted to you.

The PHILO-CARPENTER FUND, which is a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, has been invested in a first-mortgage on improved Chicago real estate, at seven per cent per annum. The account with said fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, November 15, 1893.	-	-	\$1027.71
Interest, Dec. 30, 1893, to May 15, 1894.	-	-	26.25
Interest, May 15, 1894, to Nov. 15, 1894.	-	-	35.00
Total received,	-	-	1088.96

DISBURSEMENTS:

Principal invested,	-	-	\$1000.00
Paid for binding 50 copies of the "Chicago Massacre" statute pamphlet for distribution to honorary members, and binding newspapers,	-	-	47.00
	-	-	1047.00
Balance of Philo-Carpenter Fund on hand,	-	-	\$41.96

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested in first mortgages in Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 15, 1893, with vouchers, is filed herewith, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand, November 15, 1893.	-	\$29.06	
Receipts for past year,	-	840.15	869.21
Expenditures for past year,	-	-	496.67
Balance on hand,	-	-	\$372.54

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, the principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in a first-mortgage, bearing six per cent interest per annum. The income of this fund is devoted to paying the cost of the Society's publications, and the income for the past year has been applied to the payment of the amount advanced from the Chicago Historical Society's general fund.

RECEIPTS:

Dec. 9, 1893.	Interest on \$2000, six months to date,	\$60.00
June 9, 1894.	" " " "	60.00
		\$120.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

June 14, 1894.	Paid Society's General Fund,	\$120.00
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N.B.—After making the above payment, there still remains \$153.10 due general fund on above account.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.—The Treasurer's account submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures of the Society general account since his last annual report.

For convenience of reference, and the fuller information of the members, the following summary of his report for the past year is herewith submitted:

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

General Fund Account, Nov. 15, 1893, to Nov. 20, 1894.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand of credit of general fund at last report,		\$139.79
Dues from members, arrears, - - - -	325.00	
102 Annual members at \$25 to Nov. 20, 1894,	2650.00	
4 " " " " " 1895,	100.00	
1 Associate member at \$10 to Nov. 20, 1895,	10.00	3085.00
Received from Jonathan-Burr Fund, - - - -		120.00
Interest on bank funds, - - - -		6.08
		<u>\$3350.00</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

In full, Secretary and Librarian's salary, -	\$166.76	
Incidental expenses, expressage, etc., - - -	35.88	
Insurance on collections and library, - - -	195.99	
Storage, Sibley & Livingston warehouses, - -	699.60	
Printing, postage, and envelopes, - - - -	227.53	
Packing boxes for collections, - - - -	124.00	
Rent of storage room and vaults for current collections,	110.00	
Copies of pamphlets for distribution to members,	110.15	
Shorthand work, use of room for meetings, and Journal,	28.30	
Photographs, copies of papers, hauling Massacre tree,	61.80	
Advanced for portraits to Portrait Fund, - -	774.50	
Special assessments on Society lot, - - - -	805.49	3340.00
Balance to credit of General Fund, - - - -		10.87
Balance to credit of Carpenter Fund, - - -		41.96
Total in Treasurer's hands, - - - -		<u>\$52.83</u>

All current indebtedness to date is paid. The only outstanding indebtedness of the Society on general account is for instalments of special assessments not due until 1896, amounting to \$480.83 at this date, interest included.

THE BUILDING FUND.

The total estimated cost of the new Society building, including the Gilpin Library Annex, if made absolutely fire-proof, is now -	\$155,000.00	
Of this the Gilpin Fund it is estimated will pay - -	61,000.00	
Chicago Historical Society share proper, to be paid from its building-fund, is - - - -		94,000.00
Toward this we have received for the building-fund in cash, as shown by last report, - - -	77.48	2.68
Received during the past year, subscriptions, -	3,750.00	
Interest, - - - -	73.97	81,306.65
Remainder still needed, - - - -		<u>\$12,794.35</u>

It is expected that the building will be completed so that it may be formally opened at the next regular meeting of the Society on Jan. 15, 1895.

MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Society is as follows:

Honorary Life-Members,	- - - - -	5	
Life-Members,	- - - - -	32	
Honorary Members,	- - - - -	14	
Annual Members,	- - - - -	102	
Corresponding Members,	- - - - -	99	252

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Executive Committee,

(Signed) EDWARD G. MASON, *Chairman*.

Augustus H. Burley, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, read the annual report of the Board, which was accepted and ordered placed on file. The report is as follows:

STATEMENT, NOV. 15, 1894,

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash account, Nov. 15, 1893, to Nov. 15, 1894.

RECEIPTS:

1893, Dec. 22,	Semi-annual interest on bonds,	- - - - -	\$2,797.48
	One \$1000 $\frac{7}{8}$ % bond, maturing Jan. 1, 1894,		1,000.00
1894, Apr. 13,	4900 $4\frac{1}{2}$ % bonds, sold at 102 and acc'd interest,		4,998.00
	Accrued interest on same,	- - - - -	61.62
June 22,	Semi-annual interest on bonds,	- - - - -	2,652.23
	Six \$1000 7 % bonds, maturing July 1, 1894,		6,000.00
Aug. 9,	Eighteen \$1000 7 % bonds, maturing July 1, 1895,		18,582.97
Oct. 19,	Fourteen \$1000 4 % bonds, sold at 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ and accrued interest,	- - - - -	14,350.00
	Accrued interest on same,	- - - - -	168.83
			\$50,611.13

DISBURSEMENTS:

1893, Dec. 28,	Edward G. Mason, acc't building-fund,	3,797.48	
1894, Apr. 13,	" " " " "	5,059.62	
June 22,	Safety-vault box-rent,	- - - - -	15.00
July 2,	Edward G. Mason, acc't building-fund,	8,637.23	
Aug. 9,	" " " " "	18,582.97	
Oct. 19,	" " " " "	14,518.83	\$50,611.13

SUMMARY:

Received from Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,	-	\$64,314.34	
" " Interest on bonds,	- - - - -	78,250.27	
Less premium and acc'd interest on bonds,	10,582.47		
" Legal expenses,	- - - - -	3,698.72	
" Safety-vault box-rent,	- - - - -	226.25	
" Account building-fund,	- - - - -	58,927.17	73,434.61
			4,815.06
Balance in city bonds, par value,	-	\$69,130.00	

Bonds in Merchants' Safety-Deposit Vaults, Nov. 15, 1894:

3 ⁸⁵ % city bonds, par value,	-	\$14,500.00	
4 % " "	-	42,630.00	
6 % " "	-	1,000.00	
7 % " "	-	11,000.00	\$69,130.00

Respectfully submitted, A. H. BURLEY, *Trustee*.

There being no further reports of officers, committees, or trustees, the Chairman announced as the next business before the meeting the election of officers, to-wit: a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and two members of the Executive Committee—the terms of Edward E. Ayer and Lyman J. Gage expiring at this meeting.

It was moved by Samuel H. Kerfoot, seconded by A. L. Chetlain, that the Secretary *pro tem* be instructed to cast the ballot of the members present for the President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire at this meeting. There being no other nominations, the motion was put by Mr. Kerfoot and unanimously adopted. The Secretary reported the ballots cast as follows, and the designated members were therefore declared duly elected:

President, EDWARD G. MASON.

Vice-Presidents, ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG and GEO. W. SMITH.

Members of the Executive Committee, EDWARD E. AYER and

LYMAN J. GAGE, for four years.

The President, on behalf of the Executive Committee, nominated the following persons for membership, who were unanimously elected:

Life-Members:—Samuel H. Kerfoot, Jr., Joseph Leiter, Wm. B. Ogden, and Cyrus H. McCormick.

Annual Members:—Frank Baker, Chauncey I. Blair, William H. Bush, Charles H. Conover, H. H. Getty, I. W. Crosby, Julius S. Grinnell, Peter S. Grosscup, J. J. Halsey, Ernest A. Hammill, David G. Hamilton, John B. Kirke, Jay C. Morse, David Rutter, and Martin A. Ryerson.

Upon the call of the Chairman for deferred business, Mr. Burley renewed his motion to amend Sec. 2, Article II, providing that the dues for life-membership be fixed at three hundred dollars instead of five hundred dollars. After discussion, it was voted to postpone the matter to the next January meeting.

There being no further regular business, upon motion of Daniel Goodwin, seconded by Charles H. Mulliken, the following memorial tribute was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Chicago Historical Society has learned through the public press of the death of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, who for many years has been one of our honorary members, and for thirty-five years was a dis-

tinguished member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, we desire to put upon our records our great estimate of the deceased as a historian, orator, and philanthropist.

Mr. Winthrop came from historical stock, his father, Thomas Lindall Winthrop having been for many years president of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

In his varied positions as member of the Massachusetts Legislature, of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States, as president of the Massachusetts Historical Society for thirty years from 1855 to 1885, as president of the Bunker-Hill Monument Association, and as president of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, he has commemorated the lives of more than one hundred and fifty of the leading men of our own country, and many of his great contemporaries of foreign lands, and has so accomplished the difficult tasks as to write a history not only for his own times but of our entire country from its cradle-days until now. His eloquent pictures of the great men of this country will live for lovers of biography and history as long as we possess a national flag and an undivided country.

Like his predecessors in the United States Senate, Daniel Webster and Edward Everett, his whole heart and wonderful eloquence were devoted to the constitution of his country.

Plymouth chose him for the orator of the day on celebrating the 250th anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, December 21st, 1870.

The City of Boston claimed him for her 100th anniversary on the 4th of July, 1876.

The City of New York chose him for her orator when the bronze statue of Daniel Webster was unveiled in Central Park in 1876.

The Bunker Hill Association selected him for its orator for the 17th of June, 1881, when Col. Prescott retook the Hill where he led the most thrilling and picturesque battle since Marathon and Thermopylae.

The United States pointed to him as the foremost man of her then forty millions to deliver the oration at Yorktown on the 19th of October, 1881, the 100th anniversary of the final triumph of the patriot army.

He was the chosen orator of our Government to lay the corner-stone of the Washington Monument at our National Capital in 1848, and to deliver the oration at its final completion in 1885.

In these most conspicuous and trying positions, Mr. Winthrop so acquitted himself as to answer the demands of the literary critic, the precise historian, and the full-hearted patriot.

We can not limit our eulogy to Mr. Winthrop as an historian and orator, for he was no less conspicuous as a Christian philanthropist. As president

of the Boston Provident Association for twenty-five years, he exhibited such skill in organization and administration as to point him out as the proper executive head of the great Charitable Trust endowed by George Peabody in 1867, and which in the extent and magnitude of its charities and the exalted station of its directors eclipses everything of its kind in history. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a copy of this memorial minute be spread upon our records, and that copies of the same be sent to the Massachusetts Historical Society, to the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, and to the American Historical Society.

Pending the motion to adjourn, the Chairman stated his belief that the new building would be ready for occupancy by January 15, 1895, and explained the proposed arrangement of the rooms and the historical and other portraits belonging to or now being obtained for the Society.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned.

The chairman then read the annual report of DANIEL GOODWIN, *Secretary pro tem.*, which was accepted and ordered placed on file. The

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—In accordance with the provision of the Society's constitution, requiring your Executive Committee to make an annual report to the Society of its acts and doings, the Committee beg leave to report as follows:

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.—In April last, the Society's library and collections were removed from the Sibley Warehouse to the new Society Building, where they are now being classified and arranged.

THE SOCIETY FUNDS.—The HENRY D. GALT'S FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the trustees appointed under Mr. Galt's will, who are Augustus M. Bailey, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fulkerson, and Henry J. Wilking, and Edward G. Mayne and Alexander C. McClurg, president and vice-president of the Society, *ex officio*. Their separate annual report of the condition of that fund will be duly submitted to you.

The PHILIP CARPENTER FUND, which is a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philip Carpenter, is invested as real estate in a mortgage on Chicago real estate at seven per cent per annum. The account with said fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, November 20, 1894,	\$41.95
Interest on \$1000 for one year at 7 %	70.00

\$111.95

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOV. 19, 1895:

The regular annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held pursuant to notice in the rooms of the University Club, 118 Dearborn Street, Chicago, at 4 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1895; Edward G. Mason, President, in the chair.

Upon motion of S. H. Kerfoot, Edward E. Ayer was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The chairman then read the annual report of the Executive Committee, which was accepted and ordered placed on file. The report is as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provision of the Society's constitution, requiring your Executive Committee to make an annual report to the Society of its acts and doings, the Committee beg leave to report as follows:

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.—In April last, the Society's library and collections were removed from the Sibley Warehouses to the new Society Building, where they are now being classified and arranged.

THE SOCIETY FUNDS.—The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will, who are Augustus H. Burley, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fishburn, and Henry J. Willing, and Edward G. Mason and Alexander C. McClurg, president and vice-president of the Society, *ex officio*. Their separate annual report of the condition of that fund will be duly submitted to you.

THE PHILO-CARPENTER FUND, which is a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, is invested as heretofore in a mortgage on Chicago real estate at seven per cent per annum. The account with said fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, November 20, 1894,	\$41.96
Interest on \$1000 for one year at 7 %,	70.00

111.96

DISBURSEMENTS:

Mar. 7, '95	Paid Prosch & Neumann, for rebind- ing three volumes, - - -	3.00	
July 8, '95.	Paid Prosch & Neumann, on account of binding periodicals, - - -	11.25	14.25
	Balance to credit of Philo-Carpenter Fund, - - -		\$97.71

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested as heretofore in mortgages upon Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books and manuscripts. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 19, 1895, with vouchers, is filed herewith, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand, November 20, 1894, - - -	\$372.54	
Receipts for past year, - - - - -	811.05	1183.59
Expenditures for past year, - - - - -		1081.94
Balance of Lucretia-Pond Fund on hand, - - -		\$101.65

The purchases for this fund comprise many valuable historical works, notably the current volumes of Stevens' Fac-Similes of Historical Documents, and also some valuable manuscripts, including one signed by the famous Henry Tonty and one by Adrien Jolliet, elder brother of Louis Jolliet, the discoverer.

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, the principal of which is \$2000, is now invested in a mortgage upon Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum. The income of this fund is devoted to paying the cost of the Society's publications, and the income for the past year has been applied to the payment of the amount advanced for this purpose from the Chicago Historical Society's general fund:

RECEIPTS:

Dec., 1894.	Interest on \$2000, six months to date, at 6 %,	\$60.00
June, 1895.	" " " " "	60.00
Nov. 12.	" " June 1 to Nov. 12, "	49.66
		<u>\$169.66</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Paid Society's general fund balance of amount advanced,	\$153.10
Paid on account of interest on amount advanced, - - -	16.56
	<u>\$169.66</u>

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.—The Treasurer's account submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures of the Society general fund since his last annual report.

For convenience of reference, and the fuller information of the members, the following summary of his report for the past year is herewith submitted:

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

General Fund Account, Nov. 20, 1894, to Nov. 19, 1895.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand to credit of general fund at last report,	\$10.87
" " " Carpenter Fund "	41.96
Dues from members in arrears, - - - - -	25.00
102 Annual members at \$25, 1 year, to Nov. 19, '95,	2550.00
7 " " \$12.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ " " " "	87.50
Interest on Jonathan-Burr Fund, - - - - -	169.66
3 Life members, at \$500 each, - - - - -	1500.00
Interest on Life-Membership Fund, being interest	
on \$1000, at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, Nov. 20, 1894, to Mar. 1, 1895,	19.45
" " Mar. 1, 1895, to Sept. 1, 1895,	35.00
on \$500, " Nov. 20, 1894, to Nov. 18, 1895,	35.42
Interest on Carpenter Fund, - - - - -	70.00
Interest on balances, - - - - -	.85
Sale of old fixtures, - - - - -	21.00
Rebates on insurance policies, - - - - -	92.45
Gifts to Portrait Fund—E. A. Hamill, - - - - -	25.00
C. W. Fullerton, - - - - -	200.85
From Building Fund for Portrait Fund, - - - - -	300.00
	<u>\$5185.01</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Portrait Fund, - - - - -	\$558.60
Life-Membership Fund, invested in 7 % mortgage,	1000.00
" " " " " "	500.00
Insurance, - - - - -	196.00
Coal and fuel-gas, - - - - -	684.58
Storage and cartage, Sibley & Co., - - - - -	437.15
Printing, - - - - -	48.43
Carpenter Fund, binding, - - - - -	14.25
Rent temporary storage-room, - - - - -	80.00
Relics from Chateau St. Louis, - - - - -	65.00
Labor, tools, arranging collection, etc., - - - - -	131.24
Incidental expenses, - - - - -	61.40
Janitor, - - - - -	457.66
Custodian, - - - - -	630.00
Assistance in unpacking and arranging collections,	
extra labor, expressage, notary fees, postage, etc.,	314.11
Cash in bank, - - - - -	6.59
	<u>\$5185.01</u>

All membership dues have been collected, and all current indebtedness to date is paid. The only outstanding indebtedness of the Society on general account is for installments of special assessments, not due until 1896, amounting to \$480.83, with interest.

THE BUILDING FUND.

The total estimated cost of the new Society building, including the Gilpin Library Annex, and furniture and equipment, is - - \$163,000.00

Of this it is estimated the Gilpin Fund will pay - - 66,000.00
97,000.00

Toward this we have received for the Building Fund in legacies and gifts, - - - 84,250.26

We will have from Life-Membership Fund, to apply if needed, - - - 2,000.00 86,250.00

Remainder still needed, - - - \$10,750.00

It is hoped that the amount needed may soon be raised, and the building and equipment free from debt in time to formally open them at the January meeting of the Society.

MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Society is as follows:

Honorary Life-Members,	-	-	-	-	8	
Life-Members,	-	-	-	-	38	
Honorary Members,	-	-	-	-	10	
Annual Members,	-	-	-	-	116	
Corresponding Members,	-	-	-	-	97	269

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Executive Committee,

(Signed) EDWARD G. MASON, *Chairman*.

Augustus H. Burley, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, read the annual report of the Board, which was accepted and ordered placed on file. The report is as follows:

STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 15, 1895.

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account, from November 15, 1894, to November 15, 1895.

RECEIPTS:

1895, Jan. 2.	Semi-annual interest on bonds,	-	-	-	\$1,532.23
Apr. 20.	For \$5000 4 % bonds, due 1901, sold at 100½,	5,025.00			
	109 days accrued interest on same,	59.73			
June 21.	Semi-annual interest on bonds,	-	-	-	1,432.23
	Total receipts,	-	-	-	<u>\$8,049.19</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

1895, Jan. 5.	Paid Edward G. Mason, Pres't, account building-fund,	-	-	-	\$1,532.23
Apr. 20.	Paid Edward G. Mason, Pres't, account building-fund,	-	-	-	5,084.73
June 21.	Safety-vault box-rent,	-	-	-	15.00
June 30.	Paid Edward G. Mason, Pres't, account building-fund,	-	-	-	1,417.23
	Total disbursements,	-	-	-	<u>\$8,049.19</u>

SUMMARY:

Received from Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, dec,	- - -	\$64,314.34
" " Interest on bonds,	- - -	81,274.46
Less premium and accr'd interest on bonds,	10,557.47	
" Legal expenses,	- - - 3,698.72	
" Safety-vault box-rent,	- - - 241.25	
" Building-fund,	- - - 66,961.36	81,458.80
Amount paid building-fund in excess of net income from interest,		184.00
		<u>\$64,130.00</u>

Bonds in Merchants' Safety-Deposit Vaults, Nov. 15, 1895:

3 ⁶⁵ % city bonds, par value,	- - -	\$14,500.00
4 % " " " "	- - -	37,630.00
6 % " " " "	- - -	1,000.00
7 % " " " "	- - -	<u>11,000.00</u>
		\$64,130.00

There being no further reports of officers, committees, or trustees, the chairman announced as the next business before the meeting the election of officers, to wit: a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and two members of the Executive Committee.

It was moved by S. H. Kerfoot, seconded by A. L. Chetlain, that the Secretary *pro tem.* be instructed to cast the ballot of the members present for the President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, and members of the Executive Committee, as named hereafter. There being no other nominations, the motion was put by Mr. Kerfoot and unanimously adopted. The Secretary reported the ballots cast as follows, and the designated members were therefore declared duly elected:

President, EDWARD G. MASON.

Vice-Presidents, ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG and GEO. W. SMITH.

Members of the Executive Committee, HENRY J. WILLING and DANIEL GOODWIN, for four years.

The President, on behalf of the Executive Committee, nominated HENRY IVES COBB for life-membership, and he was unanimously elected.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD E. AYER,

Secretary pro tem.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOV. 17, 1896:

The regular annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held, pursuant to notice, on Tuesday, November 17, 1896, at 4 o'clock p.m., in Room 4, University Club Building. Meeting called to order at 4.15 p.m., President Mason in the chair.

On motion, duly seconded, the call of the roll of members was dispensed with.

On motion of Daniel Goodwin, duly seconded, S. H. Kerfoot, Jr., was elected secretary *pro tem*.

The President read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which, upon motion duly seconded, were approved as read. The President then read the annual report of the Executive Committee, which was as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provision of the Society's constitution, requiring your Executive Committee to make an annual report of all its acts and doings, the Committee beg leave to report as follows:

THE SOCIETY LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.—Since our last report, the Society library and collections have been classified and arranged in the new Society Building.

THE SOCIETY FUNDS.—The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will, who are Augustus H. Burley, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fishburn, Henry J. Willing, and Edward G. Mason and Alexander C. McClurg, president and vice-president of the Society, *ex officio*. Their separate annual report of the condition of the fund will be duly submitted to you.

THE PHILO-CARPENTER FUND, which is a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, is invested as heretofore in a Chicago real-estate mortgage, at seven per cent per annum. The income is used for binding the Society's books and periodicals. The account with said fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, November 19, 1895,	-	-	-	\$97.71
Interest on \$1000 for one year at 7 %,	-	-	-	70.00
Interest on arrears,	-	-	-	.78
				168.49

DISBURSEMENTS:

Jan. 31, '96. Paid Prosch & Neumann for binding,	43.75	
Mar. 3, " " " "	29.75	
June 30, " " " "	18.50	
July 21, " " " "	15.00	107.00
Balance to credit of Philo-Carpenter Fund,	-	\$61.49

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested as heretofore in mortgages upon Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books and manuscripts. A detailed account of the receipts and expenditures on account of this fund for the year ending November 15, 1896, with vouchers, is filed herewith, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand, November 15, 1895,	-	\$101.65	
Receipts for past year,	-	812.58	914.23
Expenditures for past year,	-	-	820.08
Balance to credit Lucretia-Pond Fund,	-		\$94.15

The purchases for this fund during the past year comprise a number of valuable historical works and manuscripts, including volumes 23, 24, and 25 of Stevens' Fac-Similes of Historical Manuscripts, an autograph manuscript of Boisbriant, first commandant of Fort Chartres in 1720, and autographs of Lincoln and his cabinet.

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, the principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in a real-estate mortgage bearing seven per cent interest per annum. The income of this fund is devoted to paying the cost of the Society's publications. The amount advanced to this fund from the Society's general fund for this purpose was fully paid up last year, and there remained a balance to the credit of this fund of \$70.58 at the time of the last annual meeting. The account with this fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand, November 19, 1895,	-	-	-	\$70.58
Interest on \$2000 for one year at 7 %,	-	-	-	140.00
Interest on arrears,	-	-	-	1.87
Balance to credit Jonathan-Burr Fund,	-	-	-	\$212.45

There have been no disbursements on account of this fund since the last annual meeting.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.—The Treasurer's account submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures of the Society general

fund since his last annual report. For convenience of reference, and the fuller information of the members, the following summary of his report for the past year is herewith submitted:

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

General Fund Account, Nov. 19, 1895, to Nov. 17, 1896.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand to credit of general fund, Nov. 19, 1895,	-	\$6.59
Dues from 108 Annual Members at \$25 to Nov. 17, '96,	2700.00	
" 1 Associate Member at \$10 " "	10.00	
" 1 Associate Member at \$10 to Nov. 17, '97,	10.00	
" 4 Annual Members at \$25 " "	<u>100.00</u>	2820.00
Interest on Jonathan-Burr Fund, - - - - -		141.87
" Life-Membership Fund, - - - - -		31.74
" Philo-Carpenter Fund, - - - - -		70.78
Advances to Building Fund and to Gilpin Fund for portraits and manuscripts, - - - - -		923.82
Sale of old furniture, - - - - -		7.23
		<u>\$4002.03</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Portraits, - - - - -	\$116.57	
Insurance, - - - - -	217.00	
Fuel-gas, - - - - -	687.65	
Electric Light, - - - - -	60.35	
Cartage, - - - - -	51.36	
Printing, - - - - -	39.60	
Philo-Carpenter Fund, binding, - - - - -	107.00	
Relics from Fort Chartres, - - - - -	50.18	
Labor, tools, arranging collections, etc., - - - - -	312.90	
Special assessments, - - - - -	596.11	
Incidental expenses, - - - - -	155.46	
Custodian and assistant, in full, - - - - -	637.00	
Assistant Librarian's salary, - - - - -	66.66	
Janitor and assistant, in full, - - - - -	<u>622.70</u>	3720.54
Cash in bank, - - - - -		281.49
		<u>\$4002.03</u>

Of cash in bank, amount to credit Philo-Carpenter Fund, \$61.49

Jonathan-Burr Fund, 212.45

General Fund, 7.55 \$281.49

All membership dues have been collected, all current indebtedness to date is paid, and the expenditures on general account have been within the annual income. The Society indebtedness for installments of special assessments on its property at the northwest corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street has been paid in full. There is no outstanding indebtedness of the Society on general account.

MEMBERSHIP.—The membership of the Society is as follows:

Honorary Life-Members,	- - - - -	7	
Life-Members,	- - - - -	34	
Honorary Members,	- - - - -	12	
Annual Members,	- - - - -	100	
Corresponding Members,	- - - - -	97	250

THE NEW BUILDING.—The new Society Building is completed and furnished. The collections are classified and arranged, and the Executive Committee, at its meeting on the 16th instant, unanimously voted that the formal opening of the new Society Building shall take place on Tuesday evening, December 15, 1896, and appointed a sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Executive Committee,

(Signed) EDWARD G. MASON, *Chairman*.

The motion of L. W. Perce that the said report be approved as read, and that it be filed and printed and distributed among the members of the Society was duly seconded and carried.

In the absence of A. H. Burley, the President read the annual report of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund made to the Society, which report was as follows:

STATEMENT, NOVEMBER 16, 1896,

GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Cash Account, from November 15, 1895, to November 16, 1896.

RECEIPTS:

1895, Dec. 15.	Semi-annual interest on bonds,	- - -	\$1432.23
1896, June 30.	" " "	- - -	1432.23
	Two \$1000 7 % bonds, maturing July 1, 1896,		2000.00
	Total receipts,	- - -	\$4864.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

1895, Dec. 15.	Paid Edward G. Mason, Pres't, account building-fund,	- - -	\$1432.23
1896, June 30.	Paid Edward G. Mason, Pres't, account building-fund,	- - -	1432.23
	Safety-vault box-rent, to July 1, 1897,		15.00
July 7.	Paid \$2000, 3½ % city bonds, due in 1910, at 96½,	- - -	1930.00
	Balance cash on hand,		\$4809.46
			\$55.00

SUMMARY:

Received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased,	\$64,314.34
" " Interest on bonds, - - -	84,138.82
Paid premium and acc'd interest on bonds,	10,487.47
" Legal expenses, - - -	3,698.72
" Safety-vault box-rent, - - -	15.00
" Building-fund, - - -	69,825.82
84,268.26	
Amount paid building-fund in excess of net income from interest,	129.34
	<u>\$64,185.00</u>

Bonds in Merchants' Safety-Deposit Vaults, Nov. 16, 1896:

3 $\frac{5}{8}$ % city bonds, par value, -	\$14,500.00
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ % " " -	2,000.00
4 % " " -	37,630.00
6 % " " -	1,000.00
7 % " " -	9,000.00
	<u>\$64,130.00</u>

On motion of C. H. Mulliken, duly seconded, the report was approved as read, and ordered placed on file.

The President, as chairman of the Executive Committee, then reported that committee's recommendation of the following gentlemen for membership in the Society, to-wit:

LIFE-MEMBERS:—Richard T. Crane, who has contributed \$1000 to the building-fund of the Society, and Belden F. Culver, who has rendered services and made contributions to the Society exceeding in their value the regular \$500 dues of life-members.

HONORARY MEMBERS:—Samuel D. Ward, who is the only survivor of the original board of officers of the Society, and who is one of its three surviving incorporators.

ANNUAL MEMBERS:—Thomas D. Jones, David B. Jones, John N. Jewett, Charles H. Starkweather, Frank H. Starkweather, Charles F. Quincy, Frank P. Schmitt, J. Lewis Cochran, John A. Spoor, Lewis H. Boutell, H. H. Kohlsaat, John P. Wilson, and E. J. Gardiner.

On motion of Mr. Goodspeed, duly seconded, the Secretary *pro tem* was authorized and instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the gentlemen whose names had been so reported for their election as such members. The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot as instructed, and the President declared the said gentlemen duly elected.

Daniel Goodwin then asked the President what had become of the associate-members of the Society, to which the President replied, that class of membership had been abolished by the new constitution, but notwithstanding that fact, Mrs. M. M. Donoghue refused to be abolished, and insisted upon paying, regularly, her annual dues of \$10 as such member, and that hence she now constituted the entire associate-membership of the Society.

The election of officers was then declared by the President to be in order,

and a motion was made by L. W. Perce, and seconded by Daniel Goodwin, that Daniel K. Pearsons and Samuel H. Kerfoot, whose terms of office as members of the Executive Committee expire with this meeting, be elected as their own successors, as such members, for the ensuing four years.

George C. Walker moved, as a substitute to the foregoing motion, that all of the officers of the Society whose terms of office expire with this meeting be elected as their own successors in their respective offices for the ensuing term as named in the constitution. This motion having been seconded by L. W. Perce and by Daniel Goodwin, was put to the meeting by Mr. Walker, and was unanimously carried.

Upon motion of George C. Walker, seconded by Mr. Goodspeed, the Secretary *pro tem* was authorized and instructed to cast the ballot of this Society for the officers thereof in accordance with the last foregoing motion. The Secretary thereupon cast such ballot for the following gentlemen, to-wit:

President, EDWARD G. MASON.

Vice-Presidents, ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG and GEO. W. SMITH.

Members of the Executive Committee, DANIEL K. PEARSONS and SAMUEL H. KERFOOT.

The gentlemen so voted for were thereupon declared by the President to have been duly elected to the offices and for the terms for which they had been respectively nominated.

The President then announced that the Executive Committee, in pursuance of the powers vested in it by the constitution, had appointed Charles Evans secretary and librarian of the Society, stating that Mr. Evans had begun library work in Boston with the late Dr. Poole with whom he had been associated in the Newberry Library, and after the death of Dr. Poole, had been librarian of the Virginia Library of the McCormick Theological Seminary of this city.

The President then stated to the meeting that the Society's new building is now completed, and its collections classified and arranged, and that the building would be formally opened with appropriate exercises on the evening of Tuesday, December 15, 1896, and that invitations to such opening and exercises would in ample time be sent to the members and friends of the Society.

The President also stated that the Executive Committee now has in course of preparation a book to contain views of the Society's new home, a roster of its members, copy of its constitution, and other interesting and instructive matter pertaining to the Society, including an account of the exercises at the laying of the corner-stone and at the dedication of the new Society building, which book would probably be printed and distributed soon after the opening of the new building.

There being no further business, the meeting thereupon adjourned.

S. H. KERFOOT, Jr.,

Secretary pro tem.

6.175

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 19, 1897.

A regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 19, 1897, in the reading-room of the Society's new building, 142 Dearborn Avenue.

President EDWARD G. MASON in the chair.

Present: The PRESIDENT, E. W. BLATCHFORD, B. F. CULVER, CHARLES EVANS, G. H. FERGUS, E. H. FISHEURN, DANIEL GOODWIN, S. H. KERFOOT, Jr., C. H. MULLEN, G. W. SMITH, H. J. WILLING.

President MASON, in calling the meeting to order, referred briefly to the meeting being the first, under the Constitution, held in the new building; and spoke of the opportunities presented by such meetings for promoting the objects of the Society.

The following report was presented:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

During the brief period since the dedication of the new building, a renewed interest has been shown in the work of the Society by its members, together with a public appreciation of what has already been accomplished.

The adoption by the Executive Committee of a rule making public the museum and halls of the Society every Monday and Thursday has attracted an attendance of not less than a hundred persons on those days, and reaching on one of them five hundred persons. The visitors have been from all classes of our citizens, and have shown a quiet, orderly, interested appreciation of the work accomplished by the Society.

The discretionary power given to the Secretary, by the rules adopted by the Executive Committee, has been liberally construed, and every assistance given to investigators into historical subjects. A large part of the correspondence of the Society is also devoted to answering questions along the same lines.

The work of classifying, arranging, and cataloguing the collections of the Society is making satisfactory progress. It was considered necessary that this work should be done *de novo*, and in a more systematic manner than was perhaps possible under the conditions existing in the Society's old building.

The following gifts to the Society have been received:

From LAWRENCE PROUDFOOT: A framed landscape, in oil, by G. P.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, JANUARY 18, 1897.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Chicago Historical Society was held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, January 18, 1897, in the reading room of the Society's new building, 112 Jackson Avenue.

President FOWLER G. MASON in the chair.

Present: The President, F. W. B. STUBBS, H. F. CARR, CHAIRMAN; EVANS, C. H. PERMAN, E. H. FOWLER, DANIEL CROWE, S. H. HARRIS, J. C. H. MORGAN, G. W. SMITH, H. J. WELLS.

President MASON, in calling the meeting to order, related briefly to the meeting held the last week, under the Constitution, held in the new building, and spoke of the opportunities presented by such meetings for promoting the objects of the Society.

The following report was presented:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

During the brief period since the dedication of the new building, a renewed interest has been shown in the work of the Society by the members, together with a public appreciation of what has already been accomplished.

The adoption by the Executive Committee of a new meeting, public the museum and hall of the Society every Monday and Tuesday has attracted an attendance of not less than a hundred persons on these days, and many on one of these has been a hundred persons. The interest has been shown in the class of our efforts and have shown a great, widely interested appreciation of the work accomplished by the Society.

The discussion paper given to the Society by the new subject by the Executive Committee has been liberally considered and many suggestions given to investigators into historical subjects. A large part of the correspondence of the Society is also devoted to answering questions about the same lines.

The work of classifying, arranging, and cataloging the collections of the Society is making satisfactory progress. It was concluded necessarily that this work should be done by hand, and in a more systematic manner than was perhaps possible under the conditions existing in the Society's old building.

The following gifts to the Society have been received:

From LAWRENCE P. BROWN: A framed bookplate, in oil, by H. B.

Tracy. This painting was one of those exhibited in the first exhibition of Fine Arts held in this State, which was given under the auspices of this Society in May, 1859. The daughter of the Rev. William Barry, founder of this Society, drawing it as the first prize at a sale of some of the exhibits at the close of the exhibition.

From MRS. GWINTHLEAN B. BERNARD: A framed crayon portrait of her father, Mark Beaubien.

From DANIEL GOODWIN: A framed grouping of four portraits of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, late president of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

From FRANKLIN H. HEAD: A large framed photograph of Brigham Young, with autograph.

From Capt. JOHN PRINDIVILLE: A large framed photograph of the Steamer *Lady Elgin*, taken at Clark Street bridge a short time before she foundered off Winnetka.

From FERNANDO JONES: The death mask of Carter Henry Harrison, framed in an ebony casket.

From LEWIS H. BEESON: A collection of relics from the site of old Fort St. Joseph, near Niles, Mich.

From ANDREW LANGDON, President of the Buffalo Historical Society: A piece of marble from the old monument at the grave of Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, Va. Also, a board, 7 x 4½ in., from a tree which was removed from the spot on which the U. S. Government erected a monument to mark the birthplace of George Washington; with photograph of the monument attached.

From HIRAM W. BECKWITH: A photograph of the house at Danville, Ill., built and occupied by Gurdon S. Hubbard in 1827.

From MOSES J. WENTWORTH has been received fifty volumes of bound Chicago newspapers, covering a period from 1835 to 1862, together with a manuscript Index in twenty-one volumes. Mr. Wentworth's letter of gift is as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., January 13, 1897.

Hon. E. G. MASON, President of the Chicago Historical Society,

My Dear Sir:—I received by bequest from the late John Wentworth the books and papers constituting his library, including many bound volumes of early Chicago newspapers. His will requests me "in my discretion to present to the Chicago Historical Society, or some other institution with a fire-proof building, such books and papers as may not be of direct utility to [myself] and yet may tend to promote the objects of said Society or other institution."

I am much pleased with the new fire-proof building of the Chicago Historical Society, and will present to that Society these bound volumes of early Chicago newspapers. These papers consist of the following:

14 volumes of the *Chicago Weekly Democrat*, with the exception of some numbers missing, covering the time from 1837 to 1862.

11 volumes of the *Chicago Daily Democrat*, with the exception of a few numbers missing, covering the time from 1840 to 1853.

12 volumes of the *Chicago Daily Journal*, being nearly a complete file from July, 1844, to 1853.

5 volumes of the *Chicago Daily American*, being nearly a complete file from April, 1840, to October 17, 1842, when the paper was discontinued.

4 volumes of the *Chicago Weekly American*, from May 8, 1835, beginning with Vol. I, No. 1, until October, 1842, being substantially a complete file.

Bound in the back part of the earliest volume of the *Chicago Daily American* is a complete file of the *Hard-Cider Press*, a weekly campaign paper of the whigs, published by Wm. Stuart, from June 6, 1840, to October 24, 1840. One or two numbers of the *Chicago Express*, and of the *Gen of the Prairie*, are bound in with the other papers.

For the above papers, John Wentworth had caused to be prepared an Index, consisting of 20 volumes, and this Index I shall present to the Society. Some time today I expect to deliver these Papers and Index at your new building.

I write you this letter hoping that these Papers, covering so much of our local history, will be carefully preserved. The Society has no duplicate of any of these Papers, and most of them can not be duplicated.

Yours very truly, MOSES J. WENTWORTH.

This priceless collection, collected with a care of which few men are capable, and with a persistency which knew no obstacle, was made by the Hon. John Wentworth after his own files of the *Chicago Democrat*, and other papers, had been destroyed in the great fire of 1871. By this gift, added to those already owned, the Society becomes possessed of what is practically a complete newspaper history of Chicago, dating from the first published newspaper to the last. In the nature of things, the collection can not be duplicated. The gift is noteworthy in another particular, in that it was not made until Mr. Wentworth had satisfied himself that the provisions of his uncle's will had been complied with, and that his gift was surrounded with every precaution for their safety. His placing these volumes with the Society is a guarantee to others that their gifts to the purposes of the Society are amply protected from loss.

From EZRA B. McCAGG has been received a neatly-bound set of the "American Almanac," together with other books; in all, forty-four volumes.

From the family of the late SHEPHERD JOHNSTON, for many years Secretary of the Board of Education of Chicago, has been received a complete set of School Reports, and Proceedings of the Board, from 1854 to the present time, which, it is believed, is the only complete set other than the one in the possession of the Board of Education.

From the STATE LIBRARIAN of Pennsylvania, sixty-one volumes of the Government Reports of the State have been received.

From the BOARD OF TRADE of Chicago has been received a complete set of its Annual Reports from 1871 to 1895.

From HERBERT S. STONE & CO. has been received a complete bound set of the "Chap-Book." In this connection it is proper to state that the Society is also under obligations to the publishers of the daily and periodical press of the city for current issues of their publications. The requests of the Secretary that copies of such publications be placed on file in the Society's reading-room, having in every case met with the most generous responses.

A gift of peculiar interest is a copy of "The Redman's Rebuke," printed on birch bark, written and presented by the Pottawatomie chief, SIMON POKAGON.

Gifts of books have also been received from the following societies and individuals: CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY; HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA; IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY; OREGON PIONEER ASSOCIATION; PARKMAN CLUB of Milwaukee; SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS OF ILLINOIS; GOVERNMENT BOARD OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, Sydney, N.S.W.

GILBERT W. BARNARD, Secretary; A. D. WELD FRENCH of Boston; Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN of Boston; FREDERICK H. HILD; ANDREW LANGDON of Buffalo; W. L. MEAD; W. J. ONAHAN; CHAUNCEY L. WILLIAMS; JAS. GRANT WILSON of New York; and others.

Interesting additions to the manuscript collections of the Society have been made by:

R. C. BALLARD THURSTON, Louisville, of an autograph order of George Rogers Clark.

Mrs. JULIA C. PATTERSON, of a two-page letter of the Rev. Dr. Isaac Watts.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, of several autograph deeds, manumission papers of a slave, etc.

JOSEPH MEDILL, of the manuscript copy of Abraham Lincoln's great speech before the first republican state convention, May 29, 1856, known as the "lost speech."

C. M. BURTON, Detroit, of a copy of the manuscript Journal of a voyage made by Hugh Heward to the Illinois Country in 1790.

The following loans have been made to the Society's collections:

From Mrs. JOHN G. ELLIOTT: a Colonial rocking-chair formerly belonging to Gen. George Washington.

From Mrs. HENRY C. LYTON: a replica of what is known as the "Lord Frontenac Vase," the original of which is among the treasures of the Louvre.

From E. F. WYMAN: the Wampum Belt which was given by Black Hawk to the chief of the Ottawas at Traverse Bay, in token of their remaining neutral during his campaign against the United States government in 1832. Also, an Indian tanned deer-skin coat, made and ornamented by Indians of the Kaskaskia Tribe of the Illinois Nation, and presented by them to Pierre Menard, first Lieutenant-Governor of Illinois, in token of his friendship for their race.

Respectfully submitted,
 CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary and Librarian.

The report was accepted, and, on motion of Mr. WILLING, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to those persons mentioned in the report of the Secretary as having contributed to the Society's collections.

The PRESIDENT, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted the recommendation of the Committee that the following-named be elected to annual membership in the Society:

J. HARLEY BRADLEY, 533 North-State Street.
 LE GRAND S. BURTON, 15 Ritchie Court.
 AUGUSTUS A. CARPENTER, 83 Cass Street.
 GEORGE B. CARPENTER, 293 Dearborn Avenue.
 JAMES CHARNLEY, 99 Astor Street.
 SEYMOUR COMAN, Union League Club.
 THOMAS DENT, 1823 Prairie Avenue.
 WILLIAM F. DUMMER, 115 Pine Street.
 AUGUSTUS N. EDDY, 1601 Michigan Avenue.
 CHARLES EVANS, 142 Dearborn Avenue.
 JAMES M. FLOWER, Virginia Hotel.
 NATHAN M. FREER, 910 Chamber of Commerce Building.
 OLIVER F. FULLER, 325 Dearborn Avenue.
 AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, Union Club.
 EUGENE S. KIMBALL, 4702 Woodlawn Avenue.
 GEORGE H. LAFLIN, 1614 Michigan Avenue.
 JOHN T. MCAULEY, 397 Ontario Street.
 JOSEPH MEDILL, 101 Cass Street.
 JOHN MOHR, 707 North-Robey Street.
 ROBERT W. PATTERSON, 166 Astor Street.
 EUGENE S. PIKE, 2101 Prairie Avenue.
 ORRIN W. POTTER, 130 Lake-Shore Drive.
 JACOB ROSENBERG, 1620 Michigan Avenue.
 ARNOLD SCUDDER, 106 Pine Street.
 FREDERICK B. SMITH, 15 Bellevue Place.
 HENRY E. SOUTHWELL, 469 North-State Street.
 Mrs. ELIZABETH S. STICKNEY, 162 Rush Street.

Mrs. ELIZABETH STONE, 2035 Prairie Avenue.

Mrs. MARY STURGES, 107 Pine Street.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Jr., 32 Astor Street.

Mrs. LUCRETIA J. TILTON, Auditorium Annex.

HENRY H. WALKER, Chicago Club.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, 192 Ashland Boulevard.

And as a corresponding member:

D. ROSS McCORD, Montreal, Canada.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot electing them to membership in the Society. And the President announced their election.

The PRESIDENT presented a printed Memorial to Congress from the Massachusetts Historical Society, praying that immediate steps be taken to preserve the frigate *Constitution*; and that when renewed, she be permanently placed at the Washington Navy-Yard, and used as a naval museum, open to all. In calling attention to the Memorial, he hoped that this Society will take such action as may help to accomplish its purpose.

On motion of Mr. WILLING, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the President, on behalf of this Society, take such action as in his judgment would further the purposes of the Memorial presented to Congress by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The PRESIDENT presented a circular letter from a Committee of the American Library Association, regarding a suitable memorial in honor of the late William Frederick Poole, an honorary member of this Society; and, on motion of Mr. WILLING, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the circular letter of the Committee be spread upon the minutes of this meeting in order to give to the matter the publicity of this report:

TO LIBRARY WORKERS AND ALL OTHER FRIENDS OF
THE LATE DR. WM. F. POOLE:

The American Library Association has twice, by a unanimous vote, decided to erect a memorial to the late Dr. Wm. F. Poole. At the Denver Conference, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to consider details and solicit subscriptions.

The Committee recommended that the memorial take the form of a bronze bust, to be placed in the Chicago Public Library or the Newberry Library with a suitable pedestal, and this recommendation was formally adopted.

Dr. Poole has other claims on the recognition of all cultivated people; but it is chiefly as a practical librarian that he will be remembered. He did more than any other one person in America to elevate librarianship to the dignity of a profession. In honoring him, therefore, library workers honor themselves and repay in some measure the debt of gratitude that every member of the fraternity, from the highest to the humblest, owes to his pioneer labors, his shrewd common sense, and his ready, helpful counsel.

In accordance with its instructions, the Committee therefore appeals to library workers of every grade for contributions to a memorial in honor of one who, in character and deed, deserved so well of his fellow men and did so much for his fellow laborers.

It is hoped that a prompt and universal response will be made to this appeal, so that the Committee may make a definite report at the coming Conference.

Contributions however small will be thankfully received by the Committee.

Subscriptions may be sent to Dr. G. E. Wire, Secretary and Treasurer, or to any member of the Committee.

FREDERICK M. CRUNDEN, <i>Chairman</i> , Librarian St. Louis Public Library.	} <i>Committee.</i>
J. N. WING, Charles Scribner's Sons, N.Y.	
W. I. FLETCHER, Librarian Amherst College.	
G. E. WIRE, M.D., <i>Secretary & Treasurer</i> , 1574 Judson Ave., Evanston, Illinois.	

At the suggestion of the PRESIDENT, and on motion of Mr. WILLING, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the President to prepare and present memorials of the deceased members of the Society.

The PRESIDENT deferred naming the members of the Committee.

It was ordered, that the Regulations governing the use of the Society's collections, passed by the Executive Committee, be made a part of this report:

REGULATIONS:

1. The museum and halls of the Society will be open to the public on Monday and Thursday of each week, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
2. The building of the Society shall on all secular days be open to members, and those introduced by any of the officers, or approved by the Secretary at the building.
3. No person may consult or examine any book or manuscript belonging to the Society except a member, a donor, or one introduced by one of the officers, or approved by the Secretary at the building.
4. No book or other article shall at any time be lent to any person to be removed from the building except by express consent of the Executive Committee.
5. All manuscripts of the Society shall be kept under lock and key, and be used only in the presence of the President, Librarian, or his Assistant.
6. No paper or manuscript read before the Society and deposited therein shall be published, except by consent of the author and of the Executive Committee.

7. No manuscript and no part of a manuscript belonging to the Society shall be copied, except by permission of the Executive Committee, after an application in writing specifying the manuscript or part thereof desired to be copied; and if any manuscript belonging to the Society shall, in consequence of such permission, be published, in whole or in part, the fact that it was obtained from the Society shall be required to be stated in its publication.

But this provision shall not be construed to prevent the publication of names, dates, and other chronological memoranda, without special permission.

8. The use of tobacco, and conduct not consistent with the quiet and orderly use of the library and reading-room, are prohibited.

For the Executive Committee, the President reported that the following special meetings had been arranged:

On Tuesday evening, January 26, 1897, a meeting for the presentation of portraits of three ex-Presidents of the Society, at which addresses of presentation would be made as follows: ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, in behalf of his children, by GEORGE W. SMITH. EDWIN H. SHIELDON, in behalf of his son, by JOHN N. JEWETT. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, in behalf of his widow, by EZRA B. MCCAGG.

On Tuesday evening, February 16, 1897, REUBEN G. THWAITES, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, will deliver a lecture on "George Rogers Clark, and the Conquest of the Illinois Country."

On Tuesday evening, March 16, 1897, Prof. JOHN FISKE will deliver a lecture on "Society in the Old Dominion."

Other special meetings would be announced, one of which might take the form of a Fort-Dearborn meeting, at which an address would probably be delivered by a son of one of the chiefs who had participated in the massacre, and other interesting papers connected with that event be presented.

The President also made announcement that the Society had had for some time in contemplation the purpose of placing suitable tablets to mark the sites of historic places in the city. Reference was made to the tablets already placed by the Society upon the site of Fort Dearborn, and to mark the beginning of the great fire of 1871. It was now proposed to also mark the north limit of the great fire at a point in Lincoln Park near Fullerton Avenue. Other appropriate points of interest were suggested: the Kinzie House, near the foot of St. Clair Street; the site of the home of John B. Beaubien; of the Wigwam, in which Abraham Lincoln was nominated for the presidency, on the site of the Sauganash Tavern, famous in pioneer days; etc.

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, the meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,

Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, JANUARY 26, 1897.

At a special meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, held in the lecture hall, at 8 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, January 26, 1897, portraits of three ex-Presidents of the Society were presented.

There was an attendance of about one hundred persons, when President EDWARD G. MASON called the meeting to order, and introduced Gen. GEORGE W. SMITH, who, in behalf of the children, presented the portrait of ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, fifth President of the Society, in the following words:

I had the privilege of reading before this Society, nine years ago last month, or in December, 1887, a memorial of Elihu B. Washburne, and it is contained in the fourth of its printed volumes. I do not believe that a man so distinguished has been forgotten, and yet I realize that our busy American life, with its cares, perplexities, and demands, tends to loosen the chords of memory and weaken remembrance of those who acted their part in the past.

It is well, then, that place and opportunity are afforded by this Society to revive recollections and awaken appreciation of those who in life were worthy and added honor to their country, themselves blended in its history; for this Society is not local alone in its purposes. Its horizon is not bounded by the lines of the State of Illinois even, but extends to the confines of the Nation, and beyond to those of the Continent.

Mr. Washburne, if living, would be now upwards of eighty years of age. He was of Maine, but preceded its admission into the Union. He came to Illinois in 1840, or fifty-six years ago, when Chicago was a hamlet. The Mississippi-River towns were then arched with the bow of promise, and he settled at Galena. From that time he was prominent in Illinois, a fellow

Whig with Lincoln, his companion, friend, and adviser during their joint-lives, a sponsor for Grant, his advocate and defender after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when his removal from active work was sought and pressed by cabals, and urged by sincere and honest people. The sincere are creatures of environment, and do not always see with clear vision.

When Mr. Lincoln made his journey to Washington as President-elect, in 1861, he was warned at Harrisburg that an attempt would be made to capture and detain him at Baltimore, with intent to prevent his inauguration. His friends at Washington were alarmed. Detectives and guards were engaged against Mr. Lincoln's desire, and by orders by wire the route was slightly changed. Mr. Washburne was at the Baltimore & Potomac depot at Washington, anxiously awaiting the arrival of his train. As Mr. Lincoln alighted, Mr. Washburne stepped out to meet him. A detective, not knowing the latter, quickly slipped between them. "Oh," said Mr. Lincoln, with some annoyance, "that's Washburne!"

After Mr. Washburne's service in Paris, he came to Chicago to reside.

Mr. Washburne was the author of a Memorial Address commemorative of the life and character of Isaac N. Arnold, which was read before this Society in May, 1884. In it he quoted from a letter written by him to Mr. Arnold in December, 1883, referring to Mr. Arnold's paper upon Lincoln, published in the Proceedings of the Royal Historical Society, as follows:

"The simple and eloquent story of Mr. Lincoln's life awoken within me some of the most pleasant as well as some of the saddest memories of that remarkable man. You know what answer Queen Katherine made to Griffith after his eulogy on Cardinal Wolsey. I would say with her, substituting Arnold for Griffith, quoting the lines 'after my death, I wish no other herald,' etc."

In answer, Mr. Arnold wrote: "How strange as I, with Lincoln's Shakespeare, given me by Mrs. Lincoln and Robert, with his autograph, lies before me; * * * you, his friend and co-laborer, quote from it. * * * You are younger than I, and in the course of nature will survive me. Whoever goes first, the survivor will speak some kind words."

On the 4th of July, 1861, Congress had met in extra session at the call of Mr. Lincoln, war having come. Mr. Washburne added in his Memorial: "At such a crisis, men become naturally allied to each other." Mr. Arnold took his seat in that Congress. Mr. Washburne continued: "I was in the House of Representatives for sixteen years, and during the most important epoch of our country's history, and at a time when so many of the ablest men of the Nation were members of the House of Representatives, and was in a position to estimate and judge of men, and I can conscientiously say that I consider that Mr. Arnold was one of the ablest, the most useful, and most conscientious member with whom I was associated."

Well may we apply the words of Washburne to himself, but on a larger and more extended scale, because his service was far longer and much more varied. A man of force and action, he had a firmness of character that did not waver in devotion to principle.

The portrait which now hangs upon the Society walls is a copy of an original by Healy, painted at Paris in 1869. The artist, as always, has caught the spirit of the man. Posture and lines seem to show him in restraint of himself, ready for action, eager to be up and doing. The copy was made by James R. Stuart of Madison, Wis., in or near the year 1888, and is faithful and excellent.

On behalf of Mrs. WILLIAM D. BISHOP, Jr. of Bridgeport, Conn., HEMPSTEAD WASHBURN and ELIHU B. WASHBURN, Jr. of Chicago, and WILLIAM F. WASHBURN of Maine, his sons and daughters, I have the honor to present it to the Society, to remain in its permanent keeping.

After the applause which greeted Gen. SMITH's remarks had subsided, President MASON introduced JOHN N. JEWETT, who, in behalf of the son, presented the portrait of EDWIN HOLMES SHELDON, fourth President of the Society. Mr. JEWETT spoke as follows:

There are few in this assembly who do not remember the form and features of Edwin H. Sheldon. To describe him as he was

in personal appearance would be but to present in words the very thought which the mention of his name suggests. The painting which is now before you refreshes the fading memory, if such a one is present, more effectually than all the words which genius could invoke or poetic fancy could command. Let the picture speak, and therein perform its appropriate office; for in this presence the pen of the writer and the voice of the speaker should be at rest.

It is not, therefore, of the outward appearance of Mr. Sheldon that I am requested to speak to you on this occasion. The body is but the casing of the soul, and in its fairest development, however much admired, is still only the tenement which marks the location and gives evidence of the presence of the spirit which animates and controls it. It is beneath this mortal covering that we must seek for all that makes a life worth living and worthy of remembrance. It is within the casement that we find the sources of thought and feeling, the impulses to good and evil, the inspirations and motives, as well as the forces which control them. Men live and labor and are gone. At the end we judge of them, not by the dismantled form, which takes its way to a burial place to be hidden out of sight; but by the aggregation of the acts and thoughts and influences, which have illustrated the character and quality of the inner nature and given to the world the exact impression of the man himself.

In any review of Mr. Sheldon's "foot-prints on the sands of time," there need be no faltering or hesitation in the inspection. They will bear the closest scrutiny and the most pains-taking investigation. Faults he may have had, (for who has not?) but his virtues were so much in excess of them, that they were scarcely more than enough to prove his humanity. The occasion will only admit of a brief and imperfect review.

Edwin H. Sheldon was born in Saugerties, Ulster County, New York, December 24th 1821; but the greater portion of his youth was passed in the quaint and somewhat ancient village of Delhi, in the same State, for which he cherished so warm an affection, that the impression prevailed that this was the place of his nativity. His early education was abreast with the opportunities then within his reach, and, in all respects,

equal to the requirements of the active life upon which he subsequently entered.

In the year 1846, he was married to Miss Frances Ogden, and coming, during the same year, to Chicago, became immediately associated in business with the firm of Ogden, Jones & Co., then, and for several years later, amongst the most prominent, if not the most prominent and reliable real estate agency in this new and progressive western country. With this business and agency, in its various changes, he was thereafter continuously and actively connected, until a few years prior to his death, which occurred in the City of New York, at the residence of his niece, Miss Caroline Ogden Jones, on December, 18th, 1890. His remains are at rest in the family vault in the quiet village of Delhi, which he so much admired and loved, and where he had made his home during the last few years of his life.

This is a brief and inexpressive history—a mere mention of the different stages in the journey of life,—a journey full of activities, quietly entered upon, quietly prosecuted and quietly consummated.

One who was intimately associated with Mr. Sheldon for many years, in writing of him, recently, said: "I do not remember an impatient or unkind word spoken by him; if he had an unfavorable opinion of any one he never expressed it." Such was Mr. Sheldon's reputation in his business relations and my own personal relations with him enable me to confirm that reputation. But under that quietness of mind and manner, there lived the clearness and force of a just and cautious intelligence, a quiet and discriminating judgment, which, leading to the right, enabled him, at the same time, to discover and avoid the wrong. His silence imported no lack of appreciation, nor could it ever be construed into sympathy with or acquiescence in, any act or sentiment repugnant to his moral sense. His business courtesy was the result of an even temperament, which no rudeness could disturb and no assaults could unbalance. Some men are courteous in business relations from lack of strength to be otherwise, others boisterously parade a semblance of honor and honesty which they do not possess. The subject of this sketch belonged to neither of these classes of men. He reached his conclusions by reasonings which satisfied his moral sense,

and at the bottom of them, was the solid foundation of an honest purpose. Few men were, in this respect, his equals, and his business success is a special vindication of the maxims of honesty; and to this may be added, as an appropriate tribute to Mr. Sheldon; "An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Mr. Sheldon was for more than forty years a steady, undeviating power in the City of Chicago. He grew with the City, but was not over-grown by it, and he was indented in many ways with its development and progress. He was associated with many of its religious, educational and charitable institutions, and contributed both of his means and of his services, liberally to their support. He was a generous patron of the Arts and Sciences and a careful and discriminating worker in the field of ancient and modern Literature.

In his private and social life, Mr. Sheldon illustrated in marked degree, the qualities which so decidedly characterized his business relations. To his friends and associates, his greetings were always cordial and graceful. He was a pleasant companion in the library or the drawing-room. A visit with him was never a disappointment. It could not be a matter of regret. His frankness and sincerity disarmed hesitation and reserve and opened up the way to good fellowship and genial interchange of thoughts and opinions. He carefully avoided those subjects, which he judged might lead to irritating discussions or personal criticisms, and if, by accident, such a subject should be presented, it was put aside before it reached the point of open disagreement. In his private and social life, there were allowed no contentions, no angry disputes. The avenues to these were kept carefully closed. He was as much opposed to strife and wrangling as to vain display and false pretensions. His supremacy, was the supremacy of gentleness, reinforced by affection. A few words well chosen by special friends to tell the story of his life, may be quoted here: "He was a man of serene mind; a man of reflection, thoughtful, prudent and conservative; in manner gracious and modest, gentle in speech and quickly responsive to every expression of refined taste or delicate fancy. Few men have so loved and studied nature. To him the finding of a flower in an unexpected place, was a bright event, worthy to be dwelt upon and recounted with interest.

He watched the coming and the fading of the autumn tints as if the changing of a leaf had been the story of a soul."

There was still another interest and association in Mr. Sheldon's Chicago life, which, although left to the last, claims special attention on this occasion. He was one of the original founders and always a firm friend and supporter of the Chicago Historical Society. Its advancement was one, at least, of his particular ambitions. For this, as I personally know, he labored untiringly, not only in its days of prosperity, but also when the darkest shadows of adversity had fallen upon it and the home which it had builded and the treasures it had gathered together took flight upon the wings of a mighty conflagration. He was then and for several succeeding years, the President of the Society, and I was one of its members. The intelligent and persistent effort he made, after the storm was spent, and whilst the blackened ruins still remained as hideous relics of a promising past, to collect the fragments that remained and lay the foundations for the future restoration, now so fully realized, deserve to be gratefully remembered. In the disordered condition, in which the great fire of 1871 left everything and everybody in the City of Chicago, there was danger that the interests of the Historical Society would be overlooked, its property neglected and its resources for the future jeopardized. All that could be done, and all that it was necessary to do to prevent this, was done by Mr. Sheldon personally, or under his immediate supervision. That the Society would survive the disaster that had befallen it, and again become a substantial and prosperous Institution of the City, he seemed to entertain no doubt. In his prophetic vision, he apparently comprehended the results, which it has taken twenty-five years to accomplish; and with a confidence and courage which admitted of no hesitation or delay, he addressed himself diligently to the labor immediately before him. At his instance, the scattered members of the Society were called together at various times for consultation, but, in the end, to do little more than approve of his suggestions, and encourage him in the prosecution of the work, which he himself had already undertaken. He alone had surveyed the field and understood the necessities of the situation. It may be possible that others, in his position, would have done all

that he did; but that is matter of conjecture merely, against that, which, in Mr. Sheldon's case, is an established fact. It may, therefore, be fairly said, that to Mr. Sheldon the Chicago Historical Society is, in great measure, indebted for the large degree of success which it has now attained and the prosperity which it now enjoys; and, for this reason, it is eminently proper, that within its new home, which he so long ago anticipated, but yet was not permitted to see in its completion, there should be placed and preserved forever, a suitable and suggestive memorial of Mr. Sheldon, who loved the Society so well and served it so faithfully. It is certain, that such a memorial would be a response to the earnest wishes of every member of the Society, and the thoughtful generosity of his son, Mr. EDWIN B. SHELDON, of Delhi, New York, now converts those wishes into an assured reality.

Mr. President, I have the great pleasure and distinguished honor, as the representative of Mr. EDWIN B. SHELDON, and acting on his behalf, to present to you, and through you to the Chicago Historical Society, the admirable portrait of his father, EDWIN H. SHELDON, which is now exhibited, and to assure you of the gratification afforded him by this opportunity to attest his own filial respect and reverence, as well as his high regard for the Society over which you preside, as his father's successor.

At the conclusion of Mr. JEWETT's interesting remarks, President MASON introduced EZRA B. McCAGG, who, in behalf of Mrs. MARIA S. SCAMMON, presented the portrait of JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON, third President of the Society. In doing this, Mr. McCAGG said:

It should not require much perception to recognize the fact that Chicago did not build itself, and yet I recollect Emerson's saying to me, "I visit your city from time to time with pleasure; I bear in mind its wonderful growth and mark its activity; its future I think to be beyond doubt; but with it all I ask myself how much you citizens have done toward it." And somewhat upon the same line was the statement lately made by a gentleman

of some literary reputation, a resident of the city, that Chicago had no social life before the fire of 1871.

Nature does not readily surrender her values. They have to be wrested from her "with travail difficult," and by turning her own hidden-away forces against herself. Alike to the savage and the civilized man, she seems resolutely hostile. She denies rain till thousands starve; she sends it in overpowering volume to the destruction of the agencies employed by man to protect himself against her pitiless inhumanity; she sows weeds instead of wheat. She "ravens in beak and claw," "holding nothing sacred."

She offered a site for a great city, but, after her fashion, made it difficult of conquest. A wide and long morass, but a little above the level of the lake, indeed in places below it, divided into three sections by a sluggish, tideless, unnavigable ditch that must be bridged, the water finding its way to the Lake between mud banks and through shifting sands, and for the last quarter of a mile of its course its mouth blocked so that a vessel could not enter. In wet weather, despite such superficial drainage as could be had, a black, pasty mud covered the site of the future metropolis; in dry, the dust kept everything untidy. She filled the country round about with malarial fever, now and then throwing in cholera.

Men came and looked the ground over, and went away to Galena, and Alton, and Rockford, and other places. And men of larger prescience also came, and stayed: Wm. B. Ogden, Wm. H. Brown, Mark Skinner, Doct. Daniel Brainard, John B. Turner, Isaac N. Arnold, Benjamin W. Raymond, John Dean Caton, Norman B. Judd, and others, and with them were their wives. Such women as Mrs. John H. Kinzie, Mrs. Thomas Dyer, Mrs. Wadsworth, Mrs. Mark Skinner, Mrs. W. L. Newberry, and Mrs. N. B. Judd, gracious, charming, and high bred. I am now speaking of the days prior to or not much after 1840, when the city numbered only a few thousand inhabitants. Later, but yet early in its history, came Generals McClellan, Burnside, and Banks, then in private life, Col. R. B. Mason, Mr. E. S. Cheshbrough, and Bishop Duggan,—I mention only a few of the scores and scores of able men who came to Chicago before 1860, or about that date.

Scarcely one of these earlier names, now fast becoming spec-

tral, but suggests some interesting incident, or trait of character, bearing on the history of this city.

Mr. Brown, at the time one of the editors of *The Illinois Intelligencer*, the first newspaper published in this State, did loyal work in upholding the hands of the free-state men when, immediately after the admission of the State into the Union, it was proposed to so amend its Constitution as to legalize slavery. It was a pivotal moment, and how much depended upon it who can tell. Suppose Illinois had been a slave State in 1861?

Mr. Arnold, representing Chicago in the Federal Congress, drafted, and, after fierce contention, succeeded in passing a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and later a "Resolution," that the Constitution be so amended as to put an end to slavery in the United States. The most scholarly and well-balanced life of Mr. Lincoln that has been written is from his pen. They were personal friends for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Ogden was a man of most engaging presence and of wide information and acquaintance. Men and women asked for his handshake and his smile, and Chicago society met at his house in the fifties and before and after a host of celebrities. I recall Cobden, Miss Bremer, Emerson, Wendell Phillips, Mr. Tilden, Miss Peabody and her distinguished brother, Kossuth, Charlotte Cushman, Lover the Irish novelist, Mr. and Mrs. Gilpin, John A. Dix, the elder Agassiz, President Felton of Harvard College, Schoolcraft, the historian. His outlook was large, and he pushed aside obstacles with almost fierce resolution. He was President of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company. Jealousy on the part of some members of the Board resulted in a cabal, by which he was dropped from it. He apparently good-naturedly accepted the blow, but in not a very long time after he controlled a majority of its stock, consolidated the road with another, and changed its name: as an entity it no longer existed. He would never admit that he had the slightest personal feeling in so doing. The best interests of all concerned prompted his action, so he said.

The suggestion opportunely made to Mr. Newberry to found a public library came from Judge Skinner, and was by him put in form. Down the stream of time, from generation to generation, this suggestion will bear fruit for good.

Having prepared some plans involving abstruse calculations of

construction and of force and resistance, Mr. Chesbrough asked his client to submit them to a distinguished civil engineer living in New York. When they were shown to this gentleman, he said: "Did Mr. Chesbrough tell you to submit these plans to me? why, he has no superior." Dealing with engineering problems of the greatest importance to this city, to be passed upon by men of little scientific knowledge, our drainage, water, and tunnel systems, overruled again and again by them, he quietly did the best they would permit him, and what he did, thus hampered, has in each instance proved a solid foundation.

The property first occupied by the Academy of Sciences on Wabash Avenue was bought of Bishop Duggan.

The matter dragged. Money could not be gathered from bushes, and \$60,000, which it was proposed to raise, was then a large sum. He was most liberal, his mainspring of thought and action being embodied in a single sentence, "The work of the present generation in Chicago is laying foundations, carried on outside of ordinary observation, yet demanding the utmost care."

I wonder did these far-sighted strong men and gifted women have no social life. However, "society," "social life," "social atmosphere" (convertible terms), have many definitions. At a banquet in classic Athens a professional joker was a necessity, and got his dinner in payment. It seems probable that Socrates was not invited. Statements are sometimes made based on insufficient knowledge; sometimes it is the point of view.

Among the men, some of whom I have named, who helped to lay foundation stones broad and wide, level and strong, in this city of ours, not for the day, but for the future they foresaw, no one stood out in larger proportions than J. Young Scammon, at one time President of this Society, and always closely identified with it, whose portrait his Widow, through me as her mouthpiece, presents to it this evening.

Born in 1812, the son of a clergyman, he graduated at Waterville College, now Colby University (from which he afterward received the degree of LL.D.), in the class of 1831; studied law in Hallowell, Maine; and in 1835, immediately after receiving his diploma, came to Chicago. The steamer on which he arrived necessarily anchoring outside the bar, he was landed from a small boat at or near the foot of Dearborn Street, and made his way

through the prairie grass to the Sauganash Hotel, near the corner of Lake and Market Streets.

Of New England blood and lineage, he was full of its spirit, the very personification of will, independence, and determination. Of commanding presence, with a large volume of brain, and of indefatigable industry, to think was to resolve, and to resolve, if he thought it best, was to act. It never occurred to him, speaking in ordinary parlance, that a thing was impossible. His was a large and vigorous nature, alike capable of sympathy and effort, and he was always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel. He gave money, he gave time, he gave effort, as money, time, or effort was needed. To the needy poor he was ever kind and liberal.

With the business side of his life it is not my purpose to deal. He was able and successful as a lawyer, filling the office of Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of Illinois with distinction for some years, and equally so as a banker till unforeseen circumstances, not of his own making, took his large fortune, but left unimpaired his courage, energy, and hope.

His active and energetic temperament soon showed itself. He came here, it will be recollected, in 1835. Not long after, the city voted against a free school system. In 1839, when only about twenty-seven years of age, he declared to one of the aldermen that notwithstanding this he would, if given unobstructed way, and the Common Council would coöperate with him, undertake to establish free schools. He drew the laws and ordinances which gave our present system form, and for some years performed the duties of school inspector, as did also Judge Skinner and Mr. Arnold, that it might have a fair trial.

What more honorable epitaph could be inscribed on the tomb of a citizen of Chicago than that he wrote the laws and saw to their execution that gave it its free school system?

The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company was chartered in 1836. The name is suggestive of the condition of things here at the time, for Galena, in the estimation of its citizens, was the more important place, and the members of the legislature from Jo Daviess County would vote for the charter only upon condition that Galena be first named in the title.

A double row of piles were driven for a mile, more or less,

along the line of Madison Street, on the west side, standing some feet above the ground, on which stringers were or were to be laid, for it was not then thought possible to build a track on the surface, it was so wet and spongy. But Gen. Jackson's "specie circular" put a quietus on this, as on so many other enterprises, and nothing more was done for ten years. And then began its construction in earnest.

A new Board of Directors was elected, Mr. Scammon one of them. He substantially put aside his professional work for a time, and gave his whole strength to it, making speeches along the line, getting subscriptions, answering objections, arousing interest, so far carried away by his enthusiasm as in a public address he made, to be guilty of the metaphor that whatever might be the obstacles, the construction of the road would be pushed "till the iron horse slaked his thirst in the waters of the Fox."

And so he was one of the motive powers in a movement that reversed a then theory of railroad economics. Railroads had theretofore been built to bring places into closer relation, and to accommodate an existing population. Then began the idea of building them to bring population, tending to the settlement and cultivation of the broad fertile prairies of the West with greatly increased rapidity.

All this seems simple enough now. It took courage then. Some people were hostile, more indifferent. George Smith, a wealthy Chicago banker, and also a director, refused to lend the company \$20,000, for fear, as he brusquely said, that he would lose it; and Mr. Scammon borrowed the amount of him on his individual note, and put it in the road.

He was an active agent in the passage of the short repealing act which, Mr. Justice Harlan held, took from the Illinois Central Railroad Company the enormous property along the Lake Front, which it thought it had secured through the action of a venal legislature.

He was a corporate member of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, and from its incorporation to his death an active member of its Board of Trustees.

A committee of which he was chairman secured for Chicago the great telescope now at Evanston, then the largest in the

world, and he paid the cost of an observatory building for it, over thirty thousand dollars, and for some years the salary of the astronomer.

The University, on the grounds of which the observatory stood, after struggling through many years of adversity, failed, and a mortgage took its land, including the astronomical tower. The decree of foreclosure, as first made, covered the telescope. Though buffeting at this time with waves of trouble, mountain high, he personally appeared in court, obtained a re-hearing, made his argument, and rescued the telescope from the wreck.

The effort to sustain the University had been prolonged and persistent. Though it failed, I can not but think it taught by example and made possible the new foundation taking the same name, of which we are all so proud.

He was one of the Board of Managers of the first Art Exhibition held in Chicago. It would perhaps seem a small affair now; it was, nevertheless, as Bishop Duggan said, a "foundation-stone," the number of visitors exceeded 12,000. The receipts were only a few dollars short of \$2000.

With a few others he held a meeting at his office, at which this Society was organized, became one of its members, and, I have little doubt, drew the act of incorporation. He gave liberally toward the purchase of the lot on which this building stands, and solicited and obtained subscriptions to the same end, as he did to the erection of the large and fine building which, with its contents, was burned in 1871.

The ashes of his residence were not yet cold when he commenced rebuilding, and the new building finished, he gave this Society free quarters in it. Within three years that building was burned, and the Society was again without a home.

In the genesis of things you have the result of these beginnings before you. A monument to the zeal and energy of Mr. Mason, but made possible by what had gone before.

Faith amounting to assurance in the material success of Chicago was not at any time during those days wanting among its citizens. The greed for gain and the opportunity offered gave earnest for this. But this was not all. Gain must not be supreme. The edifice, if worth the building, must have some such foundation-

stones as Bishop Duggan had in mind. And to this end, Mr. Scammon steadily strove. Intellectual and moral teaching.

I find this outcome. This city, held up to scorn by those who do not look below the surface, as a hot-bed of all kind of "isms," a centre point of social danger, malodorous in the nostrils of temperate and thoughtful people, given up, it is said, to gain at whatever cost, has never swerved from the right when called upon for an expression of opinion upon the larger political questions, which from time to time have been pressed upon us. It gave the free-soil candidate a majority in 1848; and Fremont a plurality in 1856; it sustained Mr. Lincoln, however dark the outlook might be in all the anxious days between 1861 and 1865; numbering then not over 125,000 of population, it sent 27,000 men to the army; it has never voted for repudiation; it has recently, by over 50,000 majority, voted for sound money, good faith, and an honest judiciary. Through its courts, with a jury taken from its midst, in ordinary and orderly proceeding, it has dealt anarchy the heaviest blow given it in this country, and it answered the criticism of a socialistic Governor by electing the Judge who presided at the trial at which this was done for another term, and again when next an opportunity offered by giving an overwhelming majority against the Governor who criticised.

For such a result as this Mr. Scammon labored, and in it we may see the fruit of the seed he helped to plant. While the great heart of the majority beats evenly, undisturbed by clamor or specious theory, we may lie down and get up with the assurance that the cause of civil liberty is safe.

If I have not outlined the picture of a good citizen, of a brave and noble man, the failure is in me and not in my subject. Self-poised, firm of purpose, indefatigable in effort, I find his character typified in the words of Horace:

"Justum ac tenacem propositi virum
Non civium ardor prava jubentium
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quales solida."

thus translated:

"Him just and firm of purpose, nor
Wrong ordering mobs impatient roar,
Nor fiercest look of tyrant hoar,
Shakes in his solid mind."

Of the artist a few words, my dear friend for most of my manhood years, he, with Mr. Scammon, has crossed the border land and the river of death.

During his long and busy life, he painted Clay, John Quincy Adams, Calhoun, Audubon, Motley, Prescott, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan; and Louis Philippe, Marshal Soult, Guizot and Bismarck, Thiers, Gambetta. Pope Pius IXth, Liszt, and Jules Simon sat to him. He had dined at Holland House, talked with Lady Blessington, and sketched Count d'Orsay. He was the intimate friend of Mr. Webster, and stood by the death-bed of Gen. Jackson. His portrait hangs in the "Uffizi," among the noted artists of the world. Several gold medals from different nations give testimony to his skill.

Living many years abroad, he never for a moment lost his love for his own country. The language of his family, whether in Italy or France, and whomsoever might be present, was English. His acquaintance was wide and of the widest possible range, and his sitter usually became his friend. "Come and dine with us this evening, Mr. Healy," said the Princess Bismarck to him. "I dine this evening with Mr. Davis, the American Minister," was the reply. "Then come tomorrow evening." "And tomorrow evening I start for Paris." "At what hour?" "The train leaves at half-past ten." "Then come in your traveling dress, and take half a dinner."

"Mr. Healy," said a caller at his studio, "whose portrait is that?" pointing to a well-painted head. "That's the portrait of a London tailor, and a very interesting man," said the artist. "I knew him quite well."

Dear heart! he thought no ill of anybody; no harsh word ever escaped his mouth.

He was an honorary member of this Society, and it seems most fitting that this portrait of one of its Presidents by his hand should have a place on its walls.

President MASON, at the close of Mr. McCAGG's eloquent and scholarly address, accepted the portraits, on behalf of the Society, saying:

The Chicago Historical Society accepts these portraits with great pleasure, and returns its cordial thanks to the donors for

their welcome and timely gifts. A year ago the Society owned portraits of only two of its six ex-Presidents: William H. Brown, who came first on its roll, and served from 1856 to 1861; and Isaac N. Arnold, fifth in the order of succession, who presided over the Society affairs from 1876 to 1884. Mr. Brown's portrait was presented to the Society by his widow, and that of Mr. Arnold by his family. Last spring the Society was permitted, by the courtesy of the Trustees of the Newberry Library, to have a copy made by Henry M. Colcord of their portrait of Walter L. Newberry, who was the second President of this Society, serving from 1861 to 1868.

And now, by the portraits presented this evening of Mr. Scammon, the third President, who held the position from 1868 to 1870; of Mr. Sheldon, the fourth President, in office from 1870 to 1876; and of Mr. Washburne, the sixth President, whose term covered the years from 1884 to 1887, our set of our ex-Presidents is made complete, and we are enabled to place upon our walls portraits of all six of those who have heretofore been at the head of the Society to the end of Mr. Washburne's term, nine years ago last October.

These three gentlemen were all greatly interested in this Society, and all gave much time and labor most unselfishly to its affairs. As has been said, it was in the office of Mr. Scammon that the first meeting was held which led to the formation of this Society, and he was one of its incorporators. In its early day he befriended and upheld it, and at its triumphal dedication of its ante-fire Building, in 1868, he presided and delivered one of the addresses.

Mr. Sheldon was one of its early members, and no man was more zealous in its support than he. To him perhaps as much as to any other one man was due its survival of the unprecedented misfortunes which befell it, and he was one of the most liberal contributors to the cost of our present building. I well remember a conversation with him but a little time before his last illness when he spoke with earnest affection of this Society, of the good it had done and would do, and expressed the hope that it might have in the near future a building befitting its history and its purposes.

Mr. Washburne worthily filled the chair which had been occu-

pied by his eminent predecessors. He realized the importance of preserving in print the historical treasures of the Society, and instituted the published set of the Society's Collections. The first three volumes were prepared for the press and edited by him. He was instrumental also in procuring for the Society some of its most valuable historical portraits, and cherished other plans for its future which his lamented death cut short. To all of these gentlemen the Society is under deep obligations for what they have done for it, and it honors itself in adding their portraits to those of their associates and predecessors which grace these walls.

The following report was presented:

After announcement by President MASON that the formal exercises of the evening were at an end, the members and visitors spent the remainder of the evening in social intercourse and inspection of the Society's Collections.

Adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,

Secretary.

If the assertions from this source during the past month is a fair indication, it seems that not less than two thousand books will be added annually by gift to the Library. This is at once an evidence of the growing value of the collections, and the personal interest taken by the donors in the objects of the Society. On the part of the Society, a particular effort is made that for every gift received, however trivial it may appear to the giver, a prompt official acknowledgment is returned.

The attendance on public days has shown little abatement of the public interest in the Society's collections. But the test of numbers using the collections is hardly a fair one to apply to Historical Societies. Such collections are most needed where the large general libraries fail. Thus the importance of special collections is shown, and their great value appreciated by the few earnest workers in every community.

The labor of systematically arranging the books, manuscripts, maps, etc., belonging to the Society is progressing slowly, as the work is necessarily carried on in connection with other duties and constant interruptions, and, at present, without any assistance. As the books belonging to the Library were without the usual mark of possession, a book-plate has been devised, which will be inserted in every volume added to the Gilpin Library of the Chicago Historical Society. In accordance with the wish expressed by Mrs. Gilpin in her Memorial of November, 1876, a design similar to that used by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—who possess the private library of Mr. Gilpin—but containing the words of the Gilpin as given and not a part, as the original figure, has been adopted. The Gilpin book-plate is much sought after by collectors of evidence as one of the best specimens of American book-plates of the first half of this century.

As the work progresses, each volume has the stamp of the Library added, whenever omitted, and a tag affixed to mark its place in the scheme of classification. This work is preliminary to the preparation, in time, of a

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, APRIL 20, 1897.

A regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, April 20, 1897, in the reading-room of the Society's new building, 142 Dearborn Avenue.

President EDWARD G. MASON in the chair.

The following report was presented:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

Since the last regular meeting of the Society, the entire additions to the Society's Collections have been received as gifts from Associations and individuals.

If the accretions from this source during the past six months is a fair indication, it means that not less than two thousand books and pamphlets will be added annually by gift to the Library. This is at once an evidence of the growing value of the collections, and the personal interest taken by the donors in the objects of the Society. On the part of the Society, a particular effort is made that for every gift received, however trivial it may appear to the giver, a prompt official acknowledgment is returned.

The attendance on public days has shown little abatement of the public interest in the Society's collections. But the test of numbers using the collections is hardly a fair one to apply to Historical Societies. Such collections are most needed when the large general libraries fail. Then the importance of special collections is shown, and their great value appreciated by the few earnest students in every community.

The labor of systematically arranging the books, manuscripts, maps, etc., belonging to the Society is progressing slowly, as the work is necessarily carried on in connection with other duties, amid constant interruptions, and, at present, without any assistance. As the books belonging to the Library were without the usual mark of possession, a book-plate has been devised, which will be inserted in every volume added to the Gilpin Library of the Chicago Historical Society. In accordance with the wish expressed by Mrs. Gilpin in her Memorial of HENRY D. GILPIN, a design similar to that used by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—who possess the private library of Mr. Gilpin—but containing the whole of the Gilpin *ex-libris*, and not a part, as the central figure, has been adopted. The Gilpin book-plate is much sought after by collectors of *ex-libris* as one of the best specimens of American book-plates of the first half of this century.

As the work progresses, each volume has the stamp of the Library added, whenever omitted, and a tag affixed to mark its place in the scheme of classification. This work is preliminary to the preparation, in time, of a

complete card-catalogue of the Library, and in no manner prevents the freest possible use of the books while the work is in progress.

The following special meetings of the Society have been held since the last regular meeting:

On January 26, a special meeting was held for the presentation of portraits of three ex-Presidents of the Society: ELIHU BENJAMIN WASHBURNE, EDWIN HOLMES SHELDON, and JONATHAN YOUNG SCAMMON. The addresses of presentation, by GEORGE W. SMITH, JOHN N. JEWETT, and EZRA B. McCAGG, respectively, and of acceptance by President MASON, have been printed as pages 133-150 of the Proceedings of the Society; and a special edition of two hundred copies, with continuous paging 1-18, printed for the use of the generous donors of the portraits.

On February 16, a special meeting of the Society was held, and a lecture on "George Rogers Clark and the Conquest of the Illinois Country" delivered by REUBEN G. THWAITES, Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

And on March 16, Prof. JOHN FISKE delivered a lecture on "Society in the Old Dominion," to a largely-attended special meeting.

On Monday, April 19, the halls of the Society were used by the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Illinois, who brilliantly inaugurated the use of the halls by societies other than our own with an entertainment for which the building seems in a special manner to be adapted.

The following gifts to the Society have been received:

From HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE: The saddle and bridle used by Gen. U. S. Grant during the Civil War. Mr. Washburne's letter, giving this priceless heirloom into the custody of the Society for preservation, is as follows:

CHICAGO, ILL., April 20, 1897.

EDWARD G. MASON, Esq.,

President Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:—I herewith present the Chicago Historical Society the saddle and bridle which were used by General U. S. Grant during the war of the Rebellion. This saddle and bridle were presented, through my father, Elihu B. Washburne, to my grandfather, Israel Washburn of Maine. After my grandfather's death, they were brought to Chicago, and came into my possession through my father's will. The attached memorandum* is in my father's writing, and was given to my brother, William Pitt Washburne, to copy—the copy to be used as a label for this saddle during its stay in Maine. I remain, very truly yours,

HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE.

* "This is the saddle on which General Grant rode during the entire war of the Rebellion, and which he presented to Israel Washburn, Senior, at the close of the war."

From WILLIAM R. PAGE: A handsomely-framed portrait of the late Dr. James VanZandt Blaney, painted from life by J. Roy Robertson. This notable addition to its gallery of portraits of an incorporator of the Society it is proposed to more appropriately acknowledge at a future special meeting.

From SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr.: A large, framed, indexed copy of Hessler's Photograph of Chicago in 1858.

From the NORTHERN INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, of South Bend, Ind.: A framed portrait of the French trader, Joseph Bertrand, 1780-1860, from whom the town of Bertrand, Michigan, was named.

From the Hon. H. J. TIFFIN, Mayor of Montreal: A bronze medal commemorating the Inauguration of the Civic Library and Museum in the historic Chateau de Ramezay at Montreal.

From Lieut.-Col. MERRITT BARBER, Adjutant-General of the Department of Missouri: A Hotchkiss shell, picked up on Grand Boulevard near 40th Street, after the explosion of a caisson of Battery F, Second Artillery, July 16, 1894, during the "Chicago Riots."

From the late HORACE M. SINGER, through SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr., has been received a collection of books, maps, manuscripts, etc., of local historic value. Mr. KERFOOT's very interesting letter accompanying the gift is as follows:

CHICAGO, March 4, 1897.

Hon. EDWARD G. MASON,

President Chicago Historical Society.

My Dear Sir:—Some five years ago, Mr. Horace M. Singer, an early resident and for many years a prominent citizen of Chicago, entrusted to my father, for safe-keeping, certain books, maps, documents, etc., of value and interest as connected with the history and development of this city.

At that time, my father suggested to Mr. Singer the donation by him of these articles to the Chicago Historical Society; and in their subsequent meetings, so constantly and urgently was this invitation repeated, that last year his request was acceded to, and it was agreed between them that upon Mr. Singer's death, the collection should, in his name, be presented to the Society by my father.

In addition to the maps, publications, documents, etc., enumerated in the list thereof, herewith enclosed, there are the following, to-wit:

(1) Two bound volumes of *The Gem of the Prairie*, January 1, 1848, to May 19, 1849, and June 2, 1849, to May 24, 1851.

(2) Certificate No. 67 of "Canal Indebtedness" for \$1.00, "for work done on said Canal," dated February 1, 1842; signed, Jacob Fry and J. Manning. This, so Mr. Singer told me, was one of thirty similar certificates paid to him for one month's wages as chain-man and surveyor's helper, and that, notwithstanding his possession of this thirty dollars of canal-scrip, it took him three weeks to raise 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents in "post-office money" with which to pay the postage upon a letter awaiting such payment in the Lockport (?) post-office.

(3) Certificate of deposit No. 2064 D, for \$5.00, "payable in Illinois and Michigan Canal six per cent scrip, when one hundred dollars of these certificates are presented." Dated, March 2, 1840, and signed Geo. S. Randolph.

(4) A (bound) copy of "Smith's New Guide for Travellers Through the United States of America," containing (as stated on its title-page) "all the Railroad, Stage, and Steam Boat Routes, with the Distances from Place to Place, Accompanied by a Large

and Accurate Map," by J. Calvin Smith, and published by Sherman & Smith, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York, in 1846.

(5) A photograph of the northwest corner of Jackson and Market Streets, taken before the Chicago Fire of 1871, and showing the office of the firm of Singer & Talcott, and bearing Mr. Singer's manuscript of presentation to the Historical Society.

Mr. Singer died at noon on the 28th day of last December, at his winter residence in Pasadena, California. My father survived his old friend less than twelve hours.

Thus devolves upon me, as my father's representative, the duty which I now discharge of presenting to the Chicago Historical Society, in the name of Horace M. Singer, the articles enumerated in the said list and those described above.

I am, my dear sir, with much respect,

Very sincerely yours,

S. H. KERFOOT, Jr.

The accompanying list embraces: Ordinances of the City of Chicago, compiled by Arno Voss, 1853; Rees' Map of the Counties of Cook, Will, and DuPage, etc., 42 x 42, 1851; Rees & Rucker's Map of Chicago and Vicinity, 50 x 50, 1848; Bushnell's Map of Chicago, 36 x 36, 1847; George W. Olney's Address upon the Life and Character of Nathaniel Pope, 1850; Catalogue of 1700 lots in Wright & Elston's Addition to Chicago, 1855; Chicago, her commerce and railroads: Annual review for 1852; Covenant, by M. B. and J. B. Beaubien, dated May 8, 1838; Letter from James H. Collins to Justin Butterfield, with reply, dated December 24, 1842; Letter from Solomon Juneau, dated Milwaukee, February 23, 1843; Additional Rules, 16 to 38, on Bankruptcy, adopted March 5, 1842; List of lots and lands in Chicago and vicinity for sale by the Illinois and Michigan Canal trustees, 1849; Complete list of lots and lands conveyed to the trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, 1850; Twelve United States patents for lands in Chicago and vicinity, issued to Dr. Wm. B. Egan in 1839; A sale of the lots and lands belonging to the estate of Jeremiah Price, by George W. Meeker; A plat of lots on Jefferson and Monroe Streets, made for S. B. and George Collins, by William Clogher, city surveyor, 1851; Indenture between Mark and Charlotte Noble, and George E. Walker, dated July 14, 1839; Signature of Justice Theophilus W. Smith of the Supreme Court of Illinois, 1840; Contest between Board of Commissioners of the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Dr. John T. Temple, 1838-40; Deed from James and Leah Kinzie to Capt. Seth Johnson, U.S.A., 1832; Deed from Robert A. and G. H. Kinzie to James Allen, U.S.A., dated November 15, 1838; Deed from Billy Caldwell to Capt. Seth Johnson, U.S.A., dated November 6, 1835, and approved by President John Tyler, September, 1841; Lease from Walter L. Newberry to W. W. Saltonstall, 1841.

From Dr. HENRY HOOPER, has been received the very valuable gift of four bound volumes of newspapers, covering a period from 1786 to 1811. They include the *Massachusetts Gazette*, published in Boston, from January to July, 1786; the *United States Oracle of the Day*, published in Portsmouth, N.H., from January to October, 1800; the *New-England Palladium*, pub-

lished in Boston, for the year 1803; and the *Columbian Centinel*, published in Boston, for the years 1806 and 1811. The limited number of known copies of early newspapers issued in this country make the gift one of exceptional value, and the volumes will form a welcome addition to the "Geo. Herbert Collection" of early newspaper files presented to the Society some years ago.

From WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, has been received one hundred and fifty-seven volumes and thirteen pamphlets, including the London weekly *Examiner*, from 1811 to 1866, in forty-five folio volumes; the London *Literary Gazette*, from 1817 to 1856, in forty volumes; and the Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire & Cheshire, from 1848 to 1871, in ten volumes.

From EZRA B. McCAGG, has been received, with other volumes, a complete set of the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, and its successor, the *Western Monthly Magazine*, from 1831 to 1836.

From Mrs. MARIA S. SCAMMON, has been received the sumptuous folio edition of Duncan's translation of Caesar's Commentaries, published in London in 1753.

From the STATE LIBRARIAN of Vermont, thirty-three volumes of the Government Reports of the State have been received.

As a depository of the United States Government, the Society is regularly in receipt of the many valuable documents issued by the Government. The former wasteful distribution of Government publications has, within a few years, given place to a systematic and regular distribution by a Bureau specially organized to deal with the questions of publication and distribution, which has heretofore rendered their use almost a hopeless task to the student. By a simple chronological arrangement, special indexes, and other proposed improvements in the method of publication, these really valuable aids to the historical student have been made available. The nearly three thousand volumes of Government documents belonging to the Society have been arranged and consecutively numbered under this new arrangement; and this department is now and will continue to be one of the most useful of the Society's collections.

Gifts of books have also been received from the following societies and individuals: AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES; AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY; AMHERST COLLEGE; BOWDOIN COLLEGE; CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY; FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM; HARVARD UNIVERSITY; HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA; ILLINOIS COMMANDERY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION; KONGL. VITTERHETS HISTORIE OCH ANTIQUITETS AKADEMIENS, Stockholm, Sweden; MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY; NEW-ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY; NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY; OHIO STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; PARKMAN CLUB of Milwaukee; RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; SMITHSONIAN INSTI-

TUTION; SONS OF THE REVOLUTION OF CALIFORNIA; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA; UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA; UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Canada; W. T. KEENER CO.

W. S. APPLETON, Boston; HENRY R. BOSS; C. M. BURTON, Detroit; REUBEN T. DURRETT, Louisville; DANIEL W. FOWLER, Milwaukee; Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Boston; LAURA S. HAVILAND; SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr.; Mrs. HENRY C. LYTTON; CYRUS H. MCCORMICK; JOHN MCGOVERN; ALBERT H. NOYES; PETER A. PORTER, Niagara Falls; JULIUS ROSENTHAL; HENRY STODDARD RUGGLES, Boston; T. J. J. SEE, City of Mexico; J. F. STEWARD; WILLIAM WARD WIGHT, Milwaukee; T. W. WOODNUTT.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary and Librarian.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Mr. MULLIKEN it was

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgment of the Society be made to the persons mentioned in the Secretary's report who have so generously contributed to its Collections.

President MASON, on behalf of the Executive Committee, submitted the recommendation that the following-named be elected to annual membership in the Society:

CHARLES DEERING, 16 Fullerton Avenue.

WILLIAM DEERING, 16 Fullerton Avenue.

HENRY B. FAVILL, 138 Pine Street.

BENJAMIN A. FOWLER, 4812 St. Lawrence Avenue.

ERNEST W. HEATH, 5744 Rosalie Court.

JOHN S. RUNNELLS, 593 North State Street.

FRANK H. SCOTT, 1937 Oakdale Avenue.

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, the Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot electing them to membership in the Society. And the President announced their election.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Society, President MASON announced that the Committee on Memorials of deceased members would consist of the President, the Secretary, and GEO. H. FERGUS.

President MASON made announcement that a special meeting of the Society would be held on Thursday evening, April 29, at which portraits of WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, former clerk of the United States Courts at Chicago, and of five of the Judges who presided over said Courts during his term of office, will be presented in behalf of Mrs. WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, in memory of her husband, by Hon. HENRY W. BLODGETT and EDWARD G. MASON.

On motion of Mr. KERFOOT, the meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, APRIL 29, 1897.

A special meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in its lecture hall at 8 p.m., Thursday, April 29, 1897.

Due notice had been given that portraits of WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, former clerk of the United States Courts at Chicago, and of five of the judges, who presided over said courts during his term of office, would be presented to the Society in behalf of Mrs. WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, in memory of her husband; and that presentation addresses would be made by Hon. HENRY W. BLODGETT and EDWARD G. MASON.

Special invitations to be present had been sent to members of the CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION, and to relatives and friends of Messrs. WILLIAM H. BRADLEY, JOHN McLEAN, THOMAS DRUMMOND, JOHN M. HARLAN, WALTER Q. GRESHAM, and HENRY W. BLODGETT, whose portraits were to be presented.

Hon. HENRY W. BLODGETT was prevented by illness from being present, but furnished the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

As a representative of, and speaking for Mrs. William H. Bradley, I am this evening charged with the to me agreeable duty of presenting from her to your Society a collection of portraits of the Judges of the United States courts of this State, the property of her husband, the late William H. Bradley, Esq., who was, for many years, the Clerk of the Circuit and District courts of this district.

And, as a portrait of Mr. Bradley, himself, is also included in this collection, it seems to me appropriate that I first say a few words in regard to the man to whose considerate forethought in securing these portraits we are all indebted.

Mr. Bradley was born in Ridgefield, Connecticut, where he, like most of the youth of that State seventy years ago, received a good education, and, about 1840, he joined the vast throng of enterprising young men who, seemingly by a common impulse, left the old states and sought their future in Illinois.

He located at Galena, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar, and after a few years' practice he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court for Jo Daviess County. He at once exhibited rare aptitude for the duties of that office, and when, in 1855, our State was divided into two Federal judicial districts, and the late Judge Drummond assigned to the Northern District, Mr. Bradley was appointed clerk of the Circuit and District courts for this district.

Here, from the early part of the year 1855 to his death, in March, 1892, a period of nearly forty years, he performed, acceptably to the public and the judges, the important duties of his office. He was careful and painstaking in keeping the records of his courts; urbane and gentlemanly in his deportment toward all who had business with him; his fidelity and integrity in his great trusts were never the subject of question; and while no duty pertaining to his office was ever neglected, he was also a most useful citizen and man in all the relations of life.

He was a rare man of affairs outside his clerical functions. For a long time he held an important place in the management of the business of the West Division Street Railroad Company of this city, where he showed marked ability and judgment. For over eight years after the Great Chicago Fire, he was an active member of the Chicago Relief-and-Aid Society, which with rare tact distributed the large fund in the control of that organization. He was, from 1871 to the time of his death, an active director in one of our most successful banks; and for about the same time one of the executors of the will of Walter L. Newberry; and it is no disparagement to his associates in that work to say that the establishment of the Newberry Library and the conservation of the munificent endowment of its founder to the purpose of the library is largely due to Mr. Bradley's faithful and constant efforts in that behalf.

When we add to these acts of his life the fact that he took an active part in the affairs of his church, and all other matters which contributed to the good of society, we hardly need say that he was one of the most useful and public-spirited citizens of Chicago. He had also a high respect for the judges of the courts with which he was so intimately connected, and improved his opportunity to secure portraits of those judges as mementoes of his friendship and respect for them.

Mrs. Bradley, feeling that these portraits are all, in a certain sense, historic, and that they preserve for the benefit of future generations the features and memory of men who had something to do in shaping the laws and institutions of our country, has decided that they will better subserve the purpose of her husband by presenting them to your Society, and committing them to your care, and I am confident that your Society will cheerfully accept the trust.

It also seems appropriate that I add to what has been already said, a few words in regard to the men who will be henceforth delineated upon your walls.

The first I will mention as oldest in point of service is Hon. JOHN McLEAN, who from 1829 to 1861 was one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and from 1836 to the time of his death, in 1861, was the circuit-justice for this district. It may not be known, even to all the lawyers here present, that from the time of the admission of Illinois into the Union until 1836, it was attached to no Federal circuit, but all the functions of the Federal courts of the state were performed by Judge Pope, the district-judge; but as I have said, in 1836, the Federal circuits were changed, and Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky were joined in one circuit, and Justice McLean assigned as the circuit-justice.

Justice McLean was born in the State of New Jersey in March, 1785; while he was yet quite young, his parents moved to Warren County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and in 1807, he was admitted to the bar of that State, and located at Lebanon in the practice of his profession. In 1813, he was elected to congress, and was reelected, but resigned before the expiration of his second term to accept a seat upon the supreme bench of Ohio.

In 1822, President Monroe appointed him commissioner of the general land-office, and later in the same year he was made postmaster-general, which place he held until 1829, when President Jackson appointed him one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

As commissioner of the land-office and postmaster-general, he exhibited great ability as an executive officer; and, for the first time in the history of our Government, these two important branches of the government were organized on an efficient business basis.

As a member of our Supreme Court, he was always industrious, and showed himself a fit and able associate in that illustrious body. As a trial judge upon the circuit, he was patient, dignified, and prompt in his decisions, and a general favorite with the bar.

He presided with Judge Drummond, then district judge, in the trial of two notable cases in Chicago—what was known as the "Sand-bar case," in which one of the heirs of the Kinzie estate laid claim to the land reclaimed from the lake by the Illinois-Central Railroad Company, where its freight and passenger stations are located; and the Rock-Island-Bridge case, where the question of the right to bridge the Mississippi River was first judicially passed upon.

With pronounced convictions as to the inherent moral wrong of slavery, he early identified himself with the free-soil movement, and was one of the candidates for nomination at the republican convention of 1860, where Mr. Lincoln was nominated.

Of him, Chief-Justice Taney said: "He held a seat on this bench for more than thirty years, and until the last two years of his life, when his health began to fail, was never absent from his duties for a single day; the reports are recorded evidence of a mind firm, frank, and vigorous, and full of the subject before him."

While on this circuit, he compiled and published eight volumes of Reports of Circuit- and District-Court Cases, which are today a storehouse of sound and well-considered law; for he exercised a rigorous judgment as to what cases were worth reporting as a help to the future jurist and lawyer.

I come now to speak of one whose memory is still treasured in all our hearts, and whose counterfeit presentment upon the walls still reminds all who knew him of his benignant bearing upon the bench—Hon. THOMAS DRUMMOND.

Judge Drummond was born in Bristol, Maine, on the 16th day of October, 1809. He came of a sturdy Scotch ancestry who had early immigrated to New England, and had mainly been engaged as ship-masters and seamen. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1830, and studied law in Philadelphia, for a portion of the time in the office of that celebrated lawyer, Horace Binney. Soon after he was admitted to the Bar, he made his way to the West, and located in Galena, Illinois, in 1835. He soon became one of the leaders of the bar, which then included some of the

ablest lawyers of our State, of whom I may mention Thompson Campbell, Benjamin Mills, W. H. Hamilton, and Alexander Pope Field, and fully sustained himself in contests with them.

In 1840, he was elected to the legislature of this State, where he met and served with Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, and John A. McClernand, and formed with them a friendship which continued through their respective lives.

In the fall of 1849, Judge Pope, who had been the district-judge of this State from the time the State was admitted to the Union, died, and on the meeting of congress in December, 1849, Mr. Drummond was nominated as Judge Pope's successor. He was soon after confirmed by the senate, but owing to the delays in the mails and the time required to adjust his private business, he did not qualify and take his seat upon the bench until sometime in the following February.

In the winter of 1854-5, our State was divided into two Federal districts, and Judge Drummond assigned to the Northern District, which was treated as the parent or original district, and the records removed to Chicago, which was the place fixed for holding the courts of the district.

The rapid growth of Chicago caused a large increase of the business in the United States courts here, and for the first time the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts over the waters of our navigable rivers and the great lakes was asserted by Judge Drummond, and that assertion was fully sustained afterward by the Supreme Court.

Although Justice McLean, as a rule, visited Chicago while upon his summer circuit, yet so satisfactory was Judge Drummond to the bar and public that it was only in a rare case that a request was made by either party that the two judges sit together; and I feel sure that I do not overstate the situation when I say that no judge ever presided in this State whose rulings were more universally respected than Judge Drummond's.

The only complaint I ever heard was that he sometimes took too much time in which to render his decisions, but I think all consoled themselves, as a learned English barrister did when he said that "the tardy justice of Lord Eldon was far preferable to the swift injustice" of another judge, who had a great reputation for the rapid dispatch of business.

In December, 1869, Judge Drummond was appointed circuit-judge of this circuit, and carried into all the States of the circuit the scales of justice which he had held so evenly in this district.

It was the general understanding that President Grant would have conferred upon Judge Drummond the robe of Chief-Justice Chase, but for his advanced age.

In the fall of 1884, after having served as district- and circuit-judge over thirty-four years, Judge Drummond, to the regret and sorrow of the entire bar of the circuit, retired, and spent the remainder of his life in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest, and the love and respect of all who knew him.

The next judge in the matter of time and service, is Justice JOHN M. HARLAN, who was assigned to this circuit in the spring of 1878, and remained with us until a re-assignment of the judges in 1896 placed him in the sixth circuit.

Justice Harlan is still living in the enjoyment of vigorous health, and the promise of much future usefulness. He was born in Kentucky, on the first day of June, 1833. He came of a family of eminent lawyers, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He took an active part in politics, and was elected when only about twenty-five years old to the office of judge of Franklin County, but resigned at the end of the first year, and returned to the practice of his profession.

At the beginning of our Civil War, he was an ardent Union man, and became colonel of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry, and was assigned to service in the division commanded by Gen. George H. Thomas. The death of his father, in the fall of 1862, necessitated his resignation from the army, and he returned to civil life, but took an active part in the political affairs of his state. In 1863, he was elected to the office of attorney-general of Kentucky, which office he held until 1867, when he returned to his profession.

Since his appointment to the bench in 1877, he has been an indefatigable worker, and his opinions have shown marked growth in strength and learning, giving abundant assurance of his continued usefulness in the exalted place he now holds.

He was one of the arbitrators under the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, for the purpose of settling the difficulties between the two countries growing out of the fur-seal

fisheries, and his opinion in that case gave him a high place as an international jurist. We all hope that he may yet have many years of health and strength to devote to the service of his country, for I know of no man in a judicial position who enjoys his work upon the bench more than Justice Harlan. He has a healthy body and a healthy mind, and his labors seem to be a pleasure to him.

The last of the portraits I wish to refer to is that of Hon. WALTER Q. GRESHAM, who became judge of this circuit in November, 1884.

Judge Gresham was born in Corydon, Indiana, March 17, 1832, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. At the outbreak of our Civil War he became lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, and was afterward promoted to be colonel of the Fifty-third Regiment from the same State, and in 1863, he was commissioned as brigadier-general. In the Atlanta campaign, he commanded a division, and in one of the battles about Atlanta received a severe wound, the effects of which lasted him through life.

In December, 1869, he was appointed United-States district-judge for the district of Indiana, and held that place acceptably until April, 1882, when he was appointed postmaster-general in the cabinet of President Arthur, which place he held until November, 1884, when he was nominated and confirmed as circuit-judge of this circuit. He held that place until March, 1893, when he accepted the position of secretary-of-state in the cabinet of President Cleveland, in which place he remained until his death, in June, 1893.

His training and experience had not been such as to make him a profound lawyer and jurist, but he had a keen sense of justice, and his decisions were usually upon the lines of what he deemed right in the light of the facts in the case. Personally, he was one of the most likable of men, and had a charm of manner that enabled him to make friends of all whom he came in contact.

In conclusion, I will only say that two of these judges, McLean and Drummond, had much to do in settling the law of our State. When Justice McLean came upon the bench we had no reports of adjudged cases in Illinois; true, we had legislators who stood ready to frame a statute to fit any case, but of adjudications con-

struing our constitution and statutes, we had none which were accessible; so that our trial-judges in these days in construing our own statutes, or in adapting or applying the law as they found it in text-books, or the decisions of other courts, to the conditions before them, had to rely much upon their knowledge of general principles; and, as I think, the effect of this was to broaden the minds of these early judges, and compel them to guide themselves more by the reason and philosophy of the law than to pick their way among the quicksands and shoals of adjudged cases.

I may be allowed to add before closing, that these portraits are all the work of Frank M. Pebbles, a Chicago artist, who, from modest beginnings, in which he received much encouragement from the late Geo. P. A. Healy, has achieved a high place as a portrait painter.

His fine portraits of the late Judge Gresham and of Secretary John W. Foster now hang in the gallery of the state department at Washington; and his portrait of Judge Napton of Missouri, hangs in the rooms of the supreme court of that State, where it is admired by all who knew the judge when living.

At the close of Judge BLODGETT's paper, Mr. EDWARD G. MASON addressed the meeting as follows:

The very welcome and appropriate gift of Mrs. Bradley includes still another picture. I take great pleasure in presenting in her behalf to the Chicago Historical Society the portrait of Hon. HENRY W. BLODGETT.

It is very fitting that there should be preserved in this building portraits of those members of the federal judiciary who have administered the national laws in this city, and we shall be glad when the list shall be complete, and include all of the United-States judges who have held court in Chicago. But it is especially fitting that we should have here the portrait of Judge Blodgett, who so long sat upon that bench, who for so many years has been a Chicago man, and who has personally known so much of the history of Chicago.

Francis Parkman says of one of the founders of Saint Louis: "Not all the magic of a dream, nor the enchantment of an Ara-

bian tale could outmatch the waking realities destined to rise upon the vision of Pierre Chouteau. Where in his youth he had looked abroad on prairies dotted with deer, he lived to see the land darkened for many a furlong with the clustered roofs of a western metropolis. For the silence of the wilderness, he heard the clang and turmoil of human labor, the din of congregated thousands."

Something like this may very truly be said of Judge Blodgett; for his association with this place dates from before the existence of even a town government here, and his early recollections include most vivid remembrances, as those who have heard his admirable paper on the subject know, of the Black-Hawk War of 1832. He recalls the flight of his family from the frontier, in what is now DuPage County, to the refuge from the savage foe which old Fort Dearborn afforded, and the arrival here of Gen. Winfield Scott with the United States troops, sent to the West to break the power of the prairie chieftain—Black Hawk. Those troops, unfortunately, brought with them the Asiatic cholera, and I quote from Judge Blodgett when I say the rapidity with which the settlers hastened to Fort Dearborn was only equalled by that of their exit at the news of the approach of that fell scourge. It is greatly to be desired that Judge Blodgett should employ some part of his well-earned leisure in the preservation in permanent form of those reminiscences of the early day, which he, better than anyone else, can give us.

It is more than a quarter of a century since Judge Blodgett was appointed judge of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, on January 11, 1870. We recall the court rooms in the old government building, on the site of the present First National Bank, in which the United States courts were held just before the fire. And some of us, doubtless, remember the day when Judge Blodgett first appeared there with his new commission, and took his seat by the side of Judge Drummond, who had been appointed circuit judge the year before. In memory, this seems but the other day, but measured by the vast amount of earnest, intelligent, and able judicial labor, since performed by Judge Blodgett, it might have been a century ago.

I will not dwell upon his judicial career, since that was so fitly commemorated by the bar upon his retirement from the bench,

on December 1, 1892, after his long and faithful service of almost twenty-three years. It is intimately associated with the professional life of most of the members of the bar of Chicago, and forms a large part of their recollections. I permit myself only a single instance of his kindly relations with the lawyers who practised before him, when I recall his invitation, many years ago, to two of the younger attorneys in his court one day, to take seats on the bench on either side of him; and of his telling us afterward that he had often thought of experimenting in a practice which once prevailed in New York, of having what were called "side-judges," and that he had found it in our case a pleasant relaxation from judicial care, but he could not honestly say that it perceptibly lightened judicial labor!

To his friends, and they are numerous, his portrait will recall many such pleasant reminiscences; to the profession, a very able and distinguished judge; and to the whole community, an honored citizen. The Chicago Historical Society rejoices to have this memorial of him here.

During all of Judge Blodgett's judicial life, Mr. William H. Bradley was associated with him as the clerk of the United States courts at Chicago. In that office, which he administered with rare ability and skill, and in the other important relations which he bore to this community, he was always the same noble man. We welcome his portrait and those of the judges which it so fitly accompanies, as that of their friend and companion, who rendered to them most efficient aid and service.

To his widow, the Chicago Historical Society returns its most earnest and appreciative thanks, and pledges itself to sacredly preserve these portraits so long as the Society shall endure.

An opportunity was given for remarks from other members of the Society, and the meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,

Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 16, 1897.

The regular annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the reading-room of the Society's building, 142 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday evening, November 16, 1897, at 8 o'clock.

President EDWARD G. MASON in the chair.

On motion of Mr. GOODWIN, seconded by Mr. KERFOOT, it was voted to dispense with the reading of the printed Records of the last annual meeting.

On behalf of the Committee, President MASON, presented and read the following

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:—In accordance with the provisions of the Society's Constitution, requiring your Executive Committee to make an annual report of all its acts and doings, the Committee beg leave to report as follows:

THE SOCIETY'S NEW BUILDING was formally opened with appropriate exercises on the evening of Tuesday, December 15, 1896, which were attended by the members and their guests to the number of 600. Since the opening many contributions have been made to the Society's collections and portraits which are more fully set forth in the Secretary's report presented herewith.

THE SOCIETY FUNDS.—The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive charge and management of the Trustees appointed under Mr. Gilpin's will who are Augustus H. Burley, Peter L. Yoe, Eugene H. Fishburn, Henry J. Willing, and Edward G. Mason and Alexander C. McClurg, president and vice-president of the Society, *ex officio*. Their separate annual report of the condition of the fund is submitted herewith.

The PHILO-CARPENTER FUND, which is a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, is invested as heretofore in a Chicago real-estate mortgage, at seven per cent per annum. The income is used for binding the Society's books and periodicals. The account with said fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand, November 17, 1896, ...	\$61.49
Interest on \$1000 for six months at 7%, ...	35.00
Balance to credit of Philo-Carpenter Fund, ...	\$96.49
(N. B. Another six months interest due, Nov. 15.	

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested as heretofore in mortgages upon Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books and manuscripts. A detailed account of the receipts and expendi-

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Balance on hand, November 17, 1896.	\$61.49
Interest on \$1000 for six months at 7 %.	35.00
Balance to credit of Philo-Carpenter Fund.	\$96.49

(N. B. Another six months interest due, Nov. 15.)

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, the principal of which is \$13,500, is invested as heretofore in mortgages upon Chicago real estate, bearing six per cent interest per annum, and the income has been devoted to the purchase of books and manuscripts. A detailed account of the receipts and expendi-

tures on account of this fund from November 15, 1896, to November 11, 1897 is filed herewith, a summary of which is as follows:

Balance on hand, November 16, 1896,	-	\$ 94.15
Receipts from Nov. 15, 1896, to Nov. 11, 1897,	525.00	619.15
Expenditures for past year,	-	206.62
Balance to credit Lucretia-Pond Fund,	-	\$412.53

N. B. Upon one of the loans made for this fund, \$4750, the interest for one year, \$285, is in arrears and it has become necessary to institute foreclosure proceedings, but it is not believed that any loss will ensue.

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, the principal of which is \$2000, is invested as heretofore in a real estate mortgage bearing seven per cent interest per annum. The income of this fund is devoted to paying the cost of the Society's publications. The account with this fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, November 17, 1896,	-	-	\$212.45
Interest on \$2000 for six months at 7 %,	-	-	70.00
(N. B. Another six months interest is due, November 15.)	-	-	
			<u>\$282.45</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

Dec. 23, '96.	Paid for reports Society meetings,	\$ 19.32	
Jan. 8, '97.	" " Photographs Soc'ty bldg.,	100.00	
Mch. 1,	" " reports Society meetings,	68.00	187.32
	Balance to credit Jonathan-Burr Fund,	-	<u>\$95.13</u>

LEGACIES.—Since our last report the following legacies have been bequeathed to the Society:

Mrs. MARIA G. CARR,	-	-	\$ 1,000.00
Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY,	-	-	5,000.00
GEORGE M. PULLMAN,	-	-	10,000.00
			<u>\$16,000.00</u>

ANNUAL EXPENDITURES.—The Treasurer's account submitted at this meeting shows the total receipts and expenditures of the Society's general fund since his last annual report. For convenience of reference, and the fuller information of the members the following summary of his report for the past year is herewith submitted:

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

General Fund Account, Nov. 17, 1896, to Nov. 10, 1897.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand to credit of general fund, Nov. 17, 1896,	-	\$7.55
Dues from 142 Annual Members at \$25 to Nov. 16, '97,	3550.00	
" 1 Annual Member at \$25 "	"	25.00
" 1 Associate Member at \$10 "	"	10.00
		<u>3585.00</u>
Balance on hand to credit of Jonathan-Burr Fund,	212.45	
Interest on Jonathan-Burr Fund,	70.00	282.45
Balance on hand to credit of Philo-Carpenter Fund,	61.49	
Interest on Philo-Carpenter Fund,	35.00	96.49

Amounts advanced by general fund to Gilpin Trustees
as follows:

Assistant Librarian's Salary, - - - - -	394.32	
One-third of Custodian and Assistant's wages, from Nov. 1, 1895, to Nov. 17, 1896, - - - - -	<u>212.33</u>	606.65
Rent of rooms by Colonial Dames, - - - - -		75.00
Proceeds of \$1000.00 note at 90 days, - - - - -		<u>985.00</u>
		\$5638.14

DISBURSEMENTS:

Water-Color Sketches, - - - - -	\$ 150.00	
Insurance, - - - - -	67.00	
Fuel Gas, - - - - -	795.44	
Electric Light, - - - - -	117.17	
Printing, - - - - -	190.19	
Interest, - - - - -	1500.00	
Opening Exercises, - - - - -	1000.10	
Burr Fund printing, - - - - -	187.32	
Lectures, - - - - -	135.00	
Framing and hanging pictures, - - - - -	53.15	
Autographs, - - - - -	60.50	
Janitor and assistant, - - - - -	652.00	
Assistance in Library, - - - - -	276.66	
Incidental Expenses, - - - - -	147.18	
Repairs, - - - - -	<u>85.98</u>	5417.69
Cash in Bank, - - - - -		<u>220.45</u>
		\$5638.14

Cash in Bank credited as follows:

To credit General Fund, -	\$28.83	
" Jonathan-Burr Fund, 95.13		
" Philo-Carpenter Fund, <u>96.49</u>		\$220.45

All membership dues have been collected, and all current indebtedness to date is paid. There is no outstanding indebtedness of the Society on general account.

MEMBERSHIP.--The membership of the Society is as follows:

Honorary Life-Members, - - - - -	7	
Life-Members, - - - - -	35	
Honorary Members, - - - - -	13	
Annual Members, - - - - -	145	
Corresponding Members, - - - - -	86	
Associate Members, - - - - -	1	287

Since our report of November 17, 1896, the number of Annual Members has increased to 145, and the total number of members of all classes has increased to 287. The Society has lost by death the following Life-Members: Arthur Gilman Burley, and Samuel H. Kerfoot; and the following Annual Members: Samuel B. Chase, William T. Campbell, Henry P. Isham, George M. Pullman, and Elizabeth Hammond Stickney; and the following Corres-

ponding Members: Maria G. Carr, Albert A. Graham, George M. Higginson, Robert Fergus, Gabriel S. Jones, Henry Loomis, and Caleb Davis Bradley, Charles D. Mosher. Five Annual Members have resigned, and forty-one new Annual Members have joined the Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Executive Committee,

EDWARD G. MASON, *Chairman*.

After discussion, on motion of Mr. BLATCHFORD, seconded by Mr. KERFOOT, the Report of the Executive Committee was approved as read and ordered placed on file.

The President read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN FUND made to the Society, which report was as follows:

Statement, November 16, 1897, of the Gilpin Fund of the Chicago Historical Society:

Cash Account, from November 16, 1896, to November 16, 1897.

1896, Nov. 16.	Balance on hand,	- - - - -	\$ 55.00
Dec. 23.	Received semi-annual interest on bonds,	- - - - -	1397.23
Dec. 23.	Paid Edward G. Mason, President,	\$1397.23	
1897, July 2.	Received semi-annual interest on bonds,	- - - - -	1397.23
July 2.	Paid Edward G. Mason, President,	\$1397.23	

The following bonds, belonging to the GILPIN FUND are in the Safety Deposit Vaults:

3 65 % city bonds,	- - - - -	\$14,500.00
3 ½ % bonds,	- - - - -	2,000.00
4 % city bonds,	- - - - -	37,630.00
6 % bonds,	- - - - -	1,000.00
7 % bonds,	- - - - -	9,000.00
		\$64,130.00

Account of Edward G. Mason, President, with the H. D. Gilpin Fund from November 17, 1896, to November 11, 1897.

RECEIPTS:

1896, Nov. 16.	Balance on hand,	- - - - -	\$ 55.00
Dec. 23.	Received from H. D. Gilpin Trustees,	- - - - -	1397.23
1897, July 2.	" " " " " "	- - - - -	1397.23
			\$2849.46

DISBURSEMENTS:

For use of the Gilpin Library from November 17, 1896, to November 11, 1897:

Paid Charles Evans, Librarian's Salary from November 1896		
to November 1897, 12 months,	- - - - -	\$1,800.00
1897, Jan. 8.	Paid for 20,000 book-labels Gilpin Library,	60.00
Mar. 17.	Paid Miss Coe Condit, Assistant Librarian's Salary, Sept. 20, 1896, to Jan. 7, 1897, repayment to Chicago Historical Society,	- - - - - 133.32

Apr. 10.	Paid Salary to Librarian's Assistant, Sept. 14, 1896, to April 10, 1897, repayment to the Chicago Historical Society,	261.00
July 21.	Library Bureau for Library Supplies for Cataloguing,	66.70
Aug. 4.	One-third wages, custodian and assistant, Nov. 19, 1895, to November 17, 1896, repayment to the Chicago Historical Society,	212.33
Sept. 23.	Rent of Safety-Deposit Box, July 12, 1897, to July 12, 1898,	15.00
		<u>\$2548.35</u>
	Balance to credit H.-D.-Gilpin Fund for receipts from Nov. 17, to Nov. 11, 1897,	301.11
		<u>\$2849.46</u>

On motion of Daniel Goodwin, duly seconded, the Report was approved as read, and ordered placed on file.

The following Report was also presented and read:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

Since the last meeting of the Society, the building has been open daily to its members, and the public days have been observed. This last privilege continues to draw to the Society numerous visitors both from at home and abroad. It is interesting to observe the personal interest, and evident sense of proprietorship shown by visitors to the Society. Without regard to its constitutional limitations, the citizens of Chicago are proud of the Society, and take a pride in showing it to visiting friends as one of the evidences of the city's greatness, and the public spirit of its citizens. The Society's collections now hold a permanent place among the points of interest to be visited by citizens; and being in "Baedeker" also gives it a place in the itinerary of the foreign tourist.

As the regular and special meetings held during the past year have been summarised in the published quarterly and special meeting reports it will be unnecessary to refer to them in this report at greater length.

The use of the library of the Society is mostly confined to the demands of special students, but during the temporary closing of the Newberry and Public Libraries this summer the increased and more general demand upon the resources of the Society's Library was noticeably greater.

During the year, there has been transferred from the active membership to the ever lengthening honorary list of deceased members the following names:

ARTHUR GILMAN BURLEY, a life-member of the society since 1864.

Mr. Burley, the son of James, and Charlotte I. (Gilman) Burley, was born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 4, 1812. Since the year 1835, his name has been honorably identified with the business interests of the city; and of late years he has been distinguished as the oldest merchant

in continuous service in the city. The death of his wife, Welthyan Loomis (Harmon) Burley, April 14, 1897, perceptibly weakened his own hold upon life, and quietly, as he had lived, he passed away at his residence in this city, on Friday, August 27, 1897, at the age of eighty-four years.

SAMUEL HUMES KERFOOT, a life-member of the Society since 1869, died at his residence in this city, December 28, 1896, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mr. Kerfoot was born in Lancaster, Penn., December 18, 1823. From the year 1848, his name has been prominently connected with real estate transactions in this city; being of late years the Nestor, and recognized authority of the local real estate fraternity. For the past ten years he was a member of the Executive Committee of this Society; but the full fruition of their labors in the erection of the new building was denied to him as the evening of its dedication found him stricken with a fatal illness. It is pleasant to add that almost before the breach in the ranks of the life-members had been noticed, the place which had been occupied by the father was filled by the son.

HENRY PIERREPONT ISHAM, an Annual Member of the Society since 1879.

Mr. Isham, the second son of Pierrepont Isham, was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1842. Since 1870, his name has been prominently identified with the real estate interests of the City. A lingering illness had somewhat prepared his friends for his death, which occurred at his residence in this City, Monday, October 25, 1897, at the age of fifty-four years.

GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, an Annual Member of the Society since 1882. Mr. Pullman, the third son of James, and Emily Caroline (Minton) Pullman, was born near Brockton, Chataqua County, New York, March 3, 1831. From the year 1859, he has been a resident of Chicago, and a conspicuous figure among the remarkable body of citizens who have raised Chicago to a foremost place among the cities of this country. His death occurred suddenly at his residence in this city on the morning of Tuesday, October 19, 1897, at the age of sixty-six years.

Death has also removed from the list of Annual Members the name of another friend and benefactor of the Society, Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY.

Mrs. Stickney, daughter of Andrew Woodbury, and Harriet (Bradley) Hammond, and widow of Edward Swan Stickney, a former member of the Society, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts. Since her marriage, in 1869, she has been a resident of Chicago; and since the lamented death of her husband, which occurred March 20, 1880, she has been active in the charitable, artistic, and literary life of the city. Her death occurred at Manchester, Mass., Sunday, July 11, 1897.

CHARLES DELAVAN MOSHER, an Honorary Member of the Society since 1880. Mr. Mosher was born in Providence, Saratoga County, New York, February 10, 1829. Since 1863, he has been a resident of Chicago; and, in line with his business interests, has rendered a service to posterity by the

numerous photographs of early residents of Chicago and vicinity which he has prepared. His death occurred suddenly on Monday, June 7, 1897, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Among the Corresponding Members of the Society the following deaths have occurred during the year:

The Rev. CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE, a Corresponding Member since 1857, Mr. Bradlee was born in Boston, February 24, 1831. His death occurred at Brookline, Mass., May 1, 1897, at the age of sixty-six years.

Mrs. MARIA GRAHAM CARR, widow of Dr. Watson Carr, and a Corresponding Member of the Society since 1886, died at her residence in this city, October 10, 1896, aged eighty-four years.

Mrs. Carr's deep interest in the Society has been shown by the numerous objects of value and interest with which she has enriched its collections in the past; and, by her will, the Society was made a beneficiary in her modest estate for the future. The portrait of this friend and benefactor of the Society, now hanging on its walls, will serve as a constant reminder of the debt due to her unselfish devotion.

ROBERT FERGUS, a Corresponding Member of the Society since 1879.

Mr. Fergus, the fifth son of John and Margaret Patterson (Aitken) Fergus, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 4, 1815. Since 1839, his name has been honorably connected with the printing and publishing interests of the city. His death, the result of an accident, occurred June 23, 1897, at the age of eighty-one years.

ALBERT A. GRAHAM, of Columbus, Ohio, a Corresponding Member of the Society since 1879.

GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, a Corresponding Member of the Society since 1889, and previously, since 1869, enrolled among the Annual Members.

Mr. Higginson was born in Boston, April 24, 1815, and since the year 1841 has been actively engaged in the business life of Chicago. His death, the result of an accident, occurred at Elmhurst, Ill., October 9, 1897, at the age eighty-two years.

GABRIEL S. JONES, of Chester, Ill., a Corresponding Member of the Society since 1879, died November 7, 1896.

The difficulty of obtaining, in many cases, correct biographical data regarding deceased members, would seem to make the collection and preservation, among the Archives of the Society, of a brief descriptive record of the essential facts in the life of each member a necessary duty; and the suggestion is respectfully brought before the Society.

The following gifts to the Society have been received since the last quarterly meeting:

From Hon. HENRY W. BLODGETT, has been received, a framed Portrait in oil of the Hon. Nathaniel Pope, who for over thirty years was Judge of the Circuit Court. This completes the series of portraits of past Judges

who have presided over the United States Courts in this city, now hanging on our walls. This portrait, like the others, being the work of Frank M. Pebbles.

From AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, has been received, a framed Portrait in oil of Arthur G. Burley, a life-member of the Society since 1864, painted by John Phillips.

From GEORGE H. and LYCURGUS LAFLIN, executors of the estate, has been received, a framed bronze Medallion of the late Matthew Laflin, the work of N. B. Rappleye.

From his daughter, has been received, a large framed Photograph of MASON BRAYMAN, an incorporator of the Society.

From the late ARTHUR G. BURLEY, has been received, a framed grouping of the Old Settlers of Chicago prior to 1840, photographed by C. D. Mosher in 1876.

From the OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB of Chicago, through JOSEPH LANE, has been received, a large framed grouping of one hundred and eighty-one Photographs of past and present members of the Club.

From EZRA B. MCCAGG, has been received, an etched Portrait of Henry M. Stanley, by Z. de Mare, from a painting by G. P. A. Healy, signed by the Artist, the Engraver, and the Subject.

From W. K. ACKERMAN, has been received, a framed fac simile of a four-page Letter, written by Richard Cobden to Sir Joshua Walmsley, September 18, 1857, referring to the grant of land made to the Illinois Central Railroad.

From the Rev. GUSTAF UNONIUS, of Stockholm, Sweden, a Corresponding Member of the Society for forty years, has been received a Photograph of a group of the members of this Society taken in 1857. This interesting memorial of the early history of the Society, perhaps the only one which has escaped the vicissitudes of the Society and the city, will have a particular interest to the present members of the Society, now that the purposes toward which they labored have been so nearly attained. The group embraces, in alphabetical order, the following well-known citizens of early Chicago, all of whom, with the exceptions of Samuel D. Ward, Horatio G. Loomis, and Pastor Unonius, have passed away:

Rev. WILLIAM BARRY,

CYRUS BENTLEY,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ISAAC H. BURCH,
JONATHAN BURR,
BENJAMIN F. CARVER,
Rt. Rev. ROBERT H. CLARKSON,
DR. JOHN H. FOSTER,
LUTHER HAVEN,
VAN H. HIGGINS,
THOMAS HOVNE,

JOHN H. KINZIE,
HORATIO G. LOOMIS,
GEORGE MANIERRE,
GEORGE F. RUMSEY,
FRANKLIN SCAMMON,
SAMUEL STONE,
EDWARD I. TINKHAM,
Rev. GUSTAF UNONIUS,
SAMUEL D. WARD,
JOHN M. WILSON.

From JAMES R. COLLINS, has been received, an old-fashioned Spinning-wheel, and Reel, whose known history dates back one hundred and twenty years, during three generations of which time they were in constant use in Southern Illinois. They are probably, as perfect and historically interesting specimens of these important adjuncts of the home-life of the pioneer as are now obtainable.

From AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, has been received, two Vases of Pompeian funeral urn design in black and red with medallion heads. These Vases were highly prized by the late Arthur G. Burley, from their associations, having stood at the head of the Casket of President Lincoln, filled with flowers, when his remains lay in state in the City Hall of Chicago.

Also, a framed Fireman's Diploma, issued to Arthur G. Burley, by Mayor Woodworth, December 15, 1849, after ten years faithful service as a fireman. Together with a silver Exempt Badge, Number 18, Chicago Fire Department, issued to Arthur G. Burley. All of them the much-prized possessions of our lately deceased member.

From the late GEORGE M. HIGGINSON, has been received, Personal Narratives of the great fire of 1871, written by Mrs. G. M. Higginson; Mrs. Charles H. Hunt, and Mrs. Henry W. King. The value which Mr. Higginson always insisted should attach to letters and memoranda written at the time of the great calamity by eye-witnesses, and which he spared no effort to obtain for the Society, is confirmed by these three very interesting manuscripts. The gift derives a further melancholy interest from the fact that the death of Mr. Higginson occurred upon the anniversary of that event which has just passed.

From MOSES J. WENTWORTH, has been received, one hundred and fifty volumes, and eighty-eight pamphlets including the *American Short-Horn Herdbook* in thirty-eight volumes; and the *American Short-Horn Record*, in ten volumes.

From the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, through JOSEPH S. ELKINTON, of Philadelphia, has been received forty-seven volumes of the publications of the Society.

From the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, has been received, six bound volumes of the *Tribune*, covering the period from January 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

From JOHN M. CLARK, on behalf of the members of the first Civil Service Commission, has been received, six folio volumes containing clippings from newspapers regarding the introduction of the merit system in Chicago. The clippings cover the period from the appointment of the Commission by Mayor Swift, July 1, 1895, to May 1897, and give a complete record of the work of the Commission during that time, and the manner in which it was received by the public.

Gifts of books have also been received from the following Societies and individuals:

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY; CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY; CHICAGO

TURN-GEMEINDE; CITY OF BOSTON; CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY; DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES; ESSEX INSTITUTE; FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM; GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF CANADA; HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA; HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MONTANA; HOLLAND SOCIETY OF CHICAGO; ILLINOIS COMMANDERY OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION; INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH; MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY; MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY; NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN; NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY; NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY; OHIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY; OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB OF CHICAGO; PARKMAN CLUB OF MILWAUKEE; ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA; SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION; STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN; STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA; UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, CANADA; U. S. BUREAU OF DOCUMENTS; WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Washington; E. W. BLATCHFORD; HENRY W. BLODGETT; HENRY R. BOSS; JAMES B. BRADWELL; THOMAS DENT; J. WATTS DE PEYSTER, Tivoli, N. Y.; Mrs. SUSAN WHITNEY DIMOCK, South Coventry, Conn.; Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Boston; HAROLD VINCENT HAYES; JOHN W. HILL; Dr. EDWARD L. HOLMES; Dr. TEMPLE S. HOYNE; Mrs. HATTIE HOAG KOHLMAN, St. Paul; CYRUS H. MCCORMICK; LEANDER J. MCCORMICK; S. W. MCMASTER, Rock Island; EDWARD G. MASON; CHARLES K. MILLER; Mrs. MARGARET M. O'DONOGHUE; WILLIAM J. ONAHAN; JOHN JAY PUTNAM, Worcester; GEORGE W. RANCK, Lexington; N. A. REED; R. W. ROBINSON; HERBERT A. ROGERS; EDWIN JAQUETT SELLERS, Philadelphia; ALEXANDER C. SOPER; DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, Baltimore; Rev. GUSTAF UNONIUS, Stockholm; ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Jr., Boston; EDWARD WHYMPER, London.

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, seconded by Mr. HAMILTON, the Report was approved as read and ordered placed on file.

On motion of Mr. BLATCHFORD, seconded by Mr. WILLING, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the generous donors of the various gifts mentioned in the Report of the Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Presented the following Memorials, which were adopted, and ordered spread upon the Minutes of this meeting, and copies sent to the families of the deceased members:

The Chicago Historical Society convened at its Annual Meeting desires to record its earnest appreciation of the generosity of its late member ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY, and its sorrow for her loss. Her timely and well-planned legacy to it will be most carefully cherished and made, as she desired, a fitting memorial for her deceased husband, for many years a prominent citizen of this community; and the Society will reverently associate her name therewith as well.

By the death of its late member, GEORGE M. PULLMAN, the Chicago Historical Society has been bereft of a kind friend, and a liberal benefactor. He took a deep interest in its work, and in its future. This was evinced by his munificent gift of the stately monument marking the site of the Chicago Massacre of 1812, which he deeded to the Society in trust for the public; by his efficient aid in the construction of the Society's new building, to the cost of which he was one of the largest contributors; and by his generous legacy to the Society in his last will contained. His fellow-members in annual meeting assembled recognizing his noble qualities and preëminent ability, sadly feel and mourn the loss of such a man to the Society, the Community, and the Nation, and deeply sympathise with his family in their great bereavement.

One of the few remaining links which connected the present of the Chicago Historical Society with its past, has been severed by the decease of its aged and valued member, SAMUEL H. KERFOOT. No one was more attached to the Society and no one was more ready to give it time and service than he. Enrolled on its membership lists since 1869, and for ten years a member of its Executive Committee, he was most faithful in his attendance upon its meetings and in the performance of the duties of his office. He rendered the Society an inestimable benefit in the timely suggestion which, in all probability, led to that recognition of it in the will of Henry D. Gilpin, which has yielded such splendid results. A wise counsellor and an unfailing source of information concerning the history of the Society, we shall greatly miss and mourn him, and we respectfully tender to his family our deepest sympathy in their loss.

President MASON announced the next business in order to be the election of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and three members of the Executive Committee; and, on motion of Mr. WALKER, seconded by Mr. BUSH, appointed as a nominating Committee, Messrs. WILLING, and GOODWIN.

This Committee reported as follows:

The Committee on the nomination of Officers for the coming year, recommend the election of

EDWARD G. MASON, as President;

ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG, as 1st Vice-President;

GEORGE W. SMITH, as 2nd Vice-President;

And as members of the Executive Committee:

LEVI Z. LEITER, for the term ending November, 1901, to succeed himself.

CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, for the term ending November, 1901, to succeed GEORGE W. SMITH, who declined reelection.

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr., for the term ending November, 1900, to fill the vacancy occasioned by decease of SAMUEL H. KERFOOT.

On motion of Mr. BLATCHFORD, seconded by Mr. FERGUS, the recommendation of the Committee was concurred in; and the Secretary authorized and instructed to cast a ballot electing the Officers named in the Report of the Committee. And the President announced their election.

On motion of Mr. GUNTHER, seconded by Mr. WALKER, the Committee on Memorials of deceased members were instructed to prepare and send to every present member of the Society a printed request for a short biographical sketch, and a cabinet-sized photograph, for preservation among the Archives of the Society; and, that the same requisition be hereafter made upon every new member elected. The Committee to have made an Album of suitable size and design to contain the biographical data and photographs of its members.

President MASON read by title, a paper on "The Territorial Laws of Illinois passed from 1809 to 1812." By Edmund J. James, Professor in the University of Chicago. And, on motion of Mr. WILLING, seconded by Mr. KERFOOT, the paper was accepted, and ordered published in the next printed volume of the Society's Collections.

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, the meeting then adjourned.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

This memorial meeting to commemorate one of the prominent of the Society's members was planned some time ago by Mr. Mason, the lamented president of this Society, and he had gained the consent of Mr. Ezra B. McCagg (Mr. King's closest friend) to read a paper on the life and services of his friend.

Mr. Mason of course expected to conduct the evening, and you are all, I know, uniting with me in heart-felt grief that he is not here to conduct it in his own most happy and inimitable manner. In his absence, a vice-president, you and always supposed his office a merely titular one, must do what he can to fill the sad vacancy.

It would be not only useless but almost presumptuous in me to pretend to really introduce Mr. McCagg to the members of the Society since he has been longer a member of the Chicago Historical Society than perhaps any other member here present and is so well known to all citizens of Chicago.

Mr. McCagg's paper was as follows:

HENRY WILLIAM KING.

"ABOU BEN ADHEM (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a bly in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, JANUARY 17, 1899.

In accordance with a notice issued by the Executive Committee, a notable gathering of the members and friends of the Society were present at a special meeting held in the lecture-hall on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1899, at 8 o'clock.

Vice-President ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG in the chair.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. MCCLURG said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

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Mr. Mason of course expected to conduct the meeting, and you are all, I know, uniting with me in heart-felt grief that he is not here to conduct it in his own most happy and inimitable manner. In his absence, a vice-president, who had always supposed his office a merely titular one, must do what he can to fill the sad vacancy.

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Mr. McCAGG's paper was as follows:

HENRY WILLIAM KING.

"ABOU BEN ADHEM (may his tribe increase)
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
And saw within the moonlight in his room,
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,
An angel writing in a book of gold;
Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,

And to the presence in the room he said,
 'What writest thou?' The vision raised its head,
 And with a look made of all sweet accord,
 Answered: 'The names of those who love the Lord,'
 'And is mine one?' said Abou. 'Nay, not so,'
 Replied the angel. Abou spoke more low,
 But cheerly still, and said, 'I pray thee then,
 Write me as one that loves his fellow-men.'

The angel wrote and vanished. The next night
 It came again with a great wakening light,
 And showed the names whom love of God had blessed—
 And lo; Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!"

The Chicago Orchestra at its concert on the afternoon of Friday, the 15th day of April last, to use the words of the program: "Fittingly commemorated in the Heroic Symphony, written by Beethoven, to celebrate the memory of a great man," the death of Mr. Henry William King, who had quietly, and while asleep in the early morning of the Wednesday preceding, with strength unbroken and eye undimmed, laid down the burden of life and entered into rest. "The finger of God touched him, and he slept." As the grand music of this great symphony filled the Auditorium, having its note of triumph as well as of sorrow, I may safely say that most of that large audience, all who knew him or of him, mentally said, "well deserved." And Brahms' Requiem followed. "Added significance," wrote the musical critic of the *Chicago Tribune*, "was enwreathed in its solemnity, for a black-lettered slip inserted in the program paid tribute to the memory of Henry W. King. No lovelier token of respect could have been found. The requiem is not a song of death and the grave, extreme sadness and bitter tears; rather it voices the sublimity of grief tempered by resignation, strong hope rising above affliction, and even praise of the hand which of necessity sent the blow."

Why this spontaneous tribute? He had filled no civic office, sought no prominence, fought no battles, but had pursued a quiet life as far as might be away from the "madding crowd," giving all the time careful attention to his family and his business, and never neglecting his social duties.

The answer is short and simple. He helped others bear their burdens; he saw and felt the responsibilities with which life is charged, and loyally accepted them.

"The numbing touch of circumstance,
The heavy toil of heritage,"

were to him more than burdens to be borne—they were incitements to duty.

I saw many years ago inscribed on the tombstone of an eminent lawyer, in a churchyard in a Southern city, "He encountered life with antique courage." Forcible as this is, words can not measure the distance between it and the doing of life's work in the light of the "Sermon on the Mount." Most of us learn to know that

"It is not death, but life that slays,
The night less mountainously lies
Upon our lives than foolish days'
Importunate futilities."

"Days' importunate futilities" bore heavily enough on him, as they do on us all; they come unbidden, and will have place; but it was not these alone that he bravely met; he loyally assumed his larger responsibilities as a citizen and a man, and went out to meet them. What he thought to be within the line of his duty, that he sought to do to the full measure of his strength, and that he stood for what is best I need not say to this audience. He was always in touch with whatever promised progress, whether intellectual, social, or moral.

Telegrams, letters, newspaper editorials and articles, from all classes and widely separated places (swift witness to his reputation and the nobility of his character), came to his family in numbers, freighted with words of love and tenderness and praise as a friend; of admiration of him as citizen and man.

It is not a biographical sketch that I am proposing, but only to lay a wreath upon his grave; to garland his memory by giving some idea of the fullness of his manhood and its acknowledgment, and in so doing to show in perspective the more extended sphere than in its immediate surroundings such a life includes and influences; its value as an object lesson; and this, perhaps, I can bet-

ter do by extracts from some of these unsought testimonials than through any generalization of my own; and can thus, too, impartially describe the comprehensive sympathy which illumined his life.

Among them I find a resolution passed by the Young Men's Sunday Evening Club. For more than a score of years he taught a Bible-class, and this involved careful study each week that the class met, of the next proposed lesson. The Bible for many years has been subject to the most searching criticism. The whole framework of Christianity, indeed the existence of the Supernatural being challenged, and he must be prepared for all the questions that the bright, intelligent minds of the young men who listened to him had thus been fed on. It required constant study and thought. Does it seem a light matter, I wonder? The Master did not so regard it.

"So when they had broken their fast, Jesus saith to Simon Peter, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these?' He saith unto him, 'Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee.' He saith unto him, 'Feed my lambs.'

"He saith unto him again the second time, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?' He saith unto him, 'Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee.' He saith unto him, 'Feed my sheep.'

"He saith unto him the third time, 'Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me?' Peter was grieved because he said unto him the third time, 'Lovest thou me?' And he said unto him, 'Lord, thou knowest all things; thou knowest that I love thee.' Jesus saith unto him, 'Feed my sheep.'"

Three times repeated, Christ after his resurrection solemnly enjoined this work, and for it Mr. King was especially fitted, for with convictions deep and controlling, he had little regard for dogma, and no fear of facts. And as I write this, having in mind the self-sacrifice and value of this part of his work, my uppermost idea is not so much making them church members, as the force of such a character in educating them, and through them others, to be good and honest men. "Even where the historical Christ is doubted," says a Chicago clergyman in a recently published book, "the ethical Christ with his cross of self-surrender and his life of service, remains the commanding figure and example to the world."

A Massachusetts clergyman writes: "You will let me share with you a deep sense of personal loss and sorrow at Mr. King's passing from us. Just now his unfailing kindness to me is uppermost in my thoughts. His interest was truly practical and fatherly, and was a decided encouragement and stimulus to a young man. I felt this while in college. Once he offered me assistance in professional training. I suppose his singular power of sympathy with young men was due partly to his unusual range of interests and health of mind in spite of his engrossing business cares."

I copy next to this tribute from a far-away clergyman (partly because of the wide difference between the two men), an extract from a letter to Mrs. King from that great merchant who has his finger on the pulse of the business world, whose ability to discriminate character must be acute, and whose ample charity has gone hand in hand with his material success, Philip D. Armour: "I feel that I have lost one of my best friends; one whose character was above reproach, and whose life was an example to all."

Dr. Gray, editorially noticing Mr. King's death in the *Interior*, wrote: "He was candid, never for an instant uncertain as to his position upon principle or upon policy, but back of intellectual and moral stalwartness was his great heart, beating with benevolence and good-will. Some strong men are hard in their strength, like iron. There is a strength that is stronger than iron, as the sunlight is stronger. The sun lifts the seas and rains them upon the lands. Iron can do no such lifting. Well, he passed through all the lights and shadows of life, down into its valleys and up upon its heights; but he was himself always a light, always a burden bearer, always a true, reliable friend."

Those more immediately associated with him know that he more than passed down into life's valleys; he drank deep of their bitter waters. Sorrow and suffering came to him in full measure. Faith, the elder sister of Reason, was never lost sight of, and sustained him. He did not try to criticise God's work. With both mind and heart he felt

"That consolation springs from sources
Deeper far than deepest pains."

Perhaps he saw over into the land beyond.

I quote from the Salt Lake *Tribune*: "He held what he held as a trust which he must account for, and administered upon his own estate every day of his life. On all questions his mind was clear as his heart was large, and his death is a public calamity to Chicago."

And from Dr. Field, in the *Evangelist*: "The departure of such a man out of this world will leave it poorer, more lonely, more desolate."

The business of this city of three-quarters of a million of people has its representative, more nearly than in any other organization, in the "Chicago Commercial Club," of which Mr. King was at one time president; a body of selected men of conservative temperament, great power of character, having largely in their hands its future, as they have been in considerable measure its builders. It spread upon its records resolutions, as follows: "The members of the Chicago Commercial Club, desiring to embody in permanent form their high appreciation of the character and life-work of their fellow-member, Henry W. King, direct in loving remembrance, that the following resolutions be entered upon their records:

"That they recognize in Mr. King the ideal merchant, of comprehensive and far-reaching views, of honorable methods, of strict integrity, of eminent fairness, of happy faculty in the management of large affairs, and whose long and successful career illustrates in mercantile life the priceless value of character.

"That they recognize in him, too, the citizen above reproach, who pursued always the most elevated line of conduct, who responded at all times to the call of duty in public affairs, and whose voice, influence, and aims were always in the direction of the highest good.

"That they recognize in him, too, the man of generous, wise, and almost life-long work in public and private charities, where his knowledge of business and of men enabled him to render in such work service of vast and permanent value.

"That they recognize in him one to whom was long given the charge of many and sacred trusts, who ever gave to such

trusts the "constant service of the antique world," who was loyal and faithful to all obligations, and who has entered into his rest, after a life of unsullied honor.

"That they tender to the family of Mr. King, their earnest sympathy. It will be their consolation in these hours of bereavement that, while his death was most sudden and unexpected, it leaves in his career nothing fragmentary or unfinished, but, instead, the record of a rounded, complete, and noble life."

This is the testimony of those who knew him best; his associates and neighbors. An ideal merchant of comprehensive and far-reaching views, of honorable methods, of strict integrity; a citizen above reproach, a man of generous, wise, and almost life-long work in public and private charities; one to whom was given the charge of many and sacred trusts, and who ever gave to such trusts "the constant service of the antique world"; who was loyal and faithful to all his obligations.

One can not too strongly emphasize the value of such qualities as these. I am but repeating the words of a recent writer, when I say that upon them, and their kindred virtues, we must depend to carry us safely through the social revolution which will be upon us in the twentieth century, and which will put to the most severe test which it has yet had to endure, the social efficiency of the various sections of the Western peoples.

I might continue reading such testimonials for hours. There are scores of them, and always in the same spirit and to the same effect.

What were the "Charities" and "Trusts," or some of them, referred to in these resolutions?

He was president of the Chicago Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum; a director of the Old Peoples' Home; and of the Graceland Cemetery Association; an elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church.—"We shall not," said the pastor of this church, "hear again that strong and courageous and faithful voice; but the church he loved and served will live the larger and longer life for his life."

President of the Board of Trustees of the McCormick Theological Seminary; a member of this Society for over thirty years; for more years than thirty, a member of the Board of Directors

of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, and during most of these years either its president or treasurer; and to each of these he gave loyal and constant service.

The magnitude of the fire of October 8th and 9th, 1871, and the loss and suffering it occasioned, were without parallel in modern times. Over one hundred thousand persons had been rendered homeless; a very large number reduced from comparative independence to absolute want; the poor had lost all they possessed and were without shelter; thirty-four per cent being either widows or single women dependent upon their own exertions for support; rich and poor alike were without clothing, except what they were wearing as they fled before the flames, without household furniture, and the supply of food was limited. Many charitable institutions had been burned, and all deprived of their usual sources of revenue. What was to be done with the aged, the sick, and the infirm of the class dependent upon these institutions? The outlook was appalling. Fortunately sympathy was instant and world-wide; while the fire was yet burning money by the thousands of dollars, and carloads of merchandise, provisions and supplies came pouring in; first from the immediate neighborhood, and as soon as might be from greater distances, the volume constantly increasing, and within two or three days it became apparent to the city authorities and to the public at large that some other organization than the municipality, or a hastily gotten together voluntary association, should have in charge their receipt and distribution, and on the 13th day of the month Roswell B. Mason, (the father of Edward G. Mason, the recently deceased president of this Society), then mayor of the city, with consent of all parties concerned having authority, issued his proclamation turning over, with some complimentary words, to the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, of which Mr. King was then president, all general contributions.

With how much of pain we listen to the words "the recently deceased" president of this Society. I may not in this paper give more than a passing notice of Mr. Mason. A fitting one will come from another hand. This fine building is a material monument to him; his larger one is what he was; his memory. A life-long friend, standing by his coffin, said of him:

"To every call of life and love and duty Mr. Mason was loyal. And the beauty of it all was that it was the loyalty of choice, given gladly, freely, and cheerfully."

Chartered in 1857, "to provide a permanent, efficient, and practical mode of administrating and distributing the private charities of Chicago," to relieve want and prevent pauperism, the Society was well organized; had been in actual operation for some fifteen years; had system, knowledge, and experience, and the members of its Board of Directors individually commanded confidence. It received in money about four and one-half millions of dollars; it is not possible to estimate the value of the supplies sent in kind and by it distributed. This was outside of all special donations, whether to other societies or to individuals, which were very large in volume and value. The receipts of the Society came from the most widely extended regions, and the most diverse nationalities; from Central and South American Republics; from China and India; from Austria, Russia, and Switzerland; from Germany and Portugal; from France, Belgium, and Holland; from England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland; from Brazil; from Newfoundland, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Canada; from cities, towns, and individuals. Canada alone sent \$153,000; England, \$435,000; Ireland, \$74,000; Scotland, \$75,000; Germany, \$80,000; even little mountainous Switzerland, \$16,000. There was a contribution from the Choral Society of Hong Kong, and from the inhabitants of the Italian Vaudois Valleys; a widow's mite of \$1, and a blind man's offering of 35 cents.

Now, though so many years have passed, so engrossing even yet is all this, as occasion brings it to the fore, that in attempting to give some idea of the magnitude of the work which the Society undertook and did, I find myself in danger of wandering from the strict purpose of this paper. Of the wreck and ruin of those sad days nothing material remains to the ordinary observer, and the generation of to-day is inclined to celebrate their anniversary with pomp and parade, with music and banners.

The fund was made to draw interest on its balances; not a dollar in money was lost, nor was wastefulness ever charged. For the first five months, the Board of Directors had meetings oftener

than once a week, and the Executive Board—Mr. King, Wirt Dexter, Edwin C. Larned, Thomas M. Avery, Turlington W. Harvey, Nathaniel K. Fairbank, Murry Nelson, Dr. Hosmer A. Johnson, George M. Pullman, Charles G. Hammond, Nathaniel S. Bouton, and J. McGregor Adams, was in constant session, and with one or two exceptions, its members gave it daily attendance. They were all of them men actively engaged in business, whose affairs had been wholly disarranged, whose losses had been large, and to whom time was of primary importance. The residences, with their contents, of Mr. King, Col. Hammond, and Mr. Adams, and the office and fine law-library of Mr. Dexter had burned. Mr. King had also lost his place of business. Dr. Johnson abandoned his practice that he might give his whole time to the work, and Mr. Dexter did substantially the same thing, as most of the others did their business. It was a gratuitous service, absorbing substantially all their time for some months, given by men who might well have determined that their personal affairs overrode all other things; and it should not be forgotten.

For the large work with which the Relief and Aid Society was thus charged, Mr. King and his associates were eminently fitted, and it was well done. The only criticism I have heard worth noticing, (if that was), was that they were not sufficiently alive to the immediate demands of suffering; that there should have been a more prompt distribution; and this was not in the beginning, but later on. I hesitate to mention it, it was so painfully incorrect, as time and results proved. The whole field was larger than any acre in it, and connected with the administration of the "Fund" were many and grave questions; some of them far-reaching, among them the danger of making paupers; the dishonesty of many claimants for relief; the requests from individuals for aid to sufferers based on insufficient information. It is painfully true, and no one knew it better than they, that poverty and consequent suffering may be simulated, and yet seem to be very real; that aid given too often tends to degrade the recipient, and that there is ever present the necessity for encouraging, sometimes compelling self-reliance.

By way of illustration, besides over five thousand small houses built by the Shelter Committee between October 18th and Novem-

ber 17th, immediately following the fire—that is, in one month—it put up four barracks in which were lodged one thousand families, mainly of the class that had been living in tenement houses, yet able, under ordinary circumstances, to be self-supporting. It was a temporary expedient, resorted to only under press of circumstances, and mischievous. In one case at least, it became necessary to take off the roof while the building was yet occupied. Spring had come, labor was in demand; only able-bodied persons had been sheltered in the barracks, which were of the cheapest possible kind, yet the inmates refused to move; they were living rent free.

I give a clipping from a city paper a few days ago:

“According to the New York papers, Helen Gould gave Thanksgiving dinners to all the hungry soldiers in New York yesterday. Two hundred discharged volunteers and regulars still remain at her expense at what is familiarly known as ‘Fort Gould,’ the former headquarters of the Salvation Army in 15th street, and they show no inclination to return to their homes or seek employment, as long as she feeds, shelters and clothes them.”

A. T. Stewart, of New York, sent \$50,000, with a request that it be distributed along certain lines, as I recollect, to homeless widows and dependent single women. This was done, and a report made to him. In acknowledging its receipt he wrote, (in substance), that he was well satisfied, and if necessary would repeat his contribution, adding that if he had any criticism to make, it would be that the Society was proceeding too fast; that a pinch would come later; and it did.

There was work for all in 1871 and 1872, and part of 1873, and then came the years of famine, when small savings were exhausted, and pride gave way before starvation at the door. About the time this letter was received, some hundreds of men marched in procession to the building occupied by the Society, and stood outside supporting a zealous speaker within, who was criticising its alleged slow methods, and demanding the immediate distribution of the money and supplies in its charge.

There is, perhaps, nothing in all that I have written that sets the pulse to beating or the blood flowing more rapidly, but who

shall say how much of the Nation's future is involved in such work? Its life is but the outcome of individual lives, and its character is but the composite result of the lives of its units.

"The life and glory of this country," said Senator Hoar in a recent address, "are to depend not on armies or navies; not on wealth; not on victory; not on empire; not on commerce; not in numbers; but upon the sentiments which govern the individual citizen."

And Lecky writes: "The foundation of the prosperity of nations, as indicated by history, is laid in pure domestic life, in commercial integrity, in a high standard of moral worth and of public spirit, in simple habits, in courage and a certain soundness and moderation of judgment."

In the performance of these duties, as in all his life, for Mr. King "to speak what he thought and do what he said, were as instinctive to him as to breathe." Ambition, in the narrow sense in which we more frequently use the word, had no part in his actions; political elevation was more than once within his easy reach had he cared for it. This was, perhaps, unfortunate for this community. His conservative and business habits, with his breadth and foresight, his energy and steadiness of purpose, would have made him a most valuable public servant.

There was yet another side to his life that I have not touched, and it is difficult to do so beyond some general words, for it was personal and private. I have in mind how constantly he was asked for advice, and how largely his opinion determined results; how often he encouraged the despondent and afflicted, strengthened the faith of the weak, helped to give a firmer footstep to the weary.

He read much; in his journeyings he took always with him a well-worn copy of Shakespeare. "He found time," said the president of Hamilton college, "for many, and always the best books."

Mr. King was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., of New England ancestry, December 18, 1828; came to Chicago in 1854, and here resided up to the time of his death, building up in his career of a little over forty years as a merchant, a very large and successful business. His selection of what he would do, was the result of circumstances rather than of choice. The head of a large mer-

cantile house, who had noted his force, energy, and ability while aiding his father, who was a general merchant at Martinsburg, offered him a partnership in a branch of his house in Chicago, and accepting it he came here. Here he married, and here his children were born; and the city of his adoption became the city of his pride and the center of his life.

"A hero of everyday life,

* * * *

Determined and patient and bold,
Whose struggles as noble as any
By poet or novelist told;
And later when time writes the story,
Of those who've been valiant in strife,
A page will be due to the glory,
Of heroes of everyday life."

At the close of Mr. McCAGG's earnest tribute to Mr. KING's memory, Vice-President MCCLURG said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Inasmuch as since this meeting commemorative of an eminent and revered member of the Society was arranged, the Society has lost both a president and a vice-president—Mr. Edward G. Mason, and Gen. George W. Smith—it would seem altogether unfit that the meeting should close without some memorial mention of them; and accordingly Mr. Franklin H. Head, and Mr. William J. Onahan have consented upon very short and inadequate notice, to prepare and read brief commemorative notices of those two lamented officers of the Society.

Mr. HEAD's paper was as follows:

EDWARD GAY MASON.

Edward Gay Mason was born August 23, 1839, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. His father and grandfather were eminent engineers; his grandfather, among other constructive work, having built the famous Croton aqueduct for bringing to the city of New York its water supply, the most considerable work of its kind which had then been undertaken in the country, and which still stands, without a flaw, a monument of skillful engineering and honest construction. His father, among other work, was the engineer, dur-

ing its building, of the Housatonic Railroad in Connecticut, and afterward its president, and later had largely in charge the building of the Illinois Central Railroad, his son Edward being associated with him in the work prior to his entering Yale College.

From this College he was graduated with high honors in 1860 and came to Chicago, where he was, after the usual preliminary studies, admitted to the bar and engaged in the practice of the law, to which profession he devoted the remainder of his life. He was a careful, painstaking, and accurate practitioner, and by his energy, sturdy integrity, and ability, was an honor to his chosen profession. He was not often engaged in court in the trial of causes, but had built up what he much preferred, a satisfactory office practice, and earned the reputation of a safe, reliable, and conscientious adviser.

Any summary, however exhaustive, of his work in his profession, would but illy portray the multifarious affairs which engaged his attention, and by which he will be chiefly remembered. He was endowed with many gifts, each one of which would have made him a man of note in any community, and each one of which brought him diverse and loyal friends.

He was in every way a model citizen of this city of his pride and love. He was never an aspirant for public office, but his time and ability were always freely given in aid of every movement for a purer and better municipal government. The most of us have heard the story of how he, with Robert T. Lincoln, Huntington W. Jackson, Murry Nelson, and others captured the town-meeting of that absurdity in our body politic, the South Side Township; routing the gang, which for years had controlled the meeting and robbed the taxpayers for their personal ends; elected Mr. Lincoln supervisor, Mr. Jackson collector, and gave the town a model business administration. The saving in the town expenses for the year was over \$26,000, besides which, after a lengthy and closely fought legal contest, fraudulent town-warrants to about the same amount, which the gang had issued to themselves absolutely without consideration, were adjudged void. Mr. Mason's services in these matters were of great value, and were rendered without compensation or other reward than the approbation of his fellow citizens and his own conscience.

Chicago never had a more loyal son. The growth of the city

in material wealth, and especially in the cultivation of the arts which beautify and embellish life, and which are made possible by accumulated wealth, was to him a source of constant pride and joy; and to the development of these arts, no one contributed more than he.

From boyhood, he was fond of the best literature, and developed in himself a literary taste and style, which was rarely at fault. He was one of the most active men in the organization of the Chicago Literary Club, of which, from its beginning to the last, he was an active, useful, and honored member. He has contributed to its entertainments many valuable papers; models of careful research, artistic handicraft, and broad and generous scholarship; many of them connected with the early and picturesque history of Illinois, which, when collected and published, as they should be, will make a volume of permanent value. His literary style was clear and forcible, and his papers were almost invariably, however grave the subject, irradiated by the play of a genial and wholesome humor and a chastened imagination.

As a public speaker, he was forcible, fascinating and persuasive in matter of argument, or witty, or wise, as suited the occasion. He was one of the most popular of our after-dinner speakers, many of such efforts being models in this line and in their play "from grave to gay, from lively to severe."

His studies in the history of the State of Illinois, and especially in its early history during the period of the French occupation, were most thorough and exhaustive. The lives and manners of these frontier peoples; their fondness for introducing here the gayety and lightness of French peasant life, so utterly in contrast with the sombre gravity of the Puritan founders of New England; the moonlight dances in the forest,

"Where many a youth and many a maid
Were dancing in the chequered shade";

the harvest-time frolics, the devotion to their religious faith and to its priestly expositors, the quaint and frolicsome love-making of the youths and maidens, the Arcadian and idyllic simplicity of their lives—all were pictured in our genial historian's mind, as if he had lived among them in those early days. He had arranged

to write for Houghton, Mifflin & Company's series of the American Commonwealths the History of Illinois, and his sudden passing away, before the completion of the work, may be considered as almost a national calamity. In a conversation with Mr. Mason but a few days before his death, he told me that the first of the two volumes was completed and considerable progress already made in the second, with material for the second mostly in hand. It is to be hoped that someone, possibly his brother Henry, may be able to complete the work from the material thus collected, which will surely give us volumes ranking with the most fascinating works of Parkman, both in the nature of the subject and its felicitous treatment. The French settlements were the result of the explorations of Marquette, LaSalle and the Chevalier de Tonty, and many flourishing towns were established, the chief of which were Kaskaskia and Cahokia. The French remained in undisturbed possession of what they described as the earthly paradise of Illinois for nearly one hundred years, and for eighty years after the establishment of considerable settlements, when the capture of Quebec by the British, in 1763, ended the French occupation. Their chief town, Kaskaskia, was the capital city, both of the French and British occupants, for over one hundred and fifty years and until 1816, when the capital was removed to Vandalia. This period of the French occupation, which has been but little noted by historians, would have been the special feature of the history by Mr. Mason. He had visited all the sites of their towns and villages, collected from all quarters great numbers of manuscripts concerning this period, some of the most valuable coming from the Jesuit collection in Quebec and Montreal, and thus was equipped to write the story from almost the standpoint of a contemporary and an eye-witness. His labors had cleared for him from the picture the mists of time, while from the reader's point of view, time and distance would lend to the picture the magic of their enchantment. Surely, the results of such loving labor and research must not be lost.

Mr. Mason's connection with the Chicago Historical Society commenced nearly twenty years ago, although he was not active in its management until some six years later, when he was chosen first vice-president, and two years later, in 1887, was chosen president. He held this position, by successive elections, until his death, a period of nearly twelve years.

The Society has passed through various vicissitudes of fortune. In its early period, under the active interest and management of such men as Judge Skinner, Ogden, McCagg, Newberry, Scammon Sheldon and Arnold, it was prosperous and amassed a large amount of valuable material, all of which was utterly lost at the time of the great fire. Its second collection was also destroyed by a later fire, after which the work languished, and much discouragement was experienced until the period of Mr. Mason's presidency. He infused into its affairs the stimulus of a younger and more vigorous life. The present building was planned and built, and the work now seems to have again entered upon a period of wide and permanent usefulness. To the work of the building and its collections, he devoted for many years largely of his time and thought. The income of the Gilpin Fund and the John Crerar legacy furnished \$90,000 of the \$170,000 expended upon the building, and over \$60,000 was secured by the personal solicitation of Mr. Mason among people whom he succeeded in inspiring with his own enthusiasm: Messrs. Leiter, Willing, Blackstone, Sheldon, Pearsons, Ryerson, Pullman, McCormick, Porter, and others. Mr. Pullman also furnished the Society with the means for erecting the monument commemorating the Chicago Massacre, on the occasion of the dedication of which, Mr. Mason delivered one of his most eloquent and memorable orations.

For the purpose of securing manuscripts and other material, which was in danger of being lost, Mr. Mason spent months, and it might, perhaps, be said years of time, visiting all parts of Illinois and the adjoining States, and, in fact, wherever he was and in whatever engaged, having always an eye alert for adding anything of value to the splendid collection which now enriches the building; a collection without parallel in the country, when we consider the brief time and limited means at his command. This building and its contents are his permanent and abiding monument.

Since the death of Mr. Mason, a series of pictures of the man we loved have been often in my mind. Some ten years ago, a little coterie of friends came together, called themselves the Dinner Club, and resolved to dine together once a month. The plan was put in operation, and for some years the dinners were to

each of us the red-letter day of the passing month. After the dinner, held in some one of the down-town clubs, the time was passed, often into the small morning hours, in round-the-table conversation, where were discussed the lofty topics of the past or current years. Wirt Dexter, Edward S. Isham, Owen Aldis, James Norton, Henry B. Stone, Franklin MacVeagh, A. C. McClurg, Edward G. Mason, David Swing and myself composed our usual gathering. In one of my most recent conversations with Mr. Mason, he referred enthusiastically to the delightful sessions of the little Club, and to the sad havoc death had wrought in our ranks in taking away four of our genial brotherhood. The circle was broken first when Dexter passed away—Dexter, great-hearted and wise, the most brilliant and best equipped conversationalist I have ever known. Then Swing, broad in his scholarship, his love and charity, as befitted a herald of the coming dawn. Then Norton, with his quaint, genial and sparkling wit, and sombre wisdom. Then Stone, solid in attainment and broad in culture. And now, Mason, wise and brave, with his frank smile and sunny ways, full of words of encouragement and cheer to those who were heavy laden. Five, one-half of our little group of comrades are now upon the other shore.

Upon some of the salient points in the character of our loved and honored friend; his professional eminence, his public spirit, his literary ability, his ripe and comprehensive scholarship, his persuasive eloquence, and his fondness for historical research, I have briefly commented. But to those favored with his acquaintance and friendship, this brief review gives but a cold and lifeless portraiture of the man. The man was greater than his works. With the sadness and pathos of what seems his sudden and untimely end so near, we can think but of his gracious and beloved personality. His sixty years of life had not for a moment shadowed his hopeful, loving, and perpetual youth. In his radiant cheerfulness was not one presage of advancing years. Few men among us have been more fondly loved, or will be more profoundly mourned. In his unique personality he has left no successor. In civic, professional, and private life, he was a man of high ideals. Whenever a question was before the public mind, in which was a moral or ethical side, no one questioned where Mason would be found. What was right was to him what was expedient

and wise, and this would define his position. No one questioned the uprightness of his motives or the purity of his life. His record of distinguished services in many fields is but a reflection of his unblemished personal worth. Endowed with exalted gifts of mind and character, he conscientiously wrought his work for his day and generation as "if ever in his great Taskmaster's eye," and for this loyalty to the highest truth, we loved and honored him, and so long as life is spared, will cherish his memory. The world, which in the past has been enriched and made beautiful by his genial, kindly, and helpful ways, can to us be nevermore the same.

At the conclusion of Mr. HEAD's interesting remarks, Vice-President McCLURG introduced Mr. WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, whose paper was as follows:

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.

It was with hesitating step and a sad heart I entered the halls of the Chicago Historical Society this evening.

The summons to a meeting at which no less than three of the foremost members of the Society were to be the subject of memorial addresses would be, in itself, surely enough to suggest sad and serious reflections, the more so when two out of the three held the highest positions in the organization; and all three deservedly commanded the confidence and respect not only of their associates in the Society, but of the public of Chicago, without distinction of party, sect, or condition.

I could not but recall with emotion as I entered the hall, the circumstances of my last appearance on this platform. Then your late president stood here alert, vigorous—apparently in the very bloom and pride of health and spirits; and what a noble figure did he not present, commanding in presence, engaging in manner, courtly in bearing, scholarly in address! How admirably was he not equipped for this position!

And in like manner, Mr. King's benevolent figure rises before me. I remember with interest his honorable career as merchant and citizen, his disinterested zeal in every good cause, and especially in the charitable work of the city. Assuredly these are sad, but proud recollections for all who cherish their memories.

I am called upon this evening to address myself more particularly to the consideration of the character and qualities of another endeared to us all, who held high rank in this Society, who was ever one of its most active promoters, and who was called away, I may say, in the meridian of life, and in the midst of his professional activities, General George W. Smith.

In the sacred family circle, in the home of which he was the centre and magnet—turned suddenly into a house of mourning—the bitter grief over his loss is scarcely yet assuaged. The memory of his living presence, hourly recalled by loving token and cherished trophy, by objects of care and thought, of taste and culture, which he gathered around his loved ones, all these and a hundred nameless objects of interest constantly recall the memory of the one who cherished his family and home with singular affection. It is not for me to invade the sacred precincts of that home-circle; nor should I attempt to more than suggest the beauty and tenderness of his relations—now a hallowed remembrance and a consecrated memory to those he loved.

I can not undertake to give a broad and full estimate of the services and character of General Smith. Of his military career it would be presumptuous in me to speak at any length. Moreover, I find that that duty has been already performed on another occasion by one most eminently qualified for the task; by one, who himself a soldier, distinguished alike in character and services, could fittingly estimate and pay just tribute to the qualities of a brother soldier and officer,—I refer to the esteemed chairman, General McClurg. With what delicacy and fullness of appreciation that eulogy was spoken before the Loyal Legion is in printed evidence before me. It is graceful, succinct, and modest, and it is at the same time a just analysis and estimate of the character and qualities of our departed friend.

Neither shall I seek to present, even in outline, the professional position and rank of General Smith as a lawyer, although I know something of the eminent place he held in his chosen profession, and the great esteem in which his opinion was held by the bench and bar. That estimate was an exalted tribute to his judicial mind, and to his legal acquirements. Few lawyers, I know, were held in higher authority by the Courts.

George Washington Smith was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., having been born in that city January 8, 1837. His youthful studies were pursued at Albany, N. Y. In 1854, he emigrated to Arkansas, where he taught school for a short period; returning to Albany to enter upon the study of law, for which he qualified himself in the Albany Law-School, and in a private law-office.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-eight found him in Chicago, where he modestly commenced his professional career. When the Civil War broke out, he put aside his law-books, closed his law-office and gave himself to the service of his country.

With this period of his career I do not need to deal. The subject has been elsewhere fully treated. His subsequent life in Chicago is familiar to us all. He died September 16, 1898.

It is with his character and influence as a citizen I shall attempt to deal in this brief address. I need scarcely say that it is not the men who are constantly besieging the public ear, who command the greatest and the most enduring influence in affairs.

It is the deliberate, thoughtful man of high aims and known integrity of character whose counsel is sought in emergencies, and whose example widely influences his fellow citizens.

The demagogue and self-seeker may, and often does, monopolize for a time public favor, but the success is sure to be ephemeral. The public somehow find out, and take the true measure of men.

General Smith was one of the men in Chicago, to whom people instinctively turned for counsel in public emergencies; and his example exercised a quiet but powerful effect in affairs of public concern. He was not, as we know, given to speech-making. On the contrary, he was usually reticent and reserved, but he was at the same time a man of strong convictions, possessed and animated by a high sense of personal honor and public duty. He was an enemy to all chicane and double-dealing. He had high ideals of the public service, and on occasions when called upon, he demonstrated his sympathy in every reasonable effort at reform, whether it was in the government of the city, or in the administration of law; and he lent his influence and energies to bring about the desired improvements.

How modest and quiet he was in all his movements. How sedulously he avoided show, and shunned ostentation.

Never forward or a self-seeker, whatever honors and positions came to him, did so without effort on his part. His associations and companionships in every sphere were of the best and highest.

He was pure in thought, and clean in speech, as became the gentleman he was. Of even and unruffled temper, he was rarely, if ever, betrayed into anger; and only when it was necessary to characterize a wrong or stigmatize the wrong-doer. He was thoughtful and considerate for others; and how gentle and chivalrous in manner to the weak and the unfortunate.

He was the counsellor of many of the religious and charitable sisterhoods and organizations of the city, and gave freely of his time and professional services without fee or compensation.

He was also the trusted legal adviser of the venerated Archbishop of Chicago, who had the most unbounded respect for his character as a man, and for his abilities as a lawyer.

It is known that late in his life he investigated for himself the claims and tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and, having satisfied his convictions, he was received into that communion; and to the end of his life was a faithful and devoted member of that church.

Never obtrusive of his own religious convictions, he indulged in no controversies; nor would he tolerate anything like religious rancor or bigotry in his presence. Unyielding himself in all that concerned his faith, he was charitable in his judgment of others.

I do not need to say that he was a man of scrupulous integrity in his dealings. He had a high sense of personal honor, and was punctilious in all that regarded the ethics of his profession, as in the common affairs of every-day life.

I am not aiming at a mere eulogy in this estimate of my friend. It is my design to be just. At the same time I believe I am only voicing the estimate and the candid judgment of all those who best knew the character and qualities of General Smith. Now, more than ever before, we need such examples in Chicago. We need them in the daily life of our city; in its government; in its courts and councils. Chicago demands more men in its commercial and professional life who will not regard success alone as the *Alpha* and *Omega* of their ambition; who shall not establish

the vulgar standard of money and the possession of wealth, as the coveted object of life, as the end and purpose to be attained at whatever cost. The pursuit of wealth is not in itself ignoble, the attainment and possession of it may be honorable and praiseworthy, if only its owner shall employ it wisely, as in duty bound. It is given to us to use in doing good. We can not carry it with us into eternity.

The only possession that endures is the noble heritage of a good name, the influence of elevated example, and the perpetual beneficence of good deeds. I am glad to believe, and rejoiced to know, that our city furnishes many, very many, splendid examples of men favored in the possession of wealth, who at the same time are generous benefactors to the poor, munificent patrons of art and learning, and public spirited in all that concerns the honor, the welfare, and the adornment of our city; and others, too, there are who do good by stealth as it were, letting not the left hand know what the right hand doeth. We need not despair of the future of our city. The example we have before us in the life of General Smith, and of the other men of high character and elevated aims, whose memories are recalled here to-night—these are in themselves an inspiration. And happily, as I believe, they have left behind many successors equally animated by noble aims, who are to be found in every rank and station in our midst.

I should, before closing, say at least a word or two regarding General Smith's devotion to the Chicago Historical Society. He was during many years, indeed, I may say to the end of his life, loyally devoted to it, and deeply interested in its prosperity. He sought in every way to promote its welfare and to enlarge the scope of its usefulness. In the restless life and enormous activity of Chicago, there would seem to be little room for, or thought taken regarding the Historical Society. Commercial and political clubs monopolize the active forces of the community. It would seem as though the average citizen could only take thought for the things of to-day, with no concern for the past of our city and state, for their history or their antecedents. And yet, how lamentable would it not be, were we to permit the valuable collections of this Society to pass uncared for and unheeded?

The men who have conserved the historical resources of this Society deserve the gratitude of every scholar and student, and the support of every citizen of Chicago and the Northwest. We owe respect and veneration to the muniments of our early history. These are to be found here. That history can be traced in the entablatures on the walls, in the medallions and pictures to be seen on every side. It can be read in the ancient records, and in the rare volumes gathered with consummate intelligence, preserved with vigilant care, and now accessible to every student and investigator.

If the Society has suffered grievously in the loss of its late president, the honored Edward G. Mason, and by the death of its esteemed vice-president, George W. Smith, others, I am sure, will be found to take their places and carry on the work which these two especially had so deeply and so earnestly at heart.

This will be the most fitting tribute to their honored memory.

At the close of Mr. ONAHAN's eloquent memorial, on motion of Mr. EDWARD S. ISHAM, seconded by Mr. AUGUSTUS JACOBSON, the thanks of the Society were unanimously tendered to the speakers, and copies of their addresses requested for publication in the proceedings of the Society.

Adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 21, 1899.

The annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the reading-room of the Society's building, 142 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday evening, November 21, 1899, at eight o'clock, pursuant to notice, and as ordered by its Constitution.

The meeting was called to order by Vice-President and Acting-President ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG.

As the number of members present was less than the number fixed by statute as a quorum for the transaction of business at an annual meeting, on motion of Mr. KERFOOT, it was ordered:

That the names of the members present: Messrs. A. C. MCCLURG, GEORGE E. ADAMS, E. W. BLATCHFORD, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, CHARLES EVANS, GEORGE H. FERGUS, EUGENE H. FISHBURN, T. MAURO GARRETT, CHARLES F. GUNTHER, JOHN N. JEWETT, SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr., and OTTO L. SCHMIDT, be recorded by the Secretary as joining in a call for a special meeting of the Society to be held on Tuesday evening, December 5, 1899, at eight o'clock, for the election of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and five members of the Executive Committee; the reports of officers; and the transaction of such other business as would have come before the annual meeting.

At the suggestion of Vice-President MCCLURG, it was ordered:

That Messrs. KERFOOT and FISHBURN be appointed a Committee on Nomination of names for such offices as are specified in the call, to make report to the special meeting.

For the Trustees of the HENRY D. GILPIN FUND, Mr. BURLEY submitted their Report for the past two years; and stated that the Trustees having found it necessary to have the outside iron work of the Gilpin Library building painted, had assumed, in the absence of the Executive Committee of the Society, the same necessary work for the main building. They had also contracted for necessary repairs to the roofs of both buildings. The action of the Trustees was approved, and the payment by them of the bill of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., for \$190 for painting iron work—painting guaranteed for five years, was authorized.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, seconded by Mr. GUNTHER, the meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, DECEMBER 5, 1899.

A special meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the reading-room of the Society's building, 142 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday evening, December 5, 1899, at eight o'clock, pursuant to notice.

Vice-President and Acting-President ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG in the chair.

Present: Messrs. ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG, GEORGE E. ADAMS, BELDEN F. CULVER, CHARLES EVANS, GEORGE H. FERGUS, EUGENE H. FISHBURN, T. MAURO GARRETT, CHARLES F. GUNTHER, CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON, JOHN N. JEWETT, SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr., CHARLES H. MULLIKEN, and OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

The minutes of the annual meeting were read and, on motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, approved.

For the Committee, the Secretary presented and read the following

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The following financial report for the fiscal year ending November 11, 1898, was prepared by the late President and Acting-Treasurer of the Society, EDWARD G. MASON, Esq. As no annual meeting of the Society was held for the year 1898, the report is presented, for record, at this meeting.

ACCOUNT OF TREASURER OF CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

GENERAL FUND: FROM NOVEMBER 16, 1897, TO NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

RECEIPTS:

Balance to credit of General Fund at last Report,	\$28 83	
Dues for 1897 from 1 annual member, - - -	25 00	
Dues for 1898 from 137 annual members, at \$25,	3425 00	
Balance on hand to credit Jonathan Burr Fund,	\$95 13	
Nov. 12, '97, semi-annual interest, - - -	70 00	
May 12, '98, semi-annual interest, - - -	70 00	235 13
Balance on hand to credit Philo-Carpenter Fund,	96 49	
Nov. 15, '97, semi-annual interest, - - - }	30 00	
May 6, '98, semi-annual interest, - - - }	5 30	
	35 20	166 99
Gift of Mrs. Charlotte Whitehead Pitkin for		
Model of the first Fort Dearborn, - - -		250 00
Received from Fortnightly Club, - - -		25 00
Received from Henry D. Gilpin Fund Trustees		
amounts advanced from General Fund:		
Janitor and assistant, Nov. 19, '95 to Nov. 17, '96,	207 57	
" " " Nov. 17, '96 to Nov. 10, '97,	217 33	424 90
Received from P. G. L. & C. Co., overcharge,		51 18

1897.		
Dec. 31.	By Call loan Dec. 2, from Building-Fund,	75 36
Dec. 2.	Cash Schwartz note due March. 4, '98,	75 00
1898.		
Mch. 14.	Cash Schwartz note due April 4, '98,	250 00
	Interest on Schwartz note to date,	2 88
14.	Call loan from Building-Fund,	250 00
Apr. 14.	Cash Schwartz note due March. 4, '98,	125 00
May 3.	Interest on Mason note of Dec. 31, '97,	20 00
26.	Cash in full, Schwartz note due Mch. 4, '98,	50 00
26.	Interest Schwartz note,	4 00
26.	Cash Schwartz note, Apr. 4, '98,	6 00
June 29.	Call loan, June 14, from Building-Fund,	60 00
30.	Call loan from Building-Fund,	900 00
Sept. 5.	Cash Schwartz note due Apr. 4, '98,	125 00
12.	Call loan at 6 per cent, Mason Brothers,	500 00
28.	Cash Schwartz note due Apr. 4, '98,	125 00
28.	Call loan from Mason Brothers,	100 00
Oct 11.	Interest in full Schwartz note, Apr. 4, '98,	4 50
Nov. 1.	Bills Payable: Note to American Trust and Savings Bank, at 60 days,	1500 00 4172 74
Total,		\$8804 77

DISBURSEMENTS:

1897.		
Nov. 12.	To Fuel Gas, October Installment	\$131 07
12.	Munger's Laundry, Towels, 5 months,	5 00
12.	Electric Light, October,	3 00
Dec. 2.	Janitor's wages, November,	50 00
2.	Call loan, Building-Fund,	75 00
6.	Bills Payable: Note to American Trust and Savings Bank, Sept. 8,	1000 00
11.	Fuel Gas, November Installment,	128 57
21.	Orr & Lockett, Janitor's supplies,	3 75
21.	Marshall Field & Co., hanging curtains,	6 60
21.	Electric light, November,	5 60
31.	Janitor's wages December,	50 00
31.	Bills Receivable: Note of Julia S. Mason, at 6 per cent., payable on demand,	1000 00
1898.		
Jan. 3.	Daniel O. Drennan, War Department, copying documents,	50 00
4.	Bills Receivable: Note of A. D. Schwartz, at 6 per cent., due March 4,	250 00
	Bills Receivable: Note of A. D. Schwartz, at 6 per cent., due April 4,	250 00

Jan.	10.	Fuel Gas, December installment,	-	128 57
	10.	Electric light, December,	- - -	3 00
	19.	Fleming & Carrick, Circulars,	-	5 00
	19.	A. W. Towne & Co., Soap powder,	-	1 75
	19.	Munger's Laundry, towels, 2 months,	-	2 00
	29.	W. W. Ellsworth for lecture,	-	200 00
Feb.	2.	Janitor's wages, January and extra service,	60 50	
	2.	Secretary, for incidental expenses,	-	24 43
	10.	Fuel Gas, February installment,	-	128 57
	10.	Electric light, January,	- -	8 20
	10.	Orr & Lockett, Janitor's supplies,	-	1 97
	19.	James Arnold, Repairing roof,	-	50 00
Mch.	1.	Janitor's wages, Feb. and extra services,	51 00	
	1.	Secretary's incidental expenses,	-	10 00
	14.	Fuel Gas, February installment,	-	128 57
	14.	Electric light, February,	- -	3 00
	14.	Semi-annual interest on \$20,000-loan,	500 00	
	16.	L. D. Hammond, Plate-glass insurance,	39 00	
	17.	A. H. Abbott & Co., Framing pictures,	8 00	
	25.	Bills Receivable: Note of A. D. Schwartz, due April 4, repurchased, with ac- crued interest,	- - -	253 34
Apl.	5.	Janitor's wages, March and extra service,	51 00	
	6.	Account Call loan, March 14, '98, from Building-Fund,	- - -	100 00
	12.	Fuel Gas, March installment,	-	128 57
	20.	Livingston, for expressage,	- -	7 25
	20.	Electric light, March,	- - -	3 00
	20.	Carpenter-Fund. Prosch & Neumann, Binding,	- - -	46 00
May	3.	Janitor's wages, April and extra services.	51 00	
	3.	Account Call loan, March 14, '98, from Building-Fund,	- - -	75 00
	3.	Secretary's incidental expenses,	- -	5 00
	26.	Fuel Gas, April,	- - -	1 10
	26.	Electric light, April,	- - -	3 33
	26.	W. Scott Thurber, moving,	- -	5 00
June	1.	Janitor's wages, May and extra services,	51 00	
	1.	In full, Call loan, March 14, from Building-Fund,	- - -	75 00
	1.	Secretary's incidental expenses,	-	18 30
	14.	A. H. Abbott & Co., Framing,	-	3 75
	14.	Call loan, Building-Fund,	- -	60 00
	14.	Electric light, May,	- - -	3 00
	30.	Kleine Optical Co., Gould Lecture,	10 00	
	30.	Fuel Gas, May 13 to June 15,	- -	2 80

June 30.	Bills Receivable: Note of Edward G. Mason at 6 per cent, payable on demand, - - - - -	900 00
30.	Janitor's wages, June, - - - - -	50 00
Aug. 2.	Mason Brothers for sundries, - - - - -	35 31
2.	Janitor's wages, July, - - - - -	50 00
17.	Fuel Gas, June 15 to July 14, - - - - -	1 80
17.	Electric light, June and July, - - - - -	8 09
17.	Kent Safety Deposit box (Gilpin Fund), - - - - -	15 00
Sept. 6.	Janitor's wages, August, - - - - -	50 00
6.	Secretary's incidental expenses, - - - - -	10 00
6.	Call loan, Building-Fund, - - - - -	75 00
9.	Electric light, August, - - - - -	3 00
12.	Semi-annual interest on \$20,000 loan, - - - - -	500 00
28.	Call loan, Building-Fund, - - - - -	150 00
Oct. 1.	Janitor's wages, September, - - - - -	50 00
Nov. 1.	Call loan, Sept. 12, Mason Brothers, - - - - -	500 00
1.	Interest on Call loan of Sept. 12, - - - - -	4 17
1.	Call loan, Building-Fund, - - - - -	150 00
1.	Discount and Stamps on \$1500 note, - - - - -	15 30
1.	Call loan, Sept. 28, Mason Brothers, - - - - -	100 00
1.	Interest on Call loan, Sept. 28, - - - - -	55
1.	Mason Brothers for sundries, - - - - -	45 85
1.	Fergus Printing Co., - - - \$63 96	
1.	Burr-Fund. Fergus Printing Co., 38 96	102 92
1.	Burr-Fund. Fergus Printing Co., - - - - -	95 40
1.	Janitor's wages, October, - - - - -	50 00
9.	A. L. Van den Berghen, model first Fort Dearborn, - - - - -	250 00
11.	Fuel Gas, - - - - -	2 16
11.	Sherman & Flavin, cartage, etc. - - - - -	5 00
11.	Economy Boiler Compound Co., - - - - -	3 50
11.	Orr & Lockett, Janitor's supplies, - - - - -	10 10
11.	Electric light, Sept. and Oct. - - - - -	12 04
11.	Carpenter-Fund. Prosch & Neumann, - - - - -	67 50 8628 28
11.	Cash in Bank, credited as follows: - - - - -	\$176 49
17.	To credit of Philo-Carpenter Fund, - - - - -	\$53 49
17.	" " " Jonathan Burr Fund, - - - - -	100 77
17.	" " " General Fund, - - - - -	22 23 8176 49
24.	A. C. McChes & Co., bill Jan. 31, - - - - -	5 40
24.	H. Williams, bill Feb. 15, - - - - -	3 50
24.	F. Holdway & Co., bill Feb. 24, - - - - -	7 00
24.	Expenses on books, - - - - -	3 11
Feb 1.	F. Denton, bill Feb. 25, - - - - -	3 00
1.	D. W. Butterfield, bill March 2, - - - - -	30 00
1.	Money-Order fees, - - - - -	3 11

LUCRETIA-POND FUND INCOME ACCOUNT FROM NOVEMBER 15,
1897, TO NOVEMBER 11, 1898.

1897.	CR.	
Nov. 15. By balance,	- - - -	\$412 53
1898.		
Apr. 2.	Interest on \$8750 October 5, 1897, to April 5, 1898,	262 50
29.	Cash from Colonial Dames of Illinois: Bill of E. Dufossé, May 4, 1897,	35 12
Sept. 28.	Interest on \$8750, April 5 to Oct. 5, '98,	262 50
		<u>\$972 65</u>

1897.	DR.	Voucher No.
Nov. 24. To Burrows Bros. Co., Bill Nov. 6,	1	3 50
Dec. 3. The Bookstall, Bill Dec 4,	2	5 25
6. Bartlett, Sketches of New Haven, Ct.,	3	1 50
6. Money-Order fee,	3	5
10. M. J. I. Griffin, Bill Dec. 10,	4	2 00
10. Chas. Ffrench, Bill Dec. 10,	5	10 00
16. E. Holdoway, Bill Dec. 16,	6	7 00

1898.		
Jan. 7.	Robert Clarke & Co., Bill Dec. 27,	7 2 70
7.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill Dec. 21,	8 3 50
7.	H. Williams, Bill Dec. 27,	9 75
7.	Money-Order fee,	3 5
8.	Expressage on books from New York,	3 75
10.	J. W. Cadby, Bill Jan. 10,	10 168 00
12.	E. Holdoway & Co., Bill Jan. 12,	11 7 00
19.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill Jan. 14,	12 7 00
19.	The Dial, Bill Jan. 15,	13 2 00
25.	R. R. Bowker, Bill Jan. 1,	14 5 00
Feb. 4.	F. T. Neely, Bill Jan. 18,	15 10 00
9.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill Feb. 3,	16 7 00
10.	Noah Farnham Morrison, Bill Feb. 17,	17 9 38
10.	R. L. Blair Co., Bill Jan. 31,	18 8 10
11.	Henry Stevens et al., Bill Jan. 18,	19 7 16
17.	G. H. Richmond & Son, Bill Feb. 19,	20 3 00
17.	Money-Order fee,	3 5
18.	F. P. Harper, Bill Feb. 11,	21 2 50
24.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill Jan. 31,	22 2 40
24.	H. Williams, Bill Feb. 15,	23 3 50
24.	E. Holdoway & Co., Bill Feb. 24,	24 7 00
24.	Expressage on books,	3 55
Mch. 1.	F. Dortman, Bill Feb. 28,	25 3 00
1.	D. W. Butterfield, Bill March 5,	26 10 00
1.	Money-Order fees,	3 13

Mch. 2.	Expressage on map, - - -	3	25	
3.	M. I. Barker, Bill March 3, -	27	6 00	
9.	Expressage on photos and papers,	3	1 00	
16.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill March 5,	28	7 00	
16.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill March 1,	29	3 50	
21.	Henry Stevens et al., Bill March 1,	30	2 38	
21.	Money-Order fee, - - -	3	10	
23.	E. Holdoway & Co., Bill March 23,	31	7 00	
29.	J. W. Cadby, Memorial Wayne County, Indiana Territory,	3	1 00	
29.	Money-Order fees, - - -	3	10	
30.	Puritan Pub. Co., Dictionary U. S. History, - - -	3	1 00	
Apr. 4.	Expressage on books, - - -	3	75	
20.	E. Holdoway & Co., Bill April 20,	32	7 00	
May 3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill April 1,	33	3 20	
3.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill April 7,	34	2 70	
3.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill April 2,	35	7 00	
27.	Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Bill April 9,	36	6 00	
June 24.	Rufus Blanchard, Bill June 25,	37	50	
30.	Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, Bill June 15, - - -	38	5 00	
30.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill May 10,	39	7 00	
30.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill June 20,	40	7 00	
July 1.	Daniel Goodwin, Bill July 1,	41	25 00	
14.	Statute Law Book Co., Bill July 7,	42	200 00	
Aug. 6.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill July 29,	42½	5 00	
12.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill July 25,	43	7 00	
Sept. 16.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill Aug. 26,	44	7 00	
16.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill Aug. 31,	45	88	
16.	Robert Clarke & Co., Bill Sept. 6,	46	2 70	
Oct. 13.	Early City Charters of Chicago,	3	50	
14.	Henry Stevens et al., Bill Sept. 19,	47	14 10	
14.	Joel Munsell's Sons, Bill Oct. 3,	48	4 50	
14.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill Sept. 29,	49	5 00	
14.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill Sept. 30,	50	7 00	
14.	Jos. McDonough, Bill Sept. 17,	51	5 26	
Nov. 5.	Burrows Bros. Co., Bill Oct. 24,	52	7 00	
9.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill Oct. 24,	53	2 00	
11.	A. C. McClurg & Co., Bill Oct. 31,	54	7 30	\$675 54
	Credit balance, - - -			\$297 11

CHICAGO, November 15, 1898.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, NOVEMBER 12, 1898
TO NOVEMBER 20, 1899.

Prepared and presented by the Secretary:

THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS:

The HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive care and management of the Trustees appointed under the Will of Henry D. Gilpin: Augustus H. Burley, Eugene H. Fishburn, Henry J. Willing, and the late Peter L. Yoe. The President and First Vice-President of the Society are also, ex-officio, Trustees of the Fund. A full statement of the condition of this Fund is given in the Report of the Trustees.

The PHILO-CARPENTER FUND, consisting of a legacy of one thousand dollars from the late Philo Carpenter, the income from which is to be devoted to binding books and periodicals, is invested in a note of Rachel and Hugh Davies for \$1000, secured by a trust deed, second mortgage, to property situated at 195 Rush Street, with interest at seven per cent per annum. The principal of which was due November 15, 1895. The account with this Fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand November 11, 1898,	\$53 49
(Interest due and unpaid to date, \$105.)	

The JONATHAN-BURR FUND, consisting of a legacy of two thousand dollars from Jonathan Burr, the income from which is to be used to help defray the expenses of printing the Society's publications, is invested in a coupon-note from Alice L. M. Trowbridge for \$2000, secured by a trust deed to twenty-one lots in the Town of Calumet, Ill., with interest at seven per cent per annum. The principal of which was due November 12, 1898.

The account with this Fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand November 11, 1898,	\$100 77
Received on account of interest,	25 00
	\$125 77
(Interest due and unpaid to date, \$185.)	

The LUCRETIA-POND FUND, consisting of a principal of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, the income from which has been devoted to the purchase of books and manuscripts, is invested in a coupon-note from Parker C. Porter and Charles A. Welch for \$8750, secured by a trust deed to lot 11, block 25, Elston's addition to Chicago, with interest at six per cent per annum. The principal of which will be due April 5, 1902. All interest has been paid to date.

As stated in the Report of the Executive Committee for 1897, it became necessary to institute foreclosure proceedings to secure the second loan of \$4750 made from this Fund. The report of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, in full as Receiver, is given in the following statement: There yet remains due to clear the title to the property, situated at 315 Warren Avenue,

and now under lease to May 1, 1900, at a monthly rental of \$25, the fee of the Master in Chancery, Thomas Taylor, Jr., and the expenses and fees of tax-sale proceedings.

The account with this Fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance to credit of Fund on the books of Mason	
Brothers, Nov. 15, 1898, as per statement,	\$297 11
1899.	
Apr. 4. Semi-annual interest from Porter & Welch,	262 50
July 20. Chicago Title & Trust Co., Debit account as Receiver, - - - - -	450 00
20. W. B. Malcolm, July rent, - - - - -	25 00
Oct. 5. Semi-annual interest from Porter & Welch,	262 50
5. W. B. Malcolm, Aug. and Sept. rent, - - - - -	50 00
Nov. 10. W. B. Malcolm, Oct. and Nov. rent - - - - -	50 00
	<u>\$1307 11</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

1899.	
Jan. 31. Dial Company's bill of January 20, - - -	2 00
31. Publisher's Weekly, bill of January 1, - - -	5 00
31. Burrows Brothers, " December 22, - - -	7 00
31. " " " January 28, - - -	7 00
Apr. 29. " " " February 25, - - -	7 00
29. " " " April 10, - - -	7 00
29. Martin I. J. Griffin, " May 4, - - -	1 00
July 20. Chicago Title & Trust Co., Credit account as Receiver, - - - - -	356 75
Sept. 30. Old South Directors' bill of September 11, - - -	1 50
Oct. 6. L. D. Hammond & Co., bill of October 6, - - -	10 00
Insurance on 315 Warren Avenue, - - -	10 00
27. C. W. Brown's bill, rep. roof 315 Warren Ave., - - -	15 00
27. A. C. McClurg & Co., books, - - - - -	6 75
Nov. 8. William Abbatt, book, - - - - -	15 00
	<u>441 00</u>
Balance to credit Lucretia-Pond Fund, - - - - -	\$956 11

The GENERAL FUND, from which the general expenditures of the Society are made, is principally derived from the annual dues of members, together with such other gifts to the purposes of the Society as are made from time to time without specific conditions. The account with this Fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand Nov. 11, 1898, as per statement,	\$22 23
Dues for 1899 from 137 annual members at \$25, - - -	3425 00
Dues for 1899 from 1 associate member, - - - - -	10 00
Dues for 1900 from 1 annual member, - - - - -	25 00
Gift for general expenses from Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, - - -	25 00

Bequest of Maria G. Carr, in full, - - - -	10 00
Gift of Mrs. Charlotte Whitehead Pitkin for glass case and memorial plate for model of first Fort Dearborn, - - - -	103 00
Bills payable: Note to American Trust and Savings Bank, 60 days at 5 per cent. Renewed, March 1, for 90 days. Renewed, May 31, for 90 days. Renewed, Aug. 29, for 90 days, - - - -	1000 00 \$4620 23

DISBURSEMENTS:

1898.

Dec. 8. Janitor's wages for November, - - -	\$50 00
9. Edison Co., Electric light, - - -	3 00
9. Natural Gas, October installment, -	128 57
12. Bills Receivable: Mason Brothers Note at 5 per cent, due December 31, 1898. -	1500 00
13. Powers Regulator Co., - - -	4 00
14. Natural Gas, November installment, -	114 28
31. Interest on Note to American Trust & Sav- ings Bank, 60 days at 5 per cent, -	8 33
31. Revenue Stamp, - - - -	22
31. Janitor's wages for December, - -	50 00

1899.

Jan. 14. Edison Co., Electric light, - - -	3 00
19. Natural Gas, December installment, -	114 28
31. Janitor's wages for January and extra, -	51 00
31. Munger's Laundry, 6 months, - - -	6 00
Feb. 7. Natural Gas, January installment, - -	114 28
8. Edison Co., Electric light, - - -	12 19
28. Janitor's wages for February, - - -	50 00
28. Orr & Lockett, Janitor's supplies, -	1 00
Mch. 1. Interest on Note to American Trust & Sav- ings Bank, 90 days at 5 per cent, -	12 78
7. Natural Gas, February installment, -	114 28
8. Edison Co., Electric light, - - -	3 00
14. Glass case for Fort Dearborn Model, -	88 00
14. Memorial plate for Fort Dearborn Model, -	15 00
23. Semi-annual interest on loan of \$20,000 from U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., -	500 00
30. L. D. Hammond & Co., Plate-glass in- surance, - - - -	20 00
31. Janitor's wages for March, - - -	50 00
Apr. 11. Natural Gas, March installment, -	114 28
11. Edison Co., Electric light, - - -	5 10
29. Janitor's wages for April, - - -	50 00
May 31. Secretary's incidental expenses, - -	20 00

May	31.	Janitor's wages for May,	-	-	-	50 00
	31.	Interest on Note to American Trust & Sav-				
		ings Bank, 90 days at 5 per cent,	-	-	-	12 78
June	1.	Natural Gas, April installment,	-	-	-	114 28
	1.	Natural Gas, May,	-	-	-	1 50
	1.	Munger's Laundry, four months,	-	-	-	4 00
	1.	Edison Co., Electric light,	-	-	-	3 00
	1.	Orr & Lockett, Janitor's supplies,	-	-	-	3 00
	30.	Janitor's wages for June,	-	-	-	50 00
	30.	Edison Co., Electric light,	-	-	-	3 00
	30.	Natural Gas, June,	-	-	-	1 20
July	20.	Edison Co., Electric light,	-	-	-	5 66
	31.	Natural Gas, July,	-	-	-	90
	31.	Janitor's wages for July,	-	-	-	50 00
Aug.	29.	Interest on Note to American Trust & Sav-				
		ings Bank, 90 days at 5 per cent,	-	-	-	12 50
	29.	Natural Gas, August,	-	-	-	80
	29.	Edison Co., Electric light,	-	-	-	3 78
	31.	Janitor's wages for August,	-	-	-	50 00
Sep.	30.	Janitor's wages for September,	-	-	-	50 00
	30.	Natural Gas, September,	-	-	-	80
	30.	Edison Co., Electric light,	-	-	-	3 00
	30.	Munger's Laundry, four months,	-	-	-	4 00
	30.	Exchange, U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.,	-	-	-	3 00
Oct.	27.	Natural Gas, October,	-	-	-	1 00
	27.	Edison Co., Electric light,	-	-	-	3 00
	27.	McClurg & Co., Ink,	-	-	-	65
	27.	Orr & Lockett, Janitor's supplies,	-	-	-	7 00
	31.	Janitor's wages for October,	-	-	-	50 00
Nov.	6.	Extra help, cleaning building,	-	-	-	19 50
	8.	Natural Gas, October installment,	-	-	-	103 56
	8.	Economy Boiler Compound,	-	-	-	3 50
	8.	Chicago Engineer Supply Co.,	-	-	-	1 35
		Balance to the credit of General Fund,				\$800 88

SUMMARY:

To the credit of the Philo-Carpenter Fund,	-	-	\$53 49
To the credit of the Jonathan-Burr Fund,	-	-	125 77
To the credit of the Lucretia-Pond Fund,	-	-	956 11
To the credit of the General Fund,	-	-	800 88
			<u>\$1936 25</u>

In form as follows:

Note of Mason Brothers,	-	-	-	\$1500 00
Balance to credit of Pond Fund on books of				
Mason Brothers,	-	-	-	297 11
Cash in American Trust and Savings Bank,	-	-	-	<u>139 14</u>
				<u>\$1936 25</u>

The Legacy made to the Society by the late ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY of Five Thousand Dollars, the income of which is to be applied to a specific purpose; and the Legacy of Ten Thousand Dollars from the late GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN, for the general purposes of the Society, having both reached their statutory limit, the application for them, from the proper Officers of the Society, will doubtless be honored when presented.

(Signed)

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

On motion of Mr. FISHEURN, the Financial Reports for the years 1898 and 1899, were received, and referred to the Executive Committee of the Society.

The following Report of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund for the fiscal years ending November 11, 1898, and November 20, 1899, were read by the Secretary:

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND OF THE
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1897, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1899.

RECEIPTS:

1897.

Nov. 16.	Balance on hand, ...	\$55 00
Dec. 30.	By Semi-annual interest on City Bonds, ...	1397 23
30.	One \$1000 6 per-cent Bond, matured, ...	1000 00
30.	Three \$1000 7 per-cent " "	3000 00

1898.

June 23.	Semi-annual interest on City Bonds, ...	1336 98
Jan. 4.	Building Fund, to pay for Bonds, ...	29 64
Dec. 21.	Semi-annual interest on Bonds, ...	1325 08
21.	One \$1000 7 per-cent Bond matured, ...	1000 00
22.	Coupons from Bonds purchased, ...	12 00
22.	Int. to Jan. 1, 1899 on Bonds purchased, ...	50
22.	Two \$1000 4 per-cent City Bonds sold, ...	2116 00

1899.

July 5.	Semi-annual interest on City Bonds, ...	1327 63
5.	Four \$1000 7 per-cent Bonds matured, ...	4000 00

\$15,600 06

GENERAL STATEMENT.

HENRY D. GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Principal: Received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin,
November 27, 1875 to September 3, 1892. 364 312 34
Interest: Received from City Bonds in November 20, 1899. 82 475 30

DISBURSEMENTS:

1897.			
Dec. 30.	To E. G. Mason, Pres't, acc't Bldg. Fund,	\$1397 23	
1898.			
Jan. 4.	\$300 4 per cent City Bonds, due 1901, at 101, - - - - -	303 00	
4.	\$3000 4 per cent City Bonds, due 1915, at 109, - - - - -	3270 00	
4.	Accrued interest on same, - - -	1 64	
7.	\$500, 3½ per-cent City Bonds at 102, -	510 00	
June 23.	E. G. Mason, Pres't, acc't Bldg. Fund,	1336 98	
Dec. 22.	\$600, 4 per-cent City Bonds, due 1901, at 101, - - - - -	606 00	
	\$1500, 4 per-cent City Bonds, due 1911, at 107¼, - - - - -	1616 25	
	Accrued interest on same, - - -	11 44	
1899.			
Jan. 2.	\$1000, 4 per-cent Bonds, at 107¼, -	1077 50	
	Accrued interest on same, - - -	.45	
2.	\$200, 3.65 per-cent Bonds, - - -	200 00	
	Premium and accrued interest, - - -	3 09	
July 5.	\$4000, 4 per-cent City Bonds at 107¼, -	4290 00	
	Accrued interest, 5 days, - - -	1 92	
	Salary of Librarian, from December 1898 to October 1899, - - -	1650 00	
Nov. 20.	Certificates of Deposit in Merchants Safety Vaults, - - - - -	324 56	\$16,600 06

(Signed)

A. H. BURLEY,
EUGENE H. FISHBURN,
Trustees.

CHICAGO, November 20, 1899.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

HENRY-D.-GILPIN FUND OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Principal: Received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, November 27, 1875 to September 7, 1893, -	\$64 314 34
Interest: Received from City Bonds to November 20, 1899,	92 415 30
	<u>\$156 729 64</u>
Payments by Trustees for building the Gilpin Library Annex, and maintenance, from January 10, 1893 to November 20, 1899, - - - - -	\$76 959 85
Legal expenses incurred in litigation of Bequest, - - -	3 698 72
Premium and accrued interest on Bonds purchased, - -	11 245 26
Safety-Vault Box Rent, - - - - -	271 25
Cash: Part of Certificates of Deposit in Safety-Vault Box,	240 22
	<u>\$92 415 30</u>

INVESTMENTS, NOVEMBER 20, 1899.

The money received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, is represented by the following City Bonds and cash in Box 414 of the Merchants Safety-Vaults, November 20, 1899:

1	\$ 500 3½	per cent Bond, due July 1, 1909, par value,	\$500 00
4	500 3½	" " " " 1, 1910, "	2000 00
4	1000 3½	" " " " 1, 1919, "	4000 00
7	1000 3.65	" " " " 1, 1902, "	7000 00
7	500 3.65	" " " " 1, 1902, "	3500 00
42	100 3.65	" " " " 1, 1902, "	4200 00
4	25 4	" " " April 1, 1901, "	100 00
37	50 4	" " " " 1, 1901, "	1850 00
88	100 4	" " " " 1, 1901, "	8800 00
1	280 4	" " " " 1, 1901, "	280 00
17	500 4	" " " " 1, 1901, "	8500 00
9	500 4	" " " July 1, 1904, "	4500 00
13	1000 4	" " " Jan. 1, 1901, "	13000 00
1	1000 4	" " " " 1, 1908, "	1000 00
3	1000 4	" " " July 1, 1915, "	3000 00
1	1000 4	" " " " "	1000 00
1	1000 7	" " " matured Sept. 1, 1899,	1 000 00
		Par value of Bonds,	<u>64 230 00</u>

Cash (part of certificates of deposit for \$324.56 in

Safety-Vault box), - - - - - 84 34 \$64 314 34

On motion of Mr. HAMBLETON, the Report was received, and referred to the Executive Committee of the Society.

The Secretary presented and read the following :

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

During the past two years the Society has been enriched by its friends with gifts nearly equaling in value its income from other sources. This interest shown in the objects and work of the Society gives greater encouragement because it is an evidence of that public spirit in the community upon which the success of the Society, and the success of its work, so largely depends. With a desire to increase this spirit, an effort has been made to stimulate and encourage an interest in historical study by inviting classes from the University of Chicago, and from the public schools of the city, to visit the Society's rooms, with every indication that this method of instruction would be a valuable feature of its work if conducted in a systematic manner, and with the aid of such of its members as would further the project with talks to the students on these occasions.

In no other city does there exist a greater degree of civic pride. It is one of the great elements in the building up of the city. As an evidence of this may be mentioned the local historical material in the various publications issued during the late Fall Festival which were aided and encouraged from the Society's collections. Incongruous as it may appear, to make the anniversary of its greatest calamity a civic holiday for rejoicing, there are yet many indications which go to show that this annual celebration will grow from year to year into a great historical festival, rivaling the commemoration of Revolutionary events in the Eastern States, and the holiday festivals in other parts of the country.

When the Society was incorporated, it was one of the chief aims of its founders to accumulate a great library, and in the pursuit of this great and necessary object to our people at that time, it had accumulated a valuable collection of one hundred thousand books, pamphlets, and objects of historical value. The great fire of 1871 which destroyed this valuable collection brought with its aftermath changed conditions. The founding of the Public Library; and of the Newberry Library, and John Crerar Library—both magnificently endowed by active members of this Society—together with the special collections of educational institutions, have in a large measure relieved the Society of that necessary duty to the community, and almost imperceptibly directed its channel of usefulness in other directions. It would seem that the greatest field for usefulness of the Society is not so much in the accumulation of printed material, outside of its special field of research, as it is in publishing and making known, for the benefit of historical students, the manuscript material now in its possession, and that which will be drawn to it when its purpose becomes known. The publication of the four volumes of its Collections—made possible through the generous spirit of a few members—gave to the Society a standing among Historical Societies, and in the world of literature, besides enriching its library with valuable exchanges. As a single instance of the public service, the Society could render to historical students in this way, may be mentioned the publication of the Madison Papers, now in its possession. A few years ago, through the generous

kindness of MARSHALL FIELD, the Society came into possession of four folio volumes containing the manuscript correspondence of President JAMES MADISON. It seemed to the late President of the Society, Mr. MASON, and to others, that as the first collection of Madison's writings had been made and edited, under authority of the United States Government, by the greatest benefactor the Society has had—the Hon. HENRY D. GILPIN—that it would be an eminently fitting and graceful tribute to his memory to secure these Papers to the Society, and to publish them in continuation of Mr. GILPIN's work, in a volume of the Society's Collections. Circumstances have given greater prominence to this view by the issue of new editions of the writings of Madison, and of Monroe, now in course of publication, to which the manuscripts in the possession of the Society form a necessary supplement.

The Society's own history, as contained in its Proceedings from its commencement in 1856, which would also include the many valuable papers read before it, has never been published. This record has been carefully gathered together from the diaries and papers of the founder of the Society, Rev. WILLIAM BARRY, from files of newspapers and historical magazines of the period, until, with reasonable assurance of its completeness, it is felt that the publication of this important volume only awaits the necessary means.

There have been printed for the Society since the last report, the report of the annual meeting held November 16, 1897, and the report of the special memorial meeting January 17, 1899, forming pages 167-178, and 179-202, respectively, of the printed proceedings of the Society. It has also been found necessary to reprint small editions of the reports of ten other meetings previous to 1894, of which no copies remained, to meet the demands from other societies.

The following meetings of the Society have been held since the last published annual report :

On January 29, 1898, a special meeting of the Society was held, at which WILLIAM WEBSTER ELLSWORTH, Secretary of the Century Company of New York City, delivered a lecture entitled, "From Lexington to Yorktown," illustrated by a large number of stereopticon views, before a large and appreciative audience.

On February 28, 1898, a special meeting of the Society was held, and a lecture delivered by WILLIAM J. MARSHALL, Principal of the Lawndale School, entitled, "Fremont and the Discovery of the South Pass. A Criticism of Von Holst and Winsor; and incidentally of the Whitman-Saved-Oregon Myth."

On March 29, 1898, at a special meeting of the Society held in its Lecture Hall, CHARLES H. GOULD, of Chicago, delivered an interesting lecture, illustrated from an excellent collection of stereopticon views, entitled, "Footprints of Washington."

On April 26, 1898, at a special meeting of the Society held in its Lecture Hall, a marble bust of PIERRE JEAN DE SMET, S.J., the distinguished missionary to the Indians of the Rocky Mountain regions, together with a marble pedestal of appropriate design suitably inscribed, was presented to the Society by FERNANDO JONES, on behalf of himself and others, on which occasion an able and eloquent Address upon the labors and services of Father DE SMET was delivered by WILLIAM J. ONAHAN. It is the intention of the generous donors to further commemorate this interesting meeting by the publication of the addresses delivered on the occasion.

On January 17, 1899, a special meeting of the Society was held in its Lecture Hall and papers read: In memory of HENRY WILLIAM KING, by EZRA B. McCAGG; in memory of EDWARD GAY MASON, by FRANKLIN H. HEAD; in memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH, by WILLIAM J. ONAHAN.

Since the last annual report made to the Society, it has lost from its membership by death, one Honorary Life-member, two Life-members, two Honorary members, ten Annual members, and two Corresponding members. Seventeen Annual members, in the two years, have resigned, and the following twenty-four Annual members have been elected to membership in the Society:

ALFRED L. BAKER, 223 La Salle street.
 CORNELIUS K. G. BILLINGS, Michigan avenue and Adams street.
 GEORGE P. BRAUN, 189 North Union street.
 EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM, 217 La Salle street.
 WILLIAM J. CHALMERS, 234 Ashland boulevard.
 CHARLES R. CRANE, 10 North Jefferson street.
 WILLIAM A. FULLER, Twenty-Second and Union streets.
 ERNEST A. HAMILL, 217 La Salle street.
 GEORGE B. HARRIS, 543 North State street.
 SAMUEL INSULL, 130 Adams street.
 ALBERT KEEP, 22 Fifth avenue.
 WILLIAM B. LEEDS, 1118 Marquette building.
 JOHN B. LORD, 84 Van Buren street.
 STANLEY R. MCCORMICK, 135 Rush street.
 GEORGE MERRYWEATHER, 601 The Rookery.
 JAMES HOBART MOORE, 76 Monroe street.
 FREDERICK W. MORGAN, 1093 Washington boulevard.
 JOY MORTON, Illinois Central Pier No. 1.
 CHARLOTTE WHITEHEAD PITKIN, Lexington Hotel.
 HARVEY ELLICOTT PITKIN, Lexington Hotel.
 D. G. REID, 1118 Marquette building.
 EDWARD P. RIPLEY, 77 Jackson street.
 HENRY H. WALKER, 201 Tacoma building.
 JOHN C. WELLING, Illinois Central Central station.

The following summary gives the membership of the Society at the close of each fiscal year since the last report:

	1898.	1899.
Honorary Life-members, - - - -	6	6
Life-members, - - - - -	34	33
Annual members, - - - - -	131	143
Associate members, - - - - -	1	1
Honorary members, - - - - -	11	9
Corresponding members, - - - -	84	83
Totals, - - - - -	267	275

A gradual diminution from deaths is continually reducing the total membership of the Society. In the classes of Honorary and Corresponding members, no new elections have been made for a number of years. It had been determined to present the name of CONSUL WILLSHIRE BUTTERFIELD to the Society for Honorary membership, for his various valuable contributions to Western history, but the death of this distinguished historical investigator and scholar, which occurred at Omaha, Nebraska, on September 5, 1899, denies to the Society any more than this notice of its honorable intention. The suggestion is respectfully made that when Annual members remove their residences from the city, as in the cases of JAY C. MORSE, and ASA G. PETTIBONE during the past year, that the names be transferred to the list of Corresponding members, retaining and recognizing in this manner the active interest they have shown in the work of the Society during their residence here. The additions to the list of members during the past year have been made almost entirely from the personal solicitation of one member. It is to be hoped that the same spirit will increase the annual membership to two hundred names, and thus place the annual work of the Society upon a substantial financial basis.

During the past two years, there have been transferred from the active membership to the ever-lengthening honorary list of deceased members the following names:

WILLIAM BLAIR, an annual member of the Society since 1856. Mr. Blair was born in Homer, Cortland County, New York, May 20, 1818. Since 1842 he had been a resident of Chicago, and prominently and honorably identified with the commercial prosperity of the city. His death, from pneumonia, occurred at his residence, where he had lived continuously for forty-four years, on Wednesday, May 10, 1899, at the age of nearly eighty-one years.

LEWIS HENRY BOUTELL, an annual member of the Society since 1896. Mr. Boutell was born in Boston, July 21, 1826. Since 1866, he had been a resident of Evanston, Illinois. In the practice of his profession, and in the literary studies of his later life, he had achieved honorable distinction. His death, from heart failure, occurred at the residence of his son in Washington, D. C., January 16, 1899, at the age of seventy-three years.

SAMUEL CLARKE CLARKE, a corresponding member of the Society since 1857. Mr. Clarke, the son of Dr. Samuel, and Rebecca Parker (Hull) Clarke, and elder brother of Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the celebrated Unitarian clergyman, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 27, 1806. From the year 1839 to 1864, he was a resident of Chicago. Retiring from active business life, he removed to Boston, where he resided until 1876, when he removed to Marietta, Georgia, where his death occurred February 26, 1897, at the age of ninety-one years.

JOHN DE KOVEN, an annual member of the Society since 1888. Mr. de Koven was born in Middletown, Connecticut, December 15, 1833. Since the year 1852, he had been a resident of Chicago, and a notable example of the conservative business spirit which has marked the city's growth. His death occurred, suddenly, at his residence in this city Saturday, April 30, 1898, at the age of sixty-five years.

JULIUS S. GRINNELL, an annual member of the Society since 1894. Mr. Grinnell was born in New Haven, Vermont. Since the year 1890, he had been a resident of Chicago. In the public positions which he filled, he won an enviable reputation for integrity and ability, keeping alive the best traditions of the legal profession. His death occurred on Wednesday, June 8, 1898.

LAURA M. HUBBARD, a corresponding member of the Society since 1879, died at her residence in this city on Wednesday, July 13, 1898, at the age of sixty-four years.

HENRY WILLIAM KING, an annual member of the Society since 1877. Mr. King was born in Martinsburg, Lewis County, New York, December 18, 1828. Since the year 1854, he had been a resident of Chicago. In his long and successful career as a merchant, he left a name unsullied in business integrity and identified with charitable and other public enterprises. His death occurred, suddenly, at his residence in this city, on Wednesday, April 13, 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years.

EDWARD FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, an annual member of the Society since 1889. Mr. Lawrence, the son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Fenelly (Staples) Lawrence, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, October 29, 1835. Since the year 1858, he had been a resident of Chicago, and an active force in its business life. His death, from cancer of the heart, occurred at his residence in this city, Friday, December 23, 1899, at the age of sixty-four years.

EDWARD GAY MASON, an annual member of the Society since 1879. Mr. Mason, the son of Roswell B. and Harriet L. (Hopkins) Mason, was born at Bridgeport, Connecticut, August 23, 1839. Since the year 1852, he had been a resident of Chicago. The vivid portrait of the late President of the Society, of his professional and literary attainments, and of his charming personality, which have been admirably presented in the paper read before the Society, leaves to this sketch only the duty of holding his place

on the Society's necrology. During the eighteen years of his membership, for thirteen of which he served the Society as Vice-President and President, the history of the Society has been marked by a substantial growth, and realization of many of the dreams of its founders, largely through his enthusiastic and earnest devotion to its interests. He died just as there opened before him a career of greater usefulness, of national prominence, for which his attainments eminently fitted him, on Sunday, December 18, 1898, in the sixtieth year of his age.

JOSEPH MEDILL, an annual member of the Society since 1895. Mr. Medill was born in St. John, New Brunswick, April 6, 1823. Since the year 1855, he had been a resident of Chicago. Of the public service, he has rendered to the City and the State, through his great journal, it is unnecessary to speak. Among great editors, he was great. His death, from heart disease, occurred at San Antonio, Texas, on Thursday, March 16, 1899, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

ALBERT ALLISON MUNGER, a life-member of the Society from the year 1869, and an honorary life-member since 1883. Mr. Munger was born in Chicago in 1845. During his life, the treasures of his art collections were generously placed where they would be a public benefit, and at his death were continued as a public benefaction in the same generous manner. His death occurred at Mackinac Island, Michigan, on Friday, August 26, 1898, at the age of fifty-three years.

FREDERICK NOLTE, an honorary member of the Society since 1881.

RICHARD JOHN OGLESBY, an honorary member of the Society since 1864, was born July 25, 1824. The date of his election to membership marks the eminence of his career as the great War Governor of Illinois, and the honor and esteem in which his patriotic services were held. His death, the result of a fall, occurred at his residence in Elkhart, Illinois, on Monday, April 24, 1899, at the age of seventy-four years.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH, an annual member of the Society since 1867. Mr. Smith was born in Brooklyn, New York, January 8, 1837. Since the year 1858, he had been a resident of Chicago. In his public career as a soldier, and as a lawyer, he has left a brilliant reputation. In his private life, a charming personality endeared him to his friends. In the thirty years of his membership in this Society, during fifteen years of which he served the Society as a member of its Executive Committee, and Vice-President, his influence was always exerted towards a conservative administration of its affairs, and for a broad and liberal construction of its aims and purposes. His death occurred at his residence in this city, on Friday, September 16, 1898, at the age of sixty-one years.

CALVIN T. WHEELER, a life-member of the Society since 1869, was born near West Galway, New York, in 1817. Since the year 1851, he had been a resident of Chicago. Identified for a quarter of a century with the commercial interests of the city in his later life he was es-

teemed one of the ablest of its financiers. His death, from heart failure, occurred on Friday, March 24, 1899, at the age of eighty-two years.

GEORGE HENRY WHEELER, an annual member of the Society since 1888. Mr. Wheeler, the third son of Hiram and Julia (Smith) Wheeler, was born at Laporte, Indiana, on August 1, 1841. Since 1849, he had been a resident of Chicago and prominent in its business and social life. His death, from heart failure, occurred at Plattsburg, New York, on Friday, August 11, 1899, at the age of fifty-eight years.

JOHN FLETCHER WILLIAMS, a corresponding member of the Society since 1880, and Secretary of the Minnesota Historical Society, died at Rochester, Minnesota, on April 28, 1895.

NORMAN WILLIAMS, an annual member of the Society since 1867. Mr. Williams, the son of Norman and Mary Anne (Wentworth) Williams, was born in Woodstock, Vermont, on February 1, 1835. Since the year 1858, he had been a resident of Chicago. From the exactions of a professional connection with large commercial enterprises, he yet found time to honorably identify his name with some of the most important public literary and educational movements of the city's growth. His death occurred at Hampton Beach, New Hampshire, on Monday, June 19, 1899, at the age of sixty-four years.

PETER LYNCH YOE, an annual member of the Society from 1864 to 1871, and a life-member since that time, was born at Sing Sing, New York, on August 21, 1815. Since the year 1843, he had been a resident of Chicago and a loyal and active worker for everything which promised improvement and advancement for the city. As one of the Trustees of the bequest of Henry D. Gilpin, he has rendered a special service to this Society by the faithful manner in which the trust has been executed. His death occurred at his residence in this city on Friday, April 1, 1898, at the age of eighty-two years.

The following gifts have been received since the last report made to the Society:

From CHARLOTTE WHITEHEAD PITKIN has been received a topographic model in staff, 4 x 5 feet in size, of the first Fort Dearborn, 1803-1812—the Fort of the Chicago massacre. The model was executed by A. L. Van den Berghen from, and upon the scale of the drawings made in 1808 by Captain John Whistler, first Commandant of the Fort, under whose directions the Fort was built, which were recently found among the records of the War Department at Washington. Every care has been taken to give a reliable representation of the defenses, buildings, and immediate surroundings of the Fort; and before the final acceptance of the work from the hands of the Sculptor, a committee consisting of President Mason, Fernando Jones, and George H. Fergus, attested to its substantial accuracy and fidelity to details. It is the wish of Mrs. Pitkin that the gift shall be considered in the nature of a memorial, to perpetuate the interest her father, Jesse Whitehead, and her mother,

Rebecca McClure Whitehead, felt and showed during their lives in the advancement of the city which was their home in later years. But in a no less degree it will serve as an evidence of her own great interest in the objects of this Society. To preserve this interesting contribution to the early history of the city from the accidents of exhibition, Mrs. Pitkin has also generously added the gift of a plate-glass case to insure the permanence of this memorial forever to the Society.

It is earnestly desired that the second Fort Dearborn, built in 1816, and long since a memory only to our oldest citizens, may be perpetuated in the same accurate and durable manner.

From FERNANDO JONES, on behalf of himself and others, has been received a marble bust of Pierre Jean de Smet, S. J., missionary to the Indians of the Rocky Mountain regions. The bust is of heroic size, admirably executed by Howard S. Kretschmar, and stands upon a square pedestal of grained marble, also the gift from the same generous donors, upon three sides of which are cut appropriate inscriptions commemorating the services of Father de Smet.

From JUNIATA, and MINNIE STAFFORD has been received a bust, in plaster, of James Hubert McVicker, which had been presented by the Sculptor, Leonard W. Volk, to their father, the late John F. Stafford, together with a marble pedestal. The bust is one of the best examples of the work of this distinguished sculptor, and finds an appropriate home in the Society of which the subject was a life-member.

From the late ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY, through her Executors, has been received a handsomely framed portrait in oils of Edward Swan Stickney, painted from life by G. P. A. Healy. The portrait is an excellent example of Mr. Healy's best manner in color and finish, and forms a notable addition to the growing list of citizens of Chicago whom the Society delights to honor with a position on its walls.

From EZRA B. MCCAGG has been received a framed portrait in oils of Judge Stephen Trigg Logan, painted from life by G. P. A. Healy, which both from subject and from artist is a notable addition to its gallery of portraits.

From EMILY BAILEY PERRY, and WILLIS G. PERRY has been received a framed portrait, in oils, of the Rev. Dr. Gideon Babcock Perry, painted from life by Wahl; a framed portrait, in oils, of Rev. Henry Gideon Perry, painted from life by Henry M. Colcord; an oval framed portrait, in oils, of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry; a framed photograph of Mrs. Abby Brown (Stewart) Perry; and two large framed photographs of Rev. Henry Gideon Perry, in Masonic regalia, as high priest and prelate.

From Mrs. HATTIE SANGER PULLMAN has been received a handsomely framed portrait, in crayon, of our lately deceased member, George Mortimer Pullman, together with an oak easel.

From EZRA B. McCAGG has been received a large framed photograph of the late Charles Butler, of New York, whose prophetic judgment foretold the greatness of the Chicago of to-day when it was a struggling village sixty-six years ago.

From the WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA PIONEERS, through CHARLES L. COREY, has been received a framed portrait, enlarged from a photograph taken a short time before his death, of Edward Dickinson Baker, Senator from Oregon, and also in a hardly less degree prominent in the early history of Illinois.

From SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, JR., has been received a framed portrait of his father, the late Samuel Humes Kerfoot, whose services to this Society as a member of its Executive Committee, entitles him to an honorable position upon its walls.

From Mrs. HENRY W. KING has been received a framed photograph of the late Henry William King, whose public services have been so admirably commemorated in Mr. McCagg's address before this Society.

From AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY has been received an artist-proof etching, by Henry Taylor, Jr., of our lately deceased member, Joseph Medill, with his autograph.

From WILLIAM K. ACKERMAN has been received a framed photograph of William Henry Osborn, ex-President Illinois Central Railway, and active manager from 1854 to 1877.

From DANIEL GOODWIN has been received a framed lithograph portrait of Hon. Russell A. Alger, of Michigan.

From WILLIAM BEER, of New Orleans, has been received two engraved portraits of our lately deceased honorary member, Pierre Margry, whose name will always be identified, by his researches and writings, with the discovery and settlement of the Central West.

From MARY J. WOOD, of Janesville, Wisconsin, has been received a framed landscape, in oils, painted by herself, depicting a scene familiar to the artist when a child, of the prairie around the old Dickinson Tavern on the Sand Ridge Road, or what is now Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

From FRANK P. PHILIPS has been received two framed photographs of the interior of the Exposition Building, taken during the sessions of the National Republican Convention of 1884.

From Miss HARRIET CLARKE has been received a large photograph of Michigan Terrace, or Terrace Row, erected in 1855-56, and destroyed in the great fire of 1871.

From AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY has been received a framed grouping of 415 photographs of old settlers, both men and women, who lived in Chicago prior to 1840. Photographed by C. D. Mosher in 1876.

From Dr. SAMUEL WILLARD has been received a collection of forty-five photographs of members of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Illinois, in 1860, and other prominent citizens of the State of the same period, including a copy of S. M. Fassett's photograph of Abraham Lincoln taken in 1859.

From HENRY M. HUGUNIN has been received fifteen photographs and forty autograph letters of public characters distinguished in various ways.

From EMILY BAILEY PERRY, and WILLIS G. PERRY has been received six large lithographic views, in colors, illustrating scenes in the expedition to Japan, commanded by Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry.

From WILLIAM PATTESON has been received eighty-six stereoscopic views of Chicago, principally from the series issued before the great fire of 1871, by John Carbutt, photographer.

From Mrs. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK has been received a solid Silver Tray, which realises in a substantial and beautiful manner one of the needs of the lecturer's table in our Lecture Hall.

From HENRY K. ELKINS has been received a complete set of the Copper Coinage of Vermont, 1785-1788, together with bogus and irregular Copper coins of the same period. In all, twenty-four coins, framed with double glass, convenient for examination.

From HENNING RYDEN has been received a Bronze Medal commemorating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. A finely executed head of Columbus on face, with heads of twenty-three Presidents on the reverse. Henning Rydén, sculptor.

From AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY has been received an Abraham Lincoln Medal of 1860; and a metal Token commemorating the first voyage of the steamship Great Eastern to this country in 1860.

From THOMAS B. JEFFERY has been received a wooden cannon, or Quaker gun, of some antiquarian interest, which was found in the fall of 1898 about thirteen feet below the level of the present street grade, in a lot about seventy-five feet north of Madison street on the west side of Michigan avenue, by workmen excavating for the building recently erected on the site. The cannon is skillfully fashioned out of black walnut, and the screws which hold the five iron bands in place indicate an age not much earlier than the civil war of 1861-65.

From DANIEL GOODWIN has been received a remnant of the Bell of St. James' Church, the first Protestant Church Bell in Chicago, picked up from among the ruins of the belfry tower, October 17, 1871.

From WILLIAM H. GRAY has been received, as a loan to the Society, a pair of Brass Stirrups which have a reasonable guarantee that they were used by General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815.

From EMILY BAILEY PERRY and WILLIS G. PERRY has been received fragments from the "Hermitage," the home of General Andrew Jackson,

received from General Jackson's nephew. Also a Masonic apron worn by Rev. Gideon Babcock Perry in 1826.

From Mrs. JOHN GILPIN EDWARDS has been received a mourning badge worn by J. M. Gilpin as a member of the guard of honor which accompanied the remains of Henry Clay to his tomb.

From THOMAS DENT has been received a Continental currency bill for one shilling and six pence, issued by the Colony of Connecticut, and printed at New London by Timothy Green in 1776.

From EDWARD E. AYER has been received a curious and interesting specimen of minute handwriting. The Lord's Prayer, written upon a space the size of a dime, by a sailor on the frigate Constitution.

From NATHAN M. FREER has been received the mss. of a call for a public meeting to be held February 19, 1861, signed by L. C. Paine Freer and others.

From D. W. HATCH has been received a Bill of Lading, in the handwriting of John Hancock, dated in Boston, 15th June, 1767; and autograph letters of John Greenleaf Whittier, and Oliver Wendell Holmes.

From HENRY W. LEMAN has been received a piece of the tree under which the surrender of the Spanish forces at Santiago was consummated. Cut from the tree by Charles E. Hamilton, private, Co. D, Eighth Illinois Infantry, U. S. V.

From SWAIN NELSON & SONS has been received the original plan for the improvement of Lincoln Park, designed and drawn by Swain Nelson upon a scale of five feet to the inch; and also a lithographic reproduction of the plan of Lincoln Park as adopted by the Board of Public Works from the design submitted by Swain Nelson, upon a scale of one hundred feet to the inch. Among the public enterprises with which the Society has been identified, none has been of greater public benefit than its active influence in the promotion of Lincoln Park. The first note of warning against the use of grounds within the growth of the city for cemetery purposes was made in a paper read before the Society in 1858, by Dr. John H. Rauch. His suggestion that any further burials within the Cemetery should be prohibited, and the remains now resting there be removed, and the grounds laid out as a public park, found influential and enthusiastic advocates among its members, who aided in accomplishing the necessary steps by which this most beautiful of the possessions of the city was secured to its people.

The additions to the library of the Society since the last report have been of a character to greatly enhance the usefulness and importance of this department of the Society's collections. First in value and greater in number than any other single gift to the library, was the gift of the private library collected by EDWARD SWAN STICKNEY, a former member of the Society. By a provision of the Will of his widow, our lately deceased member, ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY, the Society received, through her Executors, 2204 vol-

umes, 57 pamphlets, and 409 periodicals. In the choice and well-selected character of the books, the library of Mr. Stickney afforded another instance of that fine discrimination in literature for which the book collectors of Chicago are noted in the literary world. The individual tastes of the owner are strongly marked; the belle-lettres writers, and works on the fine arts dominating the collection, while a distinctive feminine touch is given to the collection by the additions made by Mrs. Stickney in recent years. The works of Milton, Bacon, Swift, Sterne, Fielding, Smollett, Goldsmith, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens; of Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Byron, Moore, and other great writers of English literature, are represented in the collection by the best and most authoritative editions. Nor are our American writers overlooked. Mr. Stickney's period of collecting embraced the years of what has thus far been the golden period of American literary history, when a new volume, by Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell; by Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne; Prescott, Motley or Parkman, was purchased for itself, and without a thought that it was to be that first edition of these authors now so largely sought for by collectors. In the field of the fine arts, Mr. Stickney had been equally a diligent and discriminating collector. The greater part of his collection being in the nature of technical works on architecture, engraving, painting, sculpture, and music, with other works, handsomely illustrated. In the art world, the collection of engravings and etchings formed by Mr. Stickney and given elsewhere, is noted for its completeness and value. Himself no mean performer on the Flute, Mr. Stickney's taste for works on music was natural. Among other works is the manuscript Constitution and list of members of the Philharmonic Society of Chicago, established October 9, 1860, which Mr. Stickney was active in founding, in his handwriting; together with the programme and tickets of admission to its first concert, November 19, 1860. In the fine bindings in which many of his favorite authors are encased is shown the taste of the student and one of the best qualities of the book collector. It is said, by one who had full knowledge of his design, that Mr. Stickney collected his library with the intention that it was ultimately to form a part of the library of the Historical Society. By a happy intuition he could not have collected more wisely than he has done to supply the deficiencies of our library. Through the generous kindness of Mrs. CYRUS H. McCORMICK, a book-plate of artistic design, inscribed with the record of their former ownership and present possession, has been engraved by E. D. French of New York, for insertion in each volume belonging to the collection, and in those to be hereafter added from the fund left by Mrs. Stickney for that purpose, which in itself is a beautiful memorial of these benefactors of the Society.

From Mrs. ZEBINA EASTMAN, through SIDNEY CORNING EASTMAN, has been received the very valuable gift of the files of newspapers, edited by her husband. In connection with the history of the anti-slavery movement in the State of Illinois, the collection is invaluable. The gift includes: Vermont Free Press, 1834-35; edited by Z. Eastman, Fayetteville; 1 volume, folio. Amherst Gazette and Family Miscellany, February to April, 1840;

edited by J. Brown Yerrington, Amherst, Mass.; 1 volume, folio. *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, February to September, 1839; edited by Benjamin Lundy, Hennepin, Ill.; 1 volume, folio. *Genius of Liberty*, 1840-42; edited by H. Warren and Z. Eastman, Lowell, LaSalle county, Ill.; 1 volume, folio. *Western Citizen*, 1842-53; edited by Z. Eastman, Chicago; 11 volumes, folio. *The Free West*, 1853-55; edited by Z. Eastman, Chicago; 2 volumes, folio. *Chicago Daily Times*, 1852-53, Chicago; 2 volumes, folio. *The Morning Star*, October to December, 1865, London; 1 volume, folio. Together with twenty-one other volumes of miscellaneous literature.

An effort has been made to complete the set of Government publications belonging to the Society, and over two hundred volumes have been secured.

The purchases made from the Society's funds for the library have been entirely of a character connected with the Society's field of research, among which the admirable reprint and translation of the "Jesuit Relations," which has now reached the fifty-eighth volume, holds the first place. Mention should also be made of the purchase of a photographic fac-simile, 24 x 27 inches, same size as the original, of the Pilgrim Charter of 1621—the oldest State paper in America. This has been framed and added to the series of fac-similes of historical documents hanging on the walls of the Secretary's room.

The gifts of books and pamphlets from individuals and societies have been numerous, among which the following call for special mention:

From Dr. SAMUEL WILLARD has been received one hundred and fifty-four volumes, one hundred and forty-eight pamphlets, and three hundred and sixty-seven magazines, including the *Journal of Proceedings of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F.*, from 1821 to 1897, in twenty-three volumes; and the *Journal of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I. O. O. F.*, from 1838 to 1897, in twenty volumes.

From DANIEL GOODWIN has been received one hundred and sixteen volumes, one hundred and twenty pamphlets, and three hundred and twenty-two magazines.

From AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY has been received forty-five volumes of miscellaneous literature.

From EMILY BAILEY PERRY and WILLIS G. PERRY has been received thirty volumes of miscellaneous books.

From the STATE LIBRARIAN OF PENNSYLVANIA has been received forty-two volumes and thirty-seven pamphlets of State publications.

From WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, Librarian of Amherst College Library, has been received Tyler's *History of Amherst College*, and ninety-nine pamphlets, forming a nearly complete series of the publications of this admirable Institution.

From the TRIBUNE COMPANY has been received nine bound volumes of the *Chicago Tribune*, covering the period from July, 1897, to September, 1899.

From CONSUL WILLSHIRE BUTTERFIELD, of Omaha, has been received nine volumes of his own valuable publications on subjects connected with Western history. And, since his death there has been received from his family, his annotated copy of the "Washington-Irvine Correspondence," and the unpublished manuscript of a work which had engaged his leisure for years upon the interesting subject of "The West in the Revolution." This subject was one this distinguished historical writer was well qualified to write upon with interest and accuracy. The work was to have appeared in two volumes, and was nearly completed at his death. It is one of the most valuable of the manuscript possessions of the Society.

From JAMES GRANT WILSON has been received the "Records of New Amsterdam from 1653 to 1674," in seven volumes.

From the INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY COMMISSION has been received eight volumes of the valuable reports, maps, profiles and tables, issued by the Commission.

From WILLIAM A. R. MITCHELL has been received a very valuable collection of great local importance, consisting of over two hundred books, pamphlets, maps, photographs, souvenirs, and relics, principally connected with the World's Columbian Exposition. It is the misfortune of the Society that its new Building was not completed when this great event in the history of the city was in progress; and that of the vast literature and curiosities of the Exposition life, it has practically nothing. The generous gift of Mr. Mitchell at once places in our collection a carefully-selected and valuable mass of material connected with its history which could have been obtained in no other way.

From FREDERICK L. FAKE has been received Braunhold & Sonne's Map of Chicago, drawn by James T. Polmatary, 1857. 45 x 82. Also, Waite's Map of the north half of the Town of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., drawn by R. W. Dobson, 1871. 48 x 56.

From GEORGE S. WELLES has been received Lay's Map of the United States, compiled by Amos Lay, 1831. 50 x 60.

From OTTO C. BUTZ has been received Mitchell's new National Map of the United States, 1862. 60 x 60.

Gifts of books have been received from the following societies and individuals:

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, St. Louis; ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL; AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston; AMERICAN ANTI-QUARIAN SOCIETY, Worcester, Mass.; AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Washington; AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS RELIEF COMMISSION, New York; BENNINGTON BATTLE MONUMENT AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Bennington, Vt.; BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL, Boston; BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Me.; BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Buffalo, N. Y.; BROOKLYN LIBRARY, Brooklyn, N. Y.; BUNKER HILL MONUMENT

ASSOCIATION, Boston; CANADIAN ARCHIVIST, Ottawa, Can.; CANADIAN INSTITUTE, Toronto, Can.; CENTRAL LIBRARY, Syracuse, N. Y.; CHICAGO ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY; CHICAGO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION; CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE; CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY; CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD; CITY OF BOSTON; CITY OF CHICAGO; CITIZENS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO; CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Hartford, Conn.; CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y.; COLORADO STATE HISTORICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, Denver; DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington; ESSEX INSTITUTE, Salem, Mass.; EVANSTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Evanston; FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM, Chicago; FILSON CLUB, Louisville, Ky.; FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Jersey City, N. J.; GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Ottawa; GIRARD COLLEGE, Philadelphia; HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Hartford, Conn.; HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.; HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT OF IOWA, Des Moines; HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles, Cal.; HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston; ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, Chicago; INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH, Chicago; IPSWICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Ipswich, Mass.; JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, Chicago; KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Topeka, Kan.; KONG. VITTERHETS HISTORIE OCH ANTIQUITETS AKADEMIEN, Stockholm, Sweden; LAFAYETTE POST, G. A. R., New York, N. Y.; LAKE MOHAWK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE, Lake Mohawk, N. Y.; LEGACION DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA, Washington, D. C.; LEWIS INSTITUTE, Chicago; LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA; LOGAN MONUMENT COMMISSION; LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Brooklyn, N. Y.; LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New Orleans, La.; MCLEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Bloomington, Ill.; MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore; MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, Boston; MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Boston; MERCANTILE LIBRARY, New York; MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, St. Louis; MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY, Lansing; MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, St. Paul; MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY, St. Louis; MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Helena, Mont.; NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lincoln, Neb.; THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY; NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Boston; NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Patterson, N. J.; NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Albany; NORTHERN INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, South Bend, Ind.; NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston; OAKWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION; OHIO STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Columbus; OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY; ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Utica, N. Y.; ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Toronto, Can.; OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, Ottawa, Can.; PARKMAN CLUB, Milwaukee, Wis.; PEABODY INSTITUTE, Baltimore, Md.; PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA, Philadelphia; POCUMTUCK VALLEY MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, Deerfield, Mass.; PUBLIC LIBRARY, Boston; PUBLIC LIBRARY, Chicago; PUBLIC LIBRARY, Cincinnati; PUBLIC LIBRARY, Hamilton, Ont.; PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Los Angeles, Cal.; PUBLIC LIBRARY, Providence, R. I.; PUBLIC LIBRARY, Salem, Mass.; ROGERS & WELLS; ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, Ottawa; ST. IGNATIUS' COLLEGE, Chicago; SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington; SONS OF THE REVOLUTION OF NEW YORK; SOUND CURRENCY REFORM CLUB; STATE OF ILLINOIS; STATE BOARD OF LUNACY AND CHARITY, Springfield, Ill.; STATE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Springfield, Ill.; STROMBERG, ALLEN & CO.; SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, Washington; TOWN OF LEXINGTON, MASS.; TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, La.; TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB, Chicago; UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana; UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia; UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Canada; VERMONT STATE LIBRARY, Montpelier; WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Cleveland; WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Madison; WYOMING COMMEMORATION ASSOCIATION; WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; WYOMING HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Cheyenne; YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn.; YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, Philadelphia; YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Chicago; YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, Boston.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Boston; JOHN H. ADAMS; Rev. E. J. ALDEN; JOHN O. AUSTIN, Providence; EDWARD ATKINSON, Boston; GILBERT W. BARNARD; A. C. BECKWITH, Elkhorn, Wis.; Mrs. J. H. BEERS; HENRY R. BOSS; JAMES B. BRADWELL; FRANK J. BRAMHALL; C. M. BURTON, Detroit, Mich.; WILLARD J. T. BRIGHAM; JAMES E. BROWN; G. E. CONGDON, Waterman, Ill.; P. CUDMORE, Fairbault, Minn.; FRANKLIN DENNISON, CHRISTIAN DENNISON, Detroit; J. S. DICKERSON; KARL DILG; HENRY S. DOTTERER, Philadelphia; HERMAN ELIASSOFF; CHARLES EVANS; GEORGE H. FERGUS; Dr. B. FELSETHAL; ERNEST GAYNOR, Quebec; JAMES B. GALLOWAY; JOHN S. GOODWIN; Dr. SAMUEL A. GREEN, Boston; CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON; CHARLES L. HAMMOND; CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON; ALBERT A. JACKSON; EDMUND J. JAMES; Dr. B. RANDOLPH KEIM, Reading, Pa.; Mrs. N. ELIZABETH KERCHER, Philadelphia; HORATIO C. KING, Brooklyn; CYRUS H. McCORMICK; Mrs. G. W. MCKEE; EDWARD G. MASON; WILLIAM J. ONAHAN; Mrs. C. F. PALMER; JOHN D. PARKER; ROBERT W. PATTON; WILLIAM R. PETERS, Beth Shalom, Conn.; Rev. EDWARD G. PORTER, Boston; HENRY J. POWERS; Mrs. SARA T. D. ROBINSON, Lawrence, Kan.; Rev. JOSEPH E. ROY; RALPH SADLER, Cold Harbour, England; EDWARD JAQUETT SELLERS, Philadelphia; MARIE A. BROWN SHIPLEY, Chexbres, Switzerland; JOHN C. SMITH; D. G. SWAIN, Winona, Minn.; WILLIAM B. TRASKE, Boston; Mrs. J. H. TROWBRIDGE; GEORGE W. WARVELLE; HEMPSTEAD WASHBURNE; Miss LILLIAN A. WHITNEY; R. WILLIAMS, Streator, Ill.; JAMES GRANT WILSON, New York; JOHN P. WOODBURY, Boston; THOMAS W. WOODNUT.

It will not be inappropriate, I think, in closing this Report, for me to refer to the aid and wise counsel given freely to the work of the Society during

the past year by the acting-President, Gen. A. C. McClurg. From the demands of his own large business affairs he has cheerfully given of his time to the Society's interests, often when the advice of his friends cautioned rest, and from his private credit has smoothed the somewhat rugged pathway of its finances. His reward has been that he now returns to the Society the trust devolved upon him with its high standing among the Institutions of the city, improved and benefitted by his stewardship.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary and Librarian.

On motion of Mr. KERFOOT, the Report was received and referred to the Executive Committee of the Society.

For the Committee on Nomination of Officers, appointed at the last meeting, Mr. KERFOOT presented and read the following report:

Your Committee, appointed at the regular meeting of the Society on the 21st ult., to prepare a list of officers, and members of the Executive Committee, for election at this meeting to fill vacancies now existing, feels that it is proper, under the unusual circumstances of the occasion, to briefly allude to the causes of the number of those vacancies.

In 1897, CYRUS H. McCORMICK was elected a member of the Executive Committee for the term ending November, 1901, but declined to accept the position.

In 1898, HENRY J. WILLING resigned, although his term did not expire until 1899.

In 1898, the terms of EDWARD E. AYER and LYMAN J. GAGE expired.

In 1899, the term of DANIEL GOODWIN expired.

Owing to the death of President EDWARD G. MASON, no annual meeting was held in 1898, and hence the vacancies occasioned by Mr. McCormick's declination and Mr. Willing's resignation were not filled, and Mr. Ayer and Mr. Gage remained in office until their successors should be elected.

Thus the members whose terms of service are now in force are:

DANIEL K. PEARSONS, whose term will expire in November, 1900.

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, JR., whose term will expire in November, 1900.

LEVI Z. LEITER, whose term will expire in November, 1901.

Mr. Gage being stationed in Washington as a member of the "Executive Committee" of the National Government, and Mr. Goodwin having removed his residence from the city, your Committee is constrained to nominate other gentlemen as successors to these two valued members of the Executive Committee.

Your Committee therefore recommends the election of—

JOHN N. JEWETT as President, to succeed Edward G. Mason, deceased.

FRANKLIN H. HEAD as First Vice-President, to succeed Alexander C. McClurg, who declines re-election or promotion to the Presidency.

THOMAS DENT as Second Vice-President, to succeed George W. Smith, deceased.

And as members of the Executive Committee—

EDWARD E. AYER, for the term ending November, 1903.

CHARLES F. GUNTHER, for the term ending November, 1903.

CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON, for the term ending November, 1902,

T. MAURO GARRETT, for the term ending November, 1902.

OTTO L. SCHMIDT, for the term ending November, 1901.

Respectfully submitted,

S. H. KERFOOT, JR.,

EUGENE H. FISHBURN,

Committee.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the Report of the Committee was accepted, and the Secretary authorized and instructed to cast a ballot electing the officers named in the Report of the Committee. And the acting-President announced their election.

On motion of Mr. JEWETT, the following Resolution was adopted, and ordered spread upon the minutes of the meeting:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be and they are hereby extended to General A. C. McClurg for his faithful and efficient services and generous assistance rendered to the Society whilst holding the offices of Vice-President and acting-President thereof.

On motion of Mr. ADAMS, the meeting then adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,

Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, FEBRUARY 12, 1900.

A special meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in its lecture hall, on Monday evening, February 12, 1900, at eight o'clock, pursuant to notice.

President JOHN N. JEWETT in the chair.

In calling the meeting to order Mr. JEWETT said:

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The notice which has called you together sufficiently explained the special purpose of this meeting—the presentation of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY of a portrait, the work of one of Chicago's most distinguished artists, of the late Honorable MARK SKINNER, a former representative member of the Society, who was for many years, and until recently, one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Chicago. The occasion is, in many respects, a memorial one. The speaker is known to us all as a substantial part of the Chicago of to-day. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. EDWARD S. ISHAM.

Mr. ISHAM's address was as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF THE
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

In presenting to this noble institution of literature and learning the portrait of Judge Skinner, which is the gift of his daughters, the circumstance appears auspicious alike for them and for you, and for myself. For them it declares their own sympathetic interest in the great objects of the institution, and their just pride in his association with its valuable achievements; for you it pre-

serves in your halls the lineaments and expression of one more of those who were important figures in the group of men who inspired as well as guided the municipal development of this great city, typifying and frequently initiating the best phases of modern civilization; and it makes it permissible for me to bring as an offering, inadequate though it must be, some just appreciation of one who beyond ordinary degrees engaged my affections, and who was the best friend I ever had.

There are great movements in society and thought, and the physical world, which are of steady, inevitable and never ceasing character, but which we are unconscious of, or come very slowly to observe, because we are involved in and are a part of them. One is unconscious on the sea of the lifting of the tide, which, with unfailing periodicity, swells under the keel of his ship, though along the shore it rises in flood and fills the rivers far inland. Men came very slowly to detect the movement of the glacier. The snows that in years long ago fell winter after winter upon lofty plateaus among remote summits, joined at once a vast mass of plastic ice already in motion, and took up its movement down the narrowing way to the far valley below. Year by year the snows continue to fall, and the vast body never ceases to move nor even seems to change its identity; but age after age, at about the same line in the valley, the whole comes to its end. Now and then some shining crystal ceases to sparkle upon the surface, and continually along the descent particles are evaporated in the sun or disappear in the mass beneath, and sooner or later the last flake of those that in any season started together, is melted and lost at the end of the glacier.

One need not have lived long to observe the likeness in this to the current of human life. Vast and successive multitudes coming continuously from their remote and mysterious origins awake each in its turn to cognizance of the body of human life of which it has become a part. Presently it is observed that rapidly here and there, individuals suddenly disappear and are lost. A steady progression of the whole multitude down the valley becomes discernible, with a rapid narrowing of the number

of each progressing generation; and the inevitable fact discloses itself that after about so many years, and along a line as fairly defined as that of a glacier, the last of those who at any period started upon their career of life together must finally, like those before them, disappear and enter into an obscurity as profound as that from which they came. Meanwhile, this mist which receives them is illuminated with hope and an apparent promise. We are impressed with the dignity of humanity, its intellect, its spirituality, and the nobility of its conceptions. So the individuals of this moving multitude study its constitution and nature, and the processes of its advance and destruction. They organize society by codes of law—they build cities, exploit the forces of nature for their service, erect institutions of learning to preserve the details that are learned of the phenomena of the race, and try to discover what all this means and indicates.

There is then a real significance in what we are doing, if, only, adequate and suitable expression may be found for it. This institution gathers and preserves the mementos of our history and the details of our civil and municipal development, and the portraits on these walls carry on to futurity the personal appearance of those whose energies and intelligent judgment did and determined the things which wrought out the earlier stages of this development. Some people, later born, have begun already here to represent that futurity. But to most of us these portraits are an effort to hold back the current of Time, to check the breach of our personal associations with those they delineate, and they prove how slow we are to concede that their past has already ceased to be a part of our present. We knew a great city that proudly stood for all that is best in the forms of the highest civilization, and in a day and night it disappeared from the face of the earth more completely than Pompeii. We vividly recall its street scenes, its temples and its houses. We are constantly familiar there with the countenances that now look upon us from these walls. In that city and in the new one which arose, we lived in daily life alongside of those they represent, coming and going with them on the streets and in the associations of

business and of society, until one by one each of them entered into a cloud; and we were left, as all men in all ages have been thus left, wondering where they had gone. It only remains to us to remember what they were, and to understand, for future example, their record as men and citizens.

Mark Skinner was born at Manchester, Vermont, on the 13th day of September, 1813. His fortunate development of character and history might effectively put away the omens that in ages of mental darkness came to haunt that number. He was descended in all lines from New England ancestors notable in Colonial history. His mother was the daughter of Robert Pierpont of Manchester, born at New Haven, Conn., January 13, 1757, who was the grandson of the distinguished pastor of the first church at New Haven, Rev. James Pierpont. The mother of Robert Pierpont was the grand-daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, who, in 1636, led, from Massachusetts Bay, the migration which founded the City of Hartford and the Colony of Connecticut, and whose famed sermon at the opening of the General Court in 1638, more perhaps than any other one human utterance, determined the ultimate form of civil liberty in the United States, and the principles of the Federal Constitution. His father, who was the son of Gen. Timothy Skinner, of Litchfield, Connecticut, was born at Litchfield, May 30, 1778, and he came to Manchester in the year 1800. He became a lawyer of great distinction and a man of fortune for the times and country in which he lived. He was a Member of Congress; for many years a justice and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; and was three times elected Governor of the State. He died at Manchester May 23, 1833, at fifty-five years of age, and he had been for twenty-eight years continuously in the public service.

So he who came to expend the energies of his life here was born of an English race, with whom the respect and veneration for an honorable ancestry never fail, and in a region and a community where the memory of men lingers long; where the boy or his descendants may return after many years as to a home and find the names

of his ancestors remembered; where even now the greater portion of the people are the descendants of those who were associated with the earliest fortunes of the community and the State. It is the absolute counterpart of that vast Mongolian plain that rolls from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, and from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, whereon men and families and names and races quickly lose themselves in the earth and in the air, and where, to practically everyone, the end of life is the immediate embrace of oblivion. From the best schools of that day, at Bennington and Troy, and at Pittsfield, Mass., he entered college at Middlebury, and graduating there in 1833, took up his studies at the New Haven Law School. These studies he further pursued for two years in the office at Saratoga of that great master of the Common Law, in his time, Ezek Cowen, Chief Justice of New York, which led to an intimate relation with his distinguished associate, Nicholas Hill. The work of Cowen and Hill upon the Law of Evidence, has made their names familiar upon the lips of every generation of lawyers during the later two-thirds of this century. That strange glamour which, to the eyes of younger men, lends fascination to novel and unexploited fields of enterprise, diverted Mark Skinner from a projected partnership in New York with Nicholas Hill, and he came to Chicago in July, 1836.

When he came he found here gathering within the shelter of Fort Dearborn a little village which had been incorporated as a town in August, 1833, when the number of inhabitants but little exceeded one hundred and fifty. In that same year came John Wentworth and Henry Brown, and Edward G. Ryan and Isaac N. Arnold. They found already here John D. Caton and Giles Spring, who had come in 1833; James Grant, Buckner S. Morris, Grant Goodrich, Alex. H. Fullerton and James Collins, who were there in 1834. In 1835 had come George Manierre, Wm. B. Ogden, Alonzo Huntington, Ebenezer Peck, Jonathan Young Scammon, Wm. H. Brown, and Justin Butterfield. In 1837 came Lisle Smith, Thomas Hoyne, Mahlon D. Ogden, Norman B. Judd, and Calvin De Wolf. In that year Fletcher

Webster and Fisher Ames Harding, and Joseph N. Balestier of Brattleboro, Vermont, were also already here; and Hugh T. Dickey came in 1838. Imagination not too easily reproduces the civil and social vicissitudes of that primitive town, and the conditions of life of that group of young men whose fortunes it bore. The burden of thought and responsibility can never have been off their minds who already with faith and ambition and manly impulse saw a golden future gleaming apparently close at hand. It may be well to remember how young they were. They were little more than "out of their teens." Nearly all of them were in their "twenties." Mark Skinner, for example, can have been but twenty-three. Yet they began and came steadily on to represent the medical science, the journalism, the law, not tainted with nihilism, the politics, the commerce, the finance, the corporate enterprises, the transportation, the educational systems and the churches of the new municipality; and among them began many of the societies and foundations which have grown up into the leading journals, scientific and other schools, libraries, and other institutions of our day, and have been the originals and inspirers of them all. It was "a time of foundations." Yet the life of these young men had its genial and social side; its animated festivity and infinite humor amidst much self-denial and care. I have heard not a little of this from those who shared in it. And, of course, they were like other men who are primarily seeking their own fortunes in a new country. But all this ripened into the strenuous effort, the potent force and the great achievement of a few, who with a conscious but always self-respecting power laid intelligently and with far prevision the foundations of the commercially dominant and metropolitan city of a wide region; seeking to make it worth the passing of one's life there. It is a great civic honor to have been distinguished among that group of men.

In 1834 the Rev. Isaac W. Hallam came to Chicago as a missionary, and became the first rector of St. James Church. Visiting, about twenty years afterwards, at the house of Mr. Julian S. Rumsey, he recalled the early conditions of his life here. "Mr. and Mrs. Kinzie," he

said, "started the church." "Among the men who attended were Dr. W. B. Egan, Mr. Bears, Sheriff Sherman, Daniel Elston, E. K. Hubbard, E. B. Williams, Robert Kinzie, Dr. Kimberly, Mark Skinner, Walter L. Newberry, John L. Wilson, George Davis and J. Young Scammon. We organized in an unfinished frame building on North Water street, near the Dearborn street swing-bridge, the room being about fifteen feet wide by twenty feet long. After holding services there for a time, we moved over to the South Side and occupied Montgomery's auction store. The walls were covered with plats of towns that were to be, and we used to go early in the morning and turn them face to the wall, so that the attention of the people might not be directed to worldly business. There were very few chairs, and most of the congregation used to sit on whisky barrels and champagne baskets, while I preached from the auctioneer's desk, where, during the week, town lots were sold for \$5 apiece. Indians often came in during the services, others looked in, and more passed the door."

It was a wide Catholicity that canopied there the rugged mental independence of New England Congregationalism, the divine institution of ecclesiastical authority over individual thought of the Presbyterian and the Episcopal Churchman, the expansive instincts of the Agnostic and the limitless apocalyptic resources of the Swedenborgian. But the passing of the last Indian who looked in upon that assembly where sat Mark Skinner and Walter L. Newberry, Dr. Egan, E. K. Hubbard, J. Y. Scammon and John H. and Robert Kinzie, marked the close of one great period as well as the opening of another. On one hand a river with sedgy banks, where the reeds yielded to the swell of a light canoe; an open prairie where a solitary savage with arrows and tomahawk might subsist precariously. On the other, a river lined with warehouses, spanned by a maze of bridges glittering with lights; an imperial city, widening over the prairie, rising in buildings of twenty stories, drawing to itself the product of all the industries of a vast area, and influencing the markets of every part of the globe. The abyss

between the two a powerful imagination can hardly span; and yet it all bounded itself within the active years of him of whom we speak to-night, and of each of the men whose familiar lineaments are in the group of portraits now hanging on these walls. But let us observe that nothing of this has come about by the education and development of the Indian, but by the oncoming of another race and the superseding of him. His race had its limitations, and we are in the presence of the question: What are ours?

Such personal observation, however, of rapid municipal growth in this century has not been confined to American cities, nor among them has it been so peculiar to Chicago as is frequently assumed. An era of very rapid railway construction, commencing about 1850, or soon afterwards, coincided with and facilitated a tendency of rural populations to gather in cities, and especially in those distinguished by exceptional activity in commerce and industry; and it equally promoted European emigration to America. Within this period the important commercial cities of Europe as well as of America have conspicuously increased, and have overrun the previously settled limits of habitation. Already in 1857 Chicago had largely left behind the features of the primitive town, and in its broad avenues and busy streets, its churches, dwellings and society, had taken on the urban conditions of other cities. Thenceforth it grew as the other important commercial cities of the country grew; deriving its increment of wealth and population from the same sources. For illustration: All that portion of New York where people principally have their residence, where all the great retail shops are to be found, all the great hotels, the theatres and opera houses, the churches, the fashionable parks and promenades, and all the brightness of social life, is as new in its locality and constitution as Chicago, and is substantially the product of the period since 1857; and this is merely an illustration of the character of municipal growth everywhere.

To review the enterprises of public utility and of benevolence to which Judge Skinner gave his earnest effort, would hold us long and would moreover be super-

fluous. In December, 1887, an admirable Memorial, presented by Mr. E. W. Blatchford, placed all this upon the records of this Society. About the same time an address by Judge Anthony before the Bar Association, ably commemorated his public service and his relations to his profession and the Court of Common Pleas (now the Superior Court of Cook County), in which he had presided. He was successively City Attorney of Chicago, Master in Chancery, United States District Attorney, a Member of the General Assembly, where, as the head of the Committee on Finance, he conducted the policy which consolidated and funded the disordered public debt and restored the credit of the State, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, where he was succeeded by Judge John M. Wilson.

But it is not as an official in either political or judicial life, or as a participant in and inspirer of plans of public benevolence that he holds before us his conspicuous and deserved place in public estimate. In all these Judge Anthony said: "I have taken some pains to look up his record, and it is remarkable. There was scarcely a projected enterprise in which the public had an interest but what received his endorsement, or with which he was not identified." All these, however, are but the outcome of something greater and more comprehensive. He has come to stand as representing in an eminent way a noble and ennobling type of citizenship in the City and the State. With a uniformity that cannot escape notice all memorials have given peculiar recognition to his embodiment of this type. In manner he was genial and unaffected, but bearing himself always with a personal dignity upon which no one would ever think to trespass. He was simple, natural and a gentleman. But he was forceful. His opinions, reinforced by definite reasons, were also grounded on sound and practical judgment. It may be said of him what Xenophon said of Socrates, that "he was always trying to be of service to those with whom he was brought in contact." Educated and refined himself, things tending in such direction engaged his interests in the earliest days of the city. In co-operation with Mr. Newberry and Mr. Walter S. Gurnee, and

Hugh T. Dickey and others, the Young Men's Association, involving courses of lectures and a library, was organized, and from that beginning has developed the great Public Library, if not others. He was one of the founders of this institution, The Historical Society, and all his life its earnest supporter, because he was profoundly convinced of the great and permanent public value of its uses. Of the same general character were the considerations that roused his strenuous efforts in founding the Reform School, and in establishing the civic principles upon which that institution was based. It seemed an enormity that little children gathered in by the police as guilty of petty offenses, which proper home training ought to prevent, should be thrown into penal confinement and the prison association of criminals whose contact was an education in depravity. A school was proposed for a prison, and reform for the penal vengeance of the law. The *right* of a parent to the custody and care of a child seemed correlated with the *duty* to guard him from ignorance, and to restrain him from "idleness, mendicancy and vice;" and the law which created the right seemed clearly to make it subordinate to that supreme law which is "the Safety of the State." No man has the right, because a parent, to train his child to become a menace to society and an impediment to civilization. Such, and resting upon these principles, was the first cause which, at the instance of Judge Skinner, I had ever the honor to present in a court of justice. It arose upon a writ of *habeas corpus* demanding the discharge of a young Irish lad from the Reform School, and it came before Judge Manierre, whose countenance I behold in a painting on yonder wall. He held the matter some days under advisement, and then sustained the Reform School and remanded the boy to its care.

When in the progress of the Republic the truth dawned that it could not remain half slave and half free, the aggressive front which claimed the alternative of barbarism to be permanently established by the Constitution startled the better sentiments of the modern world. There could be no backward turn of the sentiment of Northern men of all political parties which rose in resent-

ment and opposition, and which was locally represented for Illinois in a meeting in April, 1854, in a room in the Tremont House, where, with others, were gathered Abraham Lincoln, Lyman Trumbull, Mark Skinner, O. H. Browning, John T. Stuart, David Davis, N. B. Judd, J. Y. Scammon and F. C. Sherman. The significance of this meeting has been noted by Mr. Blatchford in his Memorial. As the rapid succession of events disclosed that this slave type of semi-barbarous life would assert itself by war, as the representative of all that the founding of the Republic had accomplished for mankind, the mental convictions and the moral emotions of the vast Northern people swayed up like a moon-drawn ocean, and subsided not until the land had been purified by expiation like the ancient shrines, and the souls of men had been enobled by sacrifice, and their brows crowned with the laurels of an advanced civilization. A natural and legitimate concomitant of this same spirit sought to remove the unnecessary miseries of war and to soften the horrors of earlier battlefields, where the dying lay uncared for and the wounded without succor. The organization in October, 1861, of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission found Judge Skinner by unanimous choice its president and at the head of its operations. He continued there until early in 1864, when failing strength compelled his resignation. The work of that Commission (under him and under his zealous and efficient successor, Mr. McCagg) embraced the most comprehensive philanthropy and exercised the noblest sentiments of which men are capable. And yet here we are met with one of those grim problems that serve to confound all the philanthropies and to thwart the theories that tend to the refinement of man and the development of the finer qualities of the human spirit. To careful and just observation it has seemed to be true and it is strenuously argued that all this exercise of compassion, and this mitigation of the cruelties of war, tend directly to weaken and deteriorate the physical and indirectly the moral stamina of the race. Hosts of the strong are slain and come to an end. The enfeebled and the crippled are preserved, and the continuing generations are steadily

but inevitably deteriorated in vital phases. There seems to be a crown accorded to the remorselessness of cruelty, and a penalty imposed upon mercy. The grimmest problems of the universe are linked in with the culture of what seems highest and noblest. At the present time the refinement of society has in no appreciable degree effected the abolition of war, but increasing intelligence has with more and more careful selection confined its destructiveness to a superior class of individuals. On the other hand, the systematized benevolence of society and its vast scale of administration has effectively succeeded among men by relieving the weak and the vicious from normal consequences, in a "suspension of the selective process" by which the tendency to a high standard of average physical condition is greater in barbarous than in civilized communities. Certainly we are confronted by a problem concerning our own actual limitations; and by a question whether we are not able to apprehend a moral plane of life from which our race is barred by its inexorable physical conditions. But the hope that higher things will work out their own vindication cannot be abandoned; nor the trust that human pity is not an essential ally of race degeneration. We must still trust, with Judge Skinner and his associates, that the currents of sympathy with the suffering cannot dry in the bitterness and heat of war, but are like glacial streams that fill and flow when all the rest are dry.

By a close and natural association our thought is turned to his own supreme sacrifice which consecrated all this work, and the great social and moral principles which vindicated and dignified the war itself. His elder and only surviving son, Richard Skinner, who had graduated with honor at Yale, and who had been commissioned a lieutenant and become a captain in the 10th Infantry of the Regular Army, fell mortally wounded in June, 1864, in the lines before Petersburg, Va. His name is inscribed on a Memorial tablet in St. James' Church here, and a granite shaft beside the monuments of his father and his grandfather, preserves his memory in the Dellwood Cemetery at Manchester, in Vermont. It is related of Xenophon that, sacrificing after the battle

of Mantinea and wearing the crown or chaplet, word was brought to him that his son had fallen in the battle. He paused in the ceremony and took off the crown; but on being told that he had fallen gloriously, re-placed the crown and said: "I knew that my son was mortal," and proceeded calmly with the sacrifice. With equal patriotism and pride, Judge Skinner bore his immeasurable loss, but the tender sentiments of the father could not keep pace with the cooler thoughts of faith, or of the philosopher, and the bitterness of his sorrow seemed never to be assuaged at all.

Mrs. Skinner was Elizabeth Magill Williams, born at Middletown, Connecticut, October 14, 1818. Her father, Samuel Williams, came there from Bermuda, and her mother, Martha Magill, was a sister of the father of Juliette, who married John H. Kinzie, and who was the author of that probably earliest history of Chicago—"Waubun." Mrs. Skinner was married May 21st, 1841. The attractions of her youth were of vivid memory in that society which in her latest days she continued to adorn by her comeliness, the amenity of her manners and her intelligence. While passing a part of the summer at Woodstock, in Vermont, she died there on the 12th of September, 1891.

The memory of any citizen who deserves to be remembered is set in jeopardy in some degree by putting any one to speak for him upon occasions like this; for any words are likely to be narrower than the public value which deserves to be commemorated. With the political and social figure of such a citizen before us, we are driven upon thought of what the distinctive element is which determines the man so useful to the public and so complete as a citizen; which, if it entered equally into all men, would eliminate from social machinery the police and the criminal courts, and from the sphere of the civil tribunals all disputes except those arising from the *bona fide* mistakes and misunderstandings of men. There rises before us a conception of the immense result which would become the inheritance of the State if every individual were such a citizen.

In the course of the intellectual scrutiny to which the

problems of civil co-ordination have been subjected, many believe that thought has tended to disclose the distinct condition demanded. That the common interest of the community represents the interest and the duty of every member of it, is an axiom of political science. Consider for an instant, the toil and labor, the restless thought and vigilance by which alone every detail of civilized life is gained, and from hour to hour upheld; how, if for a moment there is failure in the production of force, or waste of it by neglect or misdirection, there is a drop in the scale, and the folly becomes conspicuous of the multiform treasons to the community by which its united effort is diverted to personal uses, and its achievement impaired. Among the paintings of Polygnotus at ancient Delphos, one is described with particularity: "There is "a man seated," says the writer, "and the inscription "shows that he is Ocnus. He is represented twisting a "rope; and an ass stands by him, who eats the rope as "fast as he twists it. * * * I know indeed that the "Ionians, when they see a man very industrious, but at "the same time laboring without gain, say that he twists "the rope of Ocnus." In the discussions of Sociology, now so animated, it is often plainly alleged that there is not a great railroad fortune in the country that is not the product of speculation and breach of trust; that there is not a politician in high position whose adherents and supporters are not held together by the prostitution to personal use of public elements of value, position and power; that in municipal administration the community is universally despoiled of public values which the community itself has created; that skilled operatives and artisans, and also the hordes of mere laborers, unskilled, ignorant and stolid, are organized into guilds and trusts to enforce by violence a participation in spoliation of the community; and that thus "the rope of Ocnus" is devoured as fast as it can be woven. This, which might pass, under Louis XIV and in the time of the Stuarts, as a natural course of things, when the King, of his grace, granted charters and liberties to the people, and even under George III and the Duke of Grafton, when English men began to waken, occurs now under a fiercer light of

intelligence, when the people are creators of their own charters and the source of their own liberties. But always it has been the burden of the earth and the perpetuator of the misery of mankind. For ages men have been told that the organizations for the promotion and exercise of religion, and, in our modern States, that public education, would eliminate these evils. But the same evils which tainted, and from which they were to free, the State, have entered into the administration of these very enterprises themselves. Through a great lapse of time there has been the free operation, under the best conditions, of these great social forces. The great States of this part of the world have grown up under the most potent of their auspices. And yet as, with the growth of the country, our population becomes dense, especially in cities, we find again the same mischiefs obstructing progress and no emancipation from the ancient troubles gained. We are new men in a new country, but we are confronted with the antique problems that vexed Athens and Sparta and Florence, and every democratic State dependent upon the public virtue of its citizens.

It is idle to declaim and fill the world with diatribe and platitude about things universally well known. Men merely laugh, like Lord Chatham, and pass on. If all these things are still true, there is some fundamental explanation of it in philosophy; and scrutiny, as has been said, tends to disclose and define the point where disorder originates. Apprehension of the law and of the moral principles of social co-ordination is in a measure a function of the intellect which may be developed along lines of reason by thought and education. Sensibility to constraint, and a definite tendency to voluntary self-subordination to that law, and to those principles, is a function and exercise of the moral nature, and in some respects a different affair. This sensibility and tendency constitute what we call capacity for self-government. To induce men to conform in public affairs to the moral obligations which they easily and clearly enough apprehend, *is the whole science of politics*. Pausanius, ages ago, believed this wisdom had been discerned at Athens.

"We do not know," he said, "of any democracy, except *that of the Athenians, that ever increased in strength and renown.* The Athenians, indeed, under this government, obtained great reputation; for in their *native sagacity* they surpass the rest of the Greeks, and *observe their laws with the most scrupulous exactness.*" They seem to have intelligently sought to avoid the condition, as actual in the world now as then, where political life was distinguished by the military courage and the sordid corruption of Spartans. The sense which here gains emphasis is one of incompleteness. In all the modern speculation of social philosophy this apparent incompleteness of development of the moral nature and the feeble constraining force in practical affairs of intellectually admitted moral obligation, is allowed to be the point of weakness at which the perfect working out of self-government breaks down. There is the rock on which it, in nearly all instances, wrecks itself when it is wrecked at all. It is openly recognized now as it was in the principles of diplomacy learned at the headquarters of Marlborough, and taught by Marshall Grumbkow to Frederic of Prussia, that considerations of right, and of veracity, and of injustice "are Academic questions" merely, having no place among political motives and no relation to practical conduct of public affairs. The intellectual perception of moral principles and the acknowledgment of moral obligation, is clear enough. The force of moral constraint and the tendency to yield and conform to it, seem not to have increased since the days of Cleon and Aristophanes.

When we consider how, by successive steps in an ascending series, there was added to inorganic matter merely held together by cohesive force and combining in compounds by chemical affinity, regular forms determined by uniform laws; and then to these organic life introducing into nature vegetation with all plants and flowers; then later sensitive life with capacity for pain and pleasure and faculty for self-preservation; then, still later, rational life, introducing the range of the intellect and the understanding; then, moral life, passing thus from that which is merely subject to law to that which

comprehends law (1), and which, because it comprehends it, can impose and enforce it, and can voluntarily conform to it; and when we observe how it is not easy to discern on this ascending scale the lowest point at which each of these additions in its turn is introduced, but how, in each instance, it has distinguished, not merely an improvement or fuller development of an already existing form, but the on-coming of a superior one; may not the query be reasonably thought to be suggested whether the constraining power of the moral sense, and the religious nature which is of such distinct existence and active force in man may not be, in the successive development in nature of higher and higher qualities through species and races, relatively new and *nascent faculties* which are still weak because of incomplete development; and which also for that reason incompletely and obscurely disclose the future conclusions to which they tend, and of which they are prophetic in, perhaps, some race or species higher than our own?

If all citizens, Mr. President, were such as he was, whose portrait we now bring to you, the present vexing questions of municipal and political life would not exist, and the obstructions to civilization would disappear. Thought is bewildered by the possibilities of attainment in the happiness and splendor of life if nothing in the citizenship of any one should tend to make the Republic less beneficent among the historic institutions of men than otherwise it would be. Firmly grounded as Judge Skinner was in his own convictions, nevertheless in his religious thought there was no aggressiveness nor uncharity. The soul of man seemed too profoundly related to the fundamental facts of religion to allow a possibility of any destruction of their value by the minor phases of difference which are agitated by speculation and sentiment—as the ocean is not disturbed by reflecting the clouds that pass over it. He found his own way, as he was content that others should do,

“Upon the great world’s altar-stairs
That slope thro’ darkness up to God;”

and in his life and his death he was happy in the intellectual elevation, the pure serenity and fervent spirituality of the faith of his New England fathers. Rarely in this world is it given to any one to know a purer and whiter spirit than that which in the evening hours of the 16th of September, 1887, passed out under the stars at Manchester to verify what is or is not beyond the boundary of mortal ken. Four surviving daughters joined in the purpose to present this portrait of their father to this Institution. Meanwhile one of them has also gone. She, borne on the great moving current of life, was a shining figure that vanished suddenly in the full sunshine, and the air darkened when she disappeared. On behalf of them all, Mr. President, I present this portrait. For a moment our thought has lifted the cloud that begins to gather over all things as soon as they are of the past, and from this *Ave atque Vale* we are drawn back to the living present and moved on to our own future.

For the Society, President JEWETT replied:

The CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY gratefully accepts the donation so generously, appropriately and gracefully made, and acknowledges its obligation to preserve it amongst its most valued treasures.

Adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, APRIL 3, 1900.

A special meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the lecture hall of its building on Tuesday evening, April 3, 1900, at eight o'clock, pursuant to notice.

President JOHN N. JEWETT in the chair.

The following interesting papers were presented, and read:

FATHER MARQUETTE:

BY

FRANKLIN MACVEAGH.

MR. PRESIDENT: My subject is Marquette. Marquette the martyr; hero and martyr. Hero if intrepid courage in great adventure, and vast self-sacrifice on a plane of noble enthusiasm makes a hero—martyr though dying by the sentence of his own sacrifice. And martyr not to his faith only, but to his faith and to his good works and to his great deeds alike.

And why do I tell this twice told tale? First, I tell it because I am fond of it myself. Again, I tell it because it is never idle to stop in the vast hurry of our bread-getting and money-getting life to contemplate for a while one of those rare few men who, though illustrious by reason of the historical importance of their deeds, have their first claim to the reverence of the world by reason of the exceptional, the phenomenal elevation of their characters, their aims and their private lives. Of these men Marquette is one; and they are rare men indeed. Admitted to the parliament of history by their celebrity, they represent in it not alone what is illustrious; but they represent there, what else would find no representation in it, the unsung, the uncommemorated, virtue of the world. Their constituency is the scattered community of men and women, of whatever nations or religions or times, whose lives are pure and whose aims are noble.

And then, in the third place, it is right, I think, to remind ourselves that, though individuals here and there certainly do so, we do not as a community appreciate the interest of the early history of the West, nor the very remarkable men who figured in it. Nor can it be amiss before a Chicago audience to recall, from the almost neglected history of the very spot on which we live, the figure of a man whose fame and character would shed upon Chicago the light of an exceptional distinction if the city would but learn to recognize them with sympathy and treasure them with becoming reverence: a fame that is better understood almost everywhere else than here where it might properly be a household word—a household word conferring a constant benefaction. There was a particular suggestion years ago to see to it that the fame of Marquette is cherished among us. It was given by the two-hundredth anniversary of Marquette's visit here. An effort was made to have that significant anniversary appropriately recognized; but quite without avail. Other prominent things which were the expressions and interests of our materialism and our ever-present present, quite crowded out thoughts of heroes and of the past. The present in this city is surely not "the fleeting present"; for it seems everlasting. We must confess that Chicago in the aggregate has as yet no historic feeling, and but little sentimental life of any sort. Her life for the most part is in to-day; she is not even profoundly interested in the future yet. And regard for the past, as we all know, comes latest. Regard for the past is the interest of mature life, and Chicago is yet in her first fine vigorous and somewhat thoughtless youth. A boy, at first, lives entirely in the present. To-day is all of life to him for his mind is narrow and his existence a monotone. By and by as he grows toward manhood he lives also in the future—as imagination becomes a force in him. Later still when he has grown to the full stature of matured manhood he lives partly in the past—because in the man memory becomes infused with sentiment and reason. But surely the early history of the West ought to stir us. It ought to be a part of our treasures. It is inspiring and it is ours. If it does not altogether belong to

our race it is at any rate a part of the land which is now becoming in the true sense our home.

And this first history of the West has the wider interest still of a famous part, a heroic part even if a later part of the great history of the new birth of the world. For the grand invasion of this continent by Maritime Europe, for which the surprising way was opened by the great enterprise of great Columbus, was an effect of that marvelous expansive impulse, itself an expression of the noble impatience of the Renaissance, which widened the narrow horizon of Europe until it became coterminous with the world. The world of Europe was hampered by horizons which defeated knowledge; but there gathered there such a compressed force of the spirit of discovery and adventure that it needs must burst forth and overrun the globe. On every side, the horizon of Europe was driven back by a legion of adventurous men who were strangers to fear and to fatigue. American exploration and colonization were born of the impulse of the Renaissance. And matter of fact as it is to-day America's early days are a romance. It was hid from the world by seas that stretched away, in the imaginations of men, into gloom and death; and for centuries it lay awaiting discovery.

Europe at last was equal to such great enterprise. But it took what the world could muster of science; and added to this a courage disciplined by the Moorish Wars, supported by religious enthusiasm and inspired by the adventurous spirit of a new era. The first history of America is the story of restless adventure; of cavaliers whose exploits belittle fiction; of sailors who in their crazy crafts believed themselves to be cavaliers; of workmen who had the hearts of soldiers; of Puritans who carried in their brave souls the seeds of a free nation; of priests who were heroes and martyrs; of women who were saints upon Earth. In the midst of this there was much that was cruel, much that was mean; but far above all else the early history of America was distinguished superlatively by courage, adventure, high purpose, Christian heroism, chivalry and romance.

In this Christian heroism, this romance, the history of the West fully shares ; and in the history of the West though Marquette is not the greatest figure, of the great figures he is the purest, the noblest and the best.

At once upon the discovery of America, Spain, Portugal, England and France began to explore, to despoil, to colonize and to convert it. France alone of these nations failed utterly to maintain herself. Except a remnant on the Lower St. Lawrence and some traces along the Mississippi, there remains of France in America only a few local names, and the traditions of a generous and humane policy that was loftily maintained for a time by the ready sacrifices of heroic men. Of these nations Spain and France equally proclaimed a religious with their secular purpose ; but France, and France only, maintained her religious designs with such deep devotion and lofty heroism as must for all time challenge the admiration of the world. England, however, and France alike, were earnest and sincere. But their characters differed utterly ; their policy and methods as utterly ; and their success differed as widely as these. The story of the English in America is relatively matter of fact history, interesting especially to the political student. The story of the French is only interesting to the political student as a complete political failure, but to all men of sentiment as an episode, a romance creditable in the highest degree to humanity.

Of the history of France in America, no other portion is so highly to her honor, or to the honor of humanity, as the lives and labors of her Missionary Priests. And of all the wonderful line of missionaries of France, in the New World, Marquette is easily the most distinguished.

Let us not misconceive the spirit and lives of the French missionaries in North America because of our familiarity with present missionary ideas and conditions. We can hardly say too much in praise of contemporary missionaries, but conditions have changed. Marquette and his compeers traveled on snow-shoes when they did not go barefoot ; they lived on moss when they could not luxuriously feast upon pounded maize ; they lived in bark huts when fortunate enough to sleep indoors ; and they died of labor and ex-

posure when they were not murdered by the Indians. Their missions, therefore, existed without great revenues; and the most they asked of their friends at home was prayers for the souls they had come to save.

Nor let us fail to conceive the phenomenal nobleness of these French men because they were heroes and martyrs in the name of a church that may not be ours, and which expresses itself in ways that we may not prefer. Whosoever church it is and whosoever it is not, it is at least a great church beyond compare; and it has in its history splendid epochs, when it commanded greater self-sacrifice and higher endeavor than Christianity has otherwise known since its first lofty days. One such epoch, raised distinctly above the level of the centuries, was the epoch of the French Jesuits in North America. They were the elect of a society which had a first claim upon the most fervent souls. The records of humanity will be sought in vain for the story of purer lives, of more steadfast apostleship or of sterner martyrdoms. Jogues, Bressani, Daniel, Brebeuf, Lalemant, Garnier, Marquette, living and dying, illustrated the loftiest virtue in the world. No praise is too extravagant; no language is too sacred to apply to them. They were a "Glorious Company of Apostles;" they were a "Noble Army of Martyrs."

Jacques Marquette was born at Laon, France, in 1637—June 10th—and died about Easter time, May 18th, 1675. I have heard him called "old Father Marquette"—but he died when he was only 37. It does not take very long, you see, for a great soul to impress itself for all time upon the heart of the world.

He came to America in 1666, though his American career hardly began until 1668. His career, therefore, so far as the world knows it, lasted but seven years. Is it not wonderful how quickly and easily the world finds out its heroes? His whole life was short, his American life very short; his career was in a wilderness; and he has no biographer. But who questions the fixity of his historical position? Who doubts the growth of his fame and influence as the West awakens step by step to a sense of its history?

Of his life at home in France—that is of nearly the first thirty of the short thirty-seven years of this young man's

life, scarcely anything is told. He was a well born gentleman—a man of an ancient and distinguished family—of a family that mingled in affairs of state and in works of philanthropy—of a family that one hundred years later sent three young men to fight in our Revolutionary War with LaFayette and de Rochambeau. So much is known. Then at 17 he became a Jesuit like many another ardent youth; and in due time he became a priest. That is nearly all.

In 1666, he came to America as a missionary. And no man ever went into a new world more worthily. Of that you may feel perfectly sure. He came first to serve religion and to spread its beneficent life and its sure salvation. More than one man of his time did that as well. None did it better. But France, as I have said, had both a religious and a secular purpose in America. No other man of France, whether priest or layman, combined in his own labors the best parts of both these purposes as did Marquette. The significance of his American life is, therefore, both political and religious. He was a missionary and a discoverer. He was no less a missionary because a discoverer. He quit the easy life of a French gentleman, when to be a French gentleman was the finest thing in the world, and exchanged it for the life of a priest and missionary because he was by nature of the stuff from which the grandest priests and missionaries are made.

When Marquette came to America, France had long been in possession of Canada on the St. Lawrence and the lower lakes; and the time was at hand to push onward through the wilderness to the upper lakes. In this new advance Marquette was destined for a distinguished part. He was in a short time sent into this frontier field—the frontier of a frontier. There he spent five of his famous seven years. He learned six Indian languages, he journeyed widely, he established missions and founded towns, he taught and preached. In brief he led the life of a Jesuit Missionary in the wilds of Early America. Can we mistake the life he led? Five years—five years in the wilds on our Northern lakes two hundred years ago—four thousand miles from home, hundreds of miles of wilderness from even a semblance of France. Five years that seem to us so short; that must have

been so long. Five years in the savage North without one day of home or France—without one hope of home or France. Five years in which this cultured mind had not one touch with culture, in which this loving heart had not one comfort of home. In which he carried his life in his hand, and had not one advantage of civilization or one moment's protection of law. Five years in which perished every dream of home or country. Snow and ice and savages for five winters. He had nothing to live for but duty and nothing to hope for but death. And when his magnificent duty was done nothing came but death. Is it a wonder that these years, though they only confirmed his purpose to devote every breath, every shred of his life to his mission brought him broken health and a constitution beyond repair? This young man did absolutely all he could; and five ardent years consumed his strength. A fatal malady took hold upon him; and though in the next two years he grew better and worse, at the end he died.

Did he spend his invalid life in repose? It is a shame to ask it. These two years are the years especially that made him famous.

During his life on the lakes—in the advance of the French movement in America—he conceived and faithfully cherished the design of discovering the Mississippi. This purpose possessed his imagination; and I have sometimes fancied him standing upon some outlook on the shore of Lake Superior, in the full expression of his noble spirit, looking into the West and feeding his lonely soul with visions of his great adventure. Not, however, with the purpose of discovery only was his mind inflamed. He knew the political and commercial and scientific importance of the discovery and he valued it for the sake of France. But he longed, also, to carry the gospel to the far-away tribes on the banks of that unknown river, and to establish a mission among them. It is this double purpose and this double devotion that distinguished Marquette from other great discoverers, and from other great priests.

He was obliged to defer his expedition from time to time; but by and by, in 1673, Frontenac, the French Governor at Quebec, organized a party for the discovery under

the command of Joliet, after whom our neighboring city is named. He sent Joliet to Marquette at the Straits of Mackinac; and Marquette was appointed by his superior to be Joliet's associate in the exploration. Joliet was by nature a trader; Marquette was by nature a discoverer; which perhaps explains how to Marquette, without effort of his, the honor of the discovery chiefly clings.

With five Frenchmen Marquette and Joliet on May 17, 1673, set forth. They followed from Mackinac down the west side of Green Bay to the present town of Green Bay—then already established. Thence along the Fox River and through Winnebago Lake; again along the Fox to a portage between the Fox and the head-waters of the Wisconsin. Thence to the Wisconsin and down this "wild beautiful river," as another traveler called it a few years later, until it came to the great Mississippi, at the point where Prairie du Chien now stands. Then they turned their canoes into the great unknown river and steered them as far as the Arkansas, or the unnamed river that is now called the Arkansas, exploring and preaching and teaching as they went. They were now convinced that the great river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, and this completed their purpose; and growing fearful lest they should be slain and thus the great fruits of their discovery be lost to France, they turned back and came paddling their canoes laboriously against the current until they reached the Illinois, into which they turned. They came slowly, still exploring and preaching, along the Illinois, the Desplaines and the Chicago rivers to Lake Michigan and then onward back to the Straits. This is the first time the site of Chicago was visited by civilized men.

Such is the mere bare outline of the great discovery. It is not difficult, however, for us now to appreciate its importance nor to fill in the colors of the adventure. The Mississippi was the objective of Western discovery in the time of Marquette. Its importance to France was exceedingly great, for France, England and Spain were competing for supremacy in America. Here was a great continental river unknown except by rumor to any European. It was believed to be the great artery of the Continent and that its

possession by either of the great rivals would almost decide the contest. Settlement—colonization—at first but fringed the Continent along its eastern shores. France slowly pushed her way inward to the great lakes; but cautiously, one station giving neighborhood to another a little in advance. Then came the time when discovery launched itself and sailed away into unknown regions, as in the careers of Cortes and Pizarro, and Marquette with his small party cut loose from all that was known and boldly sought the alluring but dangerous unknown.

France had pushed its commerce inland to the lakes and was carrying its wares laboriously a thousand miles. If a great outlet could be found by river to the Atlantic then trade it was thought would flow easily as in Europe. Then wealth need no longer be dragged to France, but would flow in an easy and affluent current. And so Empire would follow, as Empire and Culture always have followed, in the footsteps of successful commerce.

Rumor carried by the Indian tribes told of this great river; which might flow into the Gulf of Mexico or might perchance carry the adventurous traveler to the Vermillion Sea. And rumor did not fail to surround the unknown river with every terror that could appal or dissuade discovery. With these Marquette was familiar. But he loved France more than his life; and he also heard in imagination night and day, the piteous call of the far-away tribes to come with his helpful gospel and save them from eternal death. He had the deep devotion of the missionary, and the high conception and courage of the discoverer. It was no holiday excursion to him. He knew the hazard. He said, he gladly exposed his life; and Marquette never boasted.

And he did expose his life for days and nights continually until months rolled away. Contemplate the little band of seven exploring twenty-seven hundred miles through a region where the face of a civilized man had never been seen before. Danger on every side of them. No refuge anywhere outside of their steady courage. Among a people trained to treachery and with whom pity had no prompter when policy was silent. A race among whom the murder of a stranger was not a crime; among whom hospitality did

not include the idea of protection; whose only lenity proceeded from fear or indifference. Such men Marquette found before him, behind him and about him when he went to find the great river, and to carry salvation to lost nations on its borders.

Marquette's health was now completely shattered. He did not repine. He was content. He had done his duty. He had served God and his country. He had, he believed, saved souls, and had done a great service to the Future. To his simple soul that was enough and more than enough. Nor did he go or seek to go to Quebec, where praise and reputation awaited him. He did not attempt to place his great service before the Government. He stayed at his frontier post. Nor did he ever go to Quebec or France. He had no time to protect his fame. His remaining days were too short and precious to be given to personal glory. He purposed to die in the wilderness doing his duty. Would not a familiar knowledge of such a man be of untold value to the men and the youth of this city?

Nursing his health for the completion of his long cherished design, he persuaded himself, after a year of further labor at the Straits, that he was equal to the one task which especially remained. This was to establish, to the honor of The Virgin and for the salvation of souls, a mission on the banks of the Illinois. This his cherished design he hoped to complete, knowing it was to be the last service of his life—the crowning sacrifice of those last two years that have brought him enduring fame.

He journeyed hundreds of miles in the face of winter into the lonely and savage wilderness. In November or December, with two attendants, he reached the Chicago river. Here his health again gave away; and so weak and ill had he become that though so near the tribes he came to save he could go no further. For four months he lived upon the desolate banks of our river, in mid-winter. His faithful attendants built a hut in which he lived. Thus Marquette became again identified with Chicago—this time as the first civilized resident upon its site; and this constitutes the greatest honor of which this city can boast.

Lying or weakly sitting in his lonely hut on the banks

of our river, the whole desolate region covered with snow and ice, with desolation and wilderness all about him, himself chilled with the cruel winter winds of our prairie and lake, his health long since gone and his strength now gone too, and death standing daily at his lonely side, the great, gentle spirit of Marquette never revealed itself more superbly. No matter his misfortunes, he permitted no thought but of his duty; no matter his helplessness, he contemplated no refuge but the banks of the Illinois. He spent days and nights in religious devotions, and at last spent nine days in fasting and sacrifice that the Blessed Virgin might still permit him to carry at least one word of the Gospel to the Indians of the Illinois. And he believed the Virgin granted his prayer.

Such a life upon the site of this city—the first civilized life in its history—might well have dedicated it at the least to the highest ambitions of citizenship.

About the end of March—the year was 1675—he felt himself revive at last, and having faith that strength would be vouchsafed until he reached his aim he journeyed to Kaskaskia—an Indian town he named himself, and which was near where Ottawa or rather Utica now is. Knowing his time was short he preached and taught as best he could and lost no time. He knew he should not preach again. And when he had taught and preached his last and knew his end was near, with his faithful men he took the way to Mackinac. They reached our lake and started in their rude canoes around its bend and down its eastern shore. They journeyed on a speck of civilization in that wide expanse of savage lake and land; and as they paddled their canoes one afternoon in that lonely springtime, the good Marquette, who calmly felt the long looked for end had come, asked his men to take him to the shore just where a little river, since fondly named for him, ran down into the lake. They took him to the shore and built a birch-bark hut in which he might lie down and rest. He told them though that he should not live, and asked that they would make his grave, when he was dead, near where he lay. He thanked them for their constant kindness, regretted to them that he had been such trouble, then said good night and bade them go and

sleep, saying that he would call them when it was necessary. In the middle hours of that night a quiet voice awakened the sleepers. He said his hour had come at last. He then thanked God that He permitted him to die a missionary in the Wilderness; and asked his men to hold for him a crucifix on which he gazed until the last. Even Mackinac, even that much of home and love, he did not reach.

And so lived and died Father Marquette. Was he not both hero and martyr?

And now I am done. Bancroft has said "The West will build his monument." I trust it may. Noble, gentle, loving, brave Marquette! Honors paid to him would have the peculiar grace of honors unsought and un contemplated. He did not seek to fill a great place among his contemporaries; and he died without a thought of posterity or fame.

MARQUETTE AT MICHILLIMACKINAC:

BY

EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN.

After the great pleasure that you must have felt with me in hearing the very delightful paper on Father Marquette which Mr. MacVeagh has just given us, you will feel I am sure, but slight, if any disappointment when I say to you, as I am obliged to do, that although I am announced also for a "paper" this evening, it is of the very slightest, and that for the few words which I have to say, "Marquette at Mackinac" is hardly a suitable title. I could suggest, however, myself, nothing better than "Marquette at Michillimackinac," and this suggestion reached your Secretary too late for a correction of his notice.

The name, *Mackinaw*, or *Mackinac*, as contrary to all principles of euphony and all local usage and tradition, Indian, French and English—recent hotel residents of the beautiful island at the entrance to Lake Michigan, insist upon pronouncing it, is generally and I suppose properly applied to the island itself—but the whole country about the Straits between the Northern and Southern peninsulas of Michigan from the Sault St. Marie on the North to Arbor

Croche—or Harbor Springs—on one side, and Green Bay on the other, on the South—was known as Michillimackinac in the time of Father Marquette. And it is of the traditions relating to his life, and labors, death and burial in that country that I wish to say a few words. Of course Marquette, to whom the Straits of Mackinac were a home from 1671 to 1673, must frequently have visited the Turtle's Back, as the Indian called the beautiful and loftily rising Island of Mackinac itself, but despite the persistency of a tradition among the Indians and half-breeds, fostered by the local pride of resident clergymen of the island, that he settled there originally, when, in 1671, with his Huron Indian flock flying before the Sioux from the Mission of St. Esprit at Lapointe near the Western End of Lake Superior, he came to Michillimackinac, there is scant proof of the fact, if it be one.

What is certain is, that very soon, at all events, he and his flock had established themselves on the Mainland—the Northern Peninsula of Michigan—and named the Mission St. Ignace. There, in 1672, a chapel had been built surrounded by the cabins of the Indians, the whole village being enclosed within a stockade, for better protection against enemies. This place is at the Northern end of the present village or City of St. Ignace. I can identify it to those who may on one of the Lake Superior steamers have stopped at the pier at St. Ignace four miles this side of Mackinac Island—as being at the point on the long, long street which sweeps around the bay and forms the main part of that settlement, which is most remote from that stopping place.

Father Charlevoix, and following him evidently, later writers, have expressed wonder at Father Marquette's selecting what they term so undesirable a place for his Mission and the settlement of the Hurons. To justify that wonder they speak of the intense cold and the sterility of the soil.

Charlevoix says that Father Marquette determined the choice of the spot; but Father Marquette himself says that the Indians had previously signified their design to settle there, led by the abundance of game, the great quantity of fish and the adaptability of the soil for maize, the Indian's chief agricultural product.

But apart from the question whether Father Marquette located the Indians, rather than the Indians Father Marquette, Charlevoix seems to me to speak with less sagacity than is usual in a Jesuit priest, in so expressing himself. If Father Marquette *did* determine the place of settlement, it seems to me easy to understand.

The Jesuit Missionaries in America, in their burning zeal had exiled themselves from the world of artistic beauty into which they were born, they had doomed themselves to much that was hateful and disgusting—to sodden forests and smoky wigwams; to filthy food and unclean companions; but they had preserved their love of beauty, and nature to them took the place of art. I wonder not, and who that is familiar with Michillimackinac can wonder, that Father Marquette should have been glad to settle where a wonderfully beautiful winter landscape alternates with an incomparable one of shining summer seas?

On the contrary I can well imagine him, when first he gazed from the bluffs upon the country called Michillimackinac, exclaiming, as Scott makes King James, of Loch Katrina:

“And what a scene were here, * *
For princely pomp or churchman’s pride!
On this bold brow a lordly tower,
In that soft vale a lady’s bower!
On yonder meadow far away,
The turrets of a cloister gray!
How blithely might the bugle horn
Chide on this Lake the lingering morn!
And when the midnight moon should lave
Her forehead in the silver wave,
How solemn on the ear would come
The holy matin’s distant hum!”

Until the 17th of May, 1673, Marquette labored at this Mission with abundant and encouraging results, to judge from his letter to his superior in 1672. He says that he had almost five hundred Indians about him, who wished to be Christians, who listened with eagerness to his teaching, who brought their children to the chapel to be baptized, and came regularly to prayers. Be the wind or cold what it might, many Indians came twice a day to the chapel. When he was obliged to go to the Sault for a fortnight, they counted the

days of his absence, repaired to the chapel for prayers as though he were present, and welcomed him back with joy.

"The minds," he writes, "of the Indians here are now more mild, tractable and better disposed to receive instruction than in any other part."

But the Illinois mission that he had planned, and the Great River that he wished to explore and dedicate to Mary, were always in his thought, and it was with great joy, therefore, that, in the spring of 1673, he heard that he had been ordered by his superior to turn over the mission at Michillimackinac to a successor and himself accompany Louis Joliet, designated by the governor of Canada, in the exploration of the Mississippi.

Mr. MacVeagh has told you of that journey. Marquette did not return from it to the mission of St. Ignace, but stopped during a whole year, from the autumn of 1673 to the last days of October, 1674, at the mission of St. Francis Xavier on Green Bay. When, after his second visit to the Illinois Indians, he died, on his return journey to Michillimackinac, as Mr. MacVeagh has told you, it was near where stands the present City of Ludington.

Twice a wooden cross has been raised to mark the spot—once when his companions left him there to keep on their saddened way to Michillimackinac, and once again when, in 1821, a man who was, at the same time, the last of the great French Missionary priests and the first of a long series of true American Apostles—Father Gabriel Richard—with the assistance of Indians, sought out the spot, raised over it a wooden cross, and cut with his knife upon it:

FR. J. MARQUETTE
Died here 1st May, 1675.

He then celebrated mass on the spot and pronounced a eulogium on the great missionary.

He probably thought that Marquette's remains still lay there—for at that time the Jesuit Relations which told of the translation of his body to the mission church of St. Ignace, in 1677, were not accessible to every reader, as through the work of modern historians and scholars they have since be-

come. Nevertheless, the tradition that some great missionary was buried on the site of the St. Ignace mission always existed. Father Jacker, a Jesuit friend of mine—an ardent and judicious historical scholar, who in late years had charge of the present parish at St. Ignace told me, in 1886, that a very honest and intelligent Indian then living, one Joseph Misitago, had told him that, in that same year, 1821, he had met Father Richard lost in the woods back of the present site of St. Ignace, where he had gone in search of any traces of that church and burial place. But it did not appear that he had connected the tradition with Marquette.

A "Relation" of Father Dablon, however—lying from 1677 to 1800 in the Library of the Jesuit College at Quebec, and by the last Canadian survivor of the order, Father Cazot—in 1800, (for after Canada became an English dominion the reception of new members was forbidden for a time), turned over to the Gray Nuns of the Hotel Dieu and by them recommitted to the Jesuits who in 1842 re-established the society in Canada—was with Marquette's journal and many other valuable papers in 1852 discovered and published by Dr. Shea. It tells of Marquette's death and proceeds:

"God did not choose to suffer so precious a deposit to remain unhonored and forgotten amid the woods. The Kiskakon Indians who for the last ten years have publicly professed Christianity, in which they were first instructed by Father Marquette, when stationed at La Pointe du Saint Esprit at the extremity of Lake Superior, were hunting last winter on the banks of Lake Illinois. As they were returning early in spring, they resolved to pass by the tomb of their good Father, whom they tenderly loved, and God even gave them the thought of taking his remains and bringing them to our church at the mission of St. Ignatius, at Michillimackinac, where they reside.

"They accordingly repaired to the spot, and, after some deliberation, they resolved to proceed with their father, as they usually do with those whom they respect. They opened the grave, divested the body, and though the flesh and intestines were all dried up, they found it whole, the skin being in no way injured. This did not prevent their dissecting it, according to custom. They washed the bones and dried

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them in the sun. Then putting them neatly in a box of birch bark they set out to bear them to the house of St. Ignatius. The convoy consisted of nearly thirty canoes, in excellent order, including even a good number of Iroquois, who had joined our Algonquins, to honor the ceremony. As they approached our house, Father Nouvel, who is Superior, went to meet them with Father Pierson, accompanied by all the French and Indians of the place. Having caused the convoy to stop, he made the ordinary interrogations to verify the fact that the body which they bore was really Father Marquette's. Then, before landing, he intoned the 'De Profundis' in sight of the thirty canoes still on the water, and of all the people on the shores. After this the body was carried to the church, observing all that the ritual prescribes for such ceremonies. It remained exposed under a pall stretched as if over a coffin all that day, which was Pentecost Monday, the 8th of June, (1677). The next day, when all the funeral honors had been paid it, it was deposited in a little vault in the middle of the church, where he reposes as the guardian angel of our Ottawa Missions. The Indians often come to pray on his tomb."

In 1877, 200 years later, Father Jacker, of the Society of Jesus, was in charge of the Catholic parish at the present City of St. Ignace. He was a most intelligent and judicious man, scholarly and intellectually vigorous, ardent, indeed, in his duties and zealous for the honor of his order, but far removed from the impulsive enthusiasm which would lead him to treat rash and unfounded suppositions as facts.

I will not open a controversy which was quite spirited twenty years ago, as to whether Father Jacker's belief that the site of the Jesuit church of 1677 and the bones of Father Marquette were discovered by him in 1877, was well founded or not. He had such a belief, and his parishioners at his suggestion erected a very modest monument to mark the spot. I can only quote the conclusion of a letter of his to Dr. Shea, the historian, in which, after a most careful analysis of all the facts bearing on the matter, he says:

"Is it then, you may ask, *absolutely* certain that the modest monument erected by the people of the neighborhood, in the City of St. Ignace, marks the true site of Father Mar-

quette's grave? I am not yet prepared to say so. But I have not heard of, nor can I imagine, any circumstance connected with our search, that would warrant any *positive* doubt. Everything it seems to me, answers the requirements of good circumstantial proof so nicely—thousands of judicial decisions are rendered on much slighter evidence—that mere chance could have brought about such an orderly combination of facts with as much probability only, as two alphabets of type, scattered on the ground, might be expected to form, in the proper succession of letters, the name of Marquette; but if you or any one else are leaning more on the side of doubt, I shall not quarrel with you.

“Some of the remains were re-interred under the monument together with specimens of the *debris*. Other pieces are in the possession of a number of the admirers of Father Marquette, all over the country. The greatest and most interesting collection (the bones being arranged in a neat casket, presented for that purpose, by Rev. Father Faerber of St. Louis), will be piously preserved in the Marquette College of Milwaukee. I thought it would be safer there than in the hands of

Your friend,

EDWARD JACKER.”

I have given this quotation from Father Jacker's letter only because historic doubts have been cast on the assumption that Marquette's relics were found at St. Ignace, by members of this Society of undoubted sagacity and acumen, notably, Mr. H. H. Hurlbut in a paper read before it on October 15, 1878, and by Robert Fergus later.

I must think, however, that these gentlemen (and I have read their papers carefully), were the ones who jumped at conclusions rather than Father Jacker, whose reasons for believing that he had actually discovered the remains of Marquette, they had evidently never seen.

But it is really of small importance whether Father Jacker or the sceptics are right. All agree that no more fitting place than the Island of Mackinac—at the entrance of this great Mississippi Valley which he first explored—can be found for a national monument to this intrepid soldier of the Cross.

park, just below the fort at Mackinac and in full view of the pathway of all vessels entering Lake Michigan. The statue, when erected, will be a worthy national monument to the noblest of our early pioneers of the West—and very fitly will be the first object that must attract the attention and command the respect of the countless thousands of Americans who are destined in future years to visit the fairy isle of Mackinac.

Adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

ILLINOIS:

ADOLPH EWING STEVENSON.

MR. PRESIDENT: Truly has it been said: "To-day is the pupil of yesterday." Also, "History is the great teacher of human nature by means of object lessons drawn from the whole recorded life of human nature." There is, then, no "dead past." Every event is in a measure significant. The annals of the errors, the crimes, the miseries, the wrongs, the struggles, the triumphs of men in the long past are fraught with lessons of deep import to all succeeding generations. Each age is the heir to that which preceded. We make progress in proportion as we wisely ponder the record of events.

It were impossible to overestimate the importance of a careful, intelligent study of our town history. Whoever makes contribution to its pages, or even presents that which is already known in succinct or pleasing form, has rendered a public service. The humblest gleaner in the great field whose scant sheaves contain something of even the fragments of history may be worthy of a moiety of commendation.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, APRIL 26, 1900.

A special meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the lecture hall of its building on Thursday evening, April 26, 1900, at eight o'clock, pursuant to notice.

President JOHN N. JEWETT in the chair.

In his introductory remarks President Jewett briefly referred to the services rendered to the Nation, and to the State which was the subject of his Address, by the distinguished speaker of the evening, ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, former Vice-President of the United States.

ILLINOIS:

BY

ADLAI EWING STEVENSON.

MR. PRESIDENT: Truly has it been said: "To-day is the pupil of yesterday." Also, "History is the great teacher of human nature by means of object lessons drawn from the whole recorded life of human nature." There is, then, no "dead past." Every event is in a measure significant. The annals of the errors, the crimes, the miseries, the wrongs, the struggles, the triumphs of men in the long past are fraught with lessons of deep import to all succeeding generations. Each age is the heir to that which preceded. We make progress in proportion as we wisely ponder the record of events.

It were impossible to overestimate the importance of a careful, intelligent study of our own history. Whoever makes contribution to its pages, or even presents that which is already known in succinct or pleasing form, has rendered a public service. The humblest gleaner in the great field whose scant sheaves contain something of even the fragments of history may be worthy of a moiety of commendation.

It is a gratifying fact that history is now being studied as well as written more laboriously and thoughtfully than ever before. In a marked degree is this true of the history of the great North-west. It would be difficult to overestimate the value of the contributions in this field in late years of such writers as Parkman and Fiske.

I count it high privilege at this hour to address, in brief words, the members of an organization which has made such valuable contribution to the pages of Illinois history. Already has the Chicago Historical Society rendered a public service which will grow in value with the rolling years. To your honored President and Secretary, and their co-workers—those who remain no less than those who have gone—are due the thanks of all who glory in the sacrifices and the achievements of the men and the women who, in a brief span, have placed Illinois in the forefront of American States.

To the student of human affairs, no State of the American Union has a history of more intense interest than our own. Indeed, its early chapters savor of the romantic rather than of the real. I do not speak of the long ago time when Illinois' forest and prairie were the home and hunting ground of the red man, and his frail bark the only craft known to its noble rivers. This belongs to the borderland age of tradition rather than to veritable history. It is Illinois under the domination of the white man I would speak.

For near a century preceding the Treaty of Paris in 1763 Illinois was a part of the French domain. Inseparably linked with this portion of its history are names that will live for all time with those of the Cabots and of Columbus. The great navigator, in his lonely voyage in search of a new pathway to the Indies, was buoyed up by a courage—a yearning for discovery—scarce greater than that which in the heart of the new continent sustained the later voyagers and discoverers, Marquette, Joliet, Hennepin and La Salle. America's obligation to France is enduring; for explorers

in the seventeenth century, no less than for defenders in that which immediately followed. The historic page which tells of the lofty heroism of La Fayette has for us no deeper interest than that which records the daring achievements of the early French pathfinders and voyagers. Two centuries and a quarter ago, Marquette and Joliet, bearing the commission of the French Governor at Quebec, embarked upon their expedition for the discovery of new countries to the southward. They were of excellent family and of a high degree of culture. Their education had been in the best colleges of France, and the former was an ordained priest of the Catholic church. Animated by the earnest desire of extending the blessings of religion, no less than that of adding to the domain of their imperial master, they set out upon an expedition which has become historic. The bare recital of what befell them would fill volumes. Now, meeting with the scattered tribes of Indians, bestowing presents and in return sharing the rude hospitality offered, now speaking words of admonition and of instruction, now gathering up the crude materials for history, now literally setting up the cross in the wilderness, again threading the pathless forest or in frail bark sailing unknown waters, they pursued their perilous journey.

In time, after looking out upon the waters of Lake Michigan, crossing Lake Winnebago, visiting the ancient villages of the Kickapoos "with joy indescribable" as Marquette declared, they, for the first time, beheld the Mississippi. In June, 1673, upon the east bank of the great river, they landed upon the soil of what is now the State of Illinois. At the little village they first visited they received hospitable treatment. Its inmates are known in our early history as the "Illini"—a word signifying "men." The euphonic termination added by the Frenchmen gives us the name "Illinois." So far as is known, this is the first time that the foot of civilized man had pressed our soil. It is related that upon the first appearance of Marquette and Joliet at the door of the principal wigwam of the village they were greeted by

an aged native with the words : "The sun is beautiful, Frenchmen, when thou cometh to visit us ; thou shalt enter in peace into all our cabins. It is well, my brothers, you come." In the light of the marvelous results of the visit, the words of the aged chieftain seem prophetic. We, too, may say, it was well they came.

Time will permit but brief recital of the incidents of the expedition whose results have been so far-reaching. After descending the Mississippi to a point possibly within four hundred miles of where its waters flow into the Gulf, our voyagers reluctantly turned their faces again to the northward. Ascending the Illinois river they visited a small tribe located near the present city of Peoria. On the second journey, and after his separation from Joliet, Marquette visited the ancient village of the Kaskaskias and there established a mission of his church. To long exposure and a fatigue which had known no cessation, the undaunted explorer and devout missionary, with his great work yet unfinished, at length succumbed to disease. He died upon the banks of a small stream within the limits of the present State of Michigan, and at St. Ignace his bones have been buried for two centuries.

The memory of Joliet and of Marquette will not perish. Their names belong to history. A splendid city in Illinois will perpetuate the former to coming ages ; while a statue of the latter has found fitting place in the historic hall of our Nation's capitol—a place set apart by a grateful people for the statues only of our illustrious dead.

The glory of having discovered the upper Mississippi and the valley which bears its name belongs to Marquette and Joliet. It was theirs to add the vast domain under the name "New France" to the Empire of the grand monarch. In truth, it was a princely gift.

But no history of the great valley and the majestic river would be complete which failed to tell something of the priest and historian, Hennepin, and of the knightly adventures of Cavalier La Salle. Theirs was an ambition

and a daring equal to that of their illustrious countrymen of whom I have spoken. Much, indeed, that is romantic surrounds the entire career of La Salle. Severing his connection with a theological school in France his fortunes were early cast in the new world. From Quebec, the ancient French capital of this Continent, he projected an expedition which was to add empire to his own country and to cast a glamour about his own name. It has been said that his dream was of a western waterway to the Pacific Ocean. In 1669, with an outfit that had cost him his entire fortune, with a small party he ascended in canoes the St. Lawrence, and a few weeks later was upon the broad Ontario. Out of the mists and shadows that envelop much of his subsequent career, it were impossible at all times to gather that which is authentic. It is enough, that with Hennepin as one of his fellow-voyagers he reached the Ohio, and in due time navigated the Illinois, meantime visiting many of the ancient villages.

But his great achievement—and that with which abides his imperishable fame—was his perilous descent of the Mississippi from the falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf of Mexico. On the 9th day of April, 1682, upon the east bank of the lower Mississippi, with due form and ceremony, and amid the solemn chanting of the Te Deum, and the plaudits of his comrades, La Salle took formal possession of the Louisiana country in the name of his royal master, Louis XIV. of France.

The city of La Salle and the splendid county of which it is a part are to us enduring reminders of the matchless explorer whose wondrous achievements make up so thrilling and romantic a chapter of Illinois history.

For the period of ninety-two years, beginning with the coming of Marquette and Joliet, Illinois was a part of the French possessions. Sovereignty over the vast domain of which it was a part was exercised by the French King through his commandant and subordinate officers. First the dependency of Canada, the Illinois country by decree of

the royal council in 1717 passed under the government established for Louisiana. Subsequently, in 1721, it became, by virtue of the same authority, one of the separate provinces into which the Louisiana country was then partitioned. A commandant and judge were duly appointed and the seat of authority transferred to Fort Chartres. Population meanwhile gradually increased in the great American bottom—then embracing all of the French settlements in Illinois. Cahokia, and the other villages, were, in a measure, prosperous. In the words of one of our own historians: "The early history of the French settlements in southern Illinois reads, in these days of a higher civilization and broader culture, like a romance of Arcadia. The wants of the people were few and simple. In each hamlet was a rude chapel with its attendant priest, who was, not only in matters of religion, but in all of the affairs of every day life, the guide, philosopher and friend of his rude parishioners."

The same writer, referring to this period of foreign domination, truly says: "The French sought and claimed more than they had the ability to hold or possess. Their line of domain extended from the St. Lawrence around the great lakes and through the valley of the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of over three thousand miles." Truly, a magnificent domain, but one destined soon to pass forever from the possession of the French monarch and his line.

The hour had struck, and upon the North American continent the ancient struggle for supremacy between France and her traditional enemy was to find bloody arbitrament. Great Britain claimed, as a part of her colonial possessions in the new world, the territory bordering upon the great lakes, and the rich lands of the Ohio and the Mississippi valley. As to the merits of the French and English contention as to superior right by discovery or conquest, it were idle now to argue. Our concern is with the marvelous results of the long continued struggle which for all time determined the question of race supremacy upon this continent.

Passing rapidly the minor incidents of the varying fortunes of the stupendous struggle which had been transferred for the time from the old world to the new, we reach the hour which was to mark an epoch in history. The time, the 13th of September, 1759—the place, the Heights of Abraham, at Quebec. Here and then was fought out one of the pivotal battles of the ages. It was the closing act in a great drama. The question to be determined: Whether the English speaking race or their hereditary foe was to be master of the Continent. It was literally a struggle for empire—the magnificent domain stretching from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The incidents of the battle need not be told. Never were English or French soldiery led by more knightly captains. The passing years have not dispelled the romance or dimmed the glory that gathered about the names of Wolfe and of Montcalm. Dying at the self-same moment—one amid the victors, the other amid the vanquished—their names live together in history.

By the treaty of Paris which followed, France surrendered to her successful rival all claim to the domain east of the Mississippi river. In accordance with the terms of the treaty, Gage, the commander of the British forces in America, took formal possession of the recently conquered territory. Proclamation of this fact was made to the inhabitants of the Illinois country in 1764 and a garrison soon thereafter established at Kaskaskia. Here, the rule of the British was for the time undisputed.

British domination in the Mississippi valley was, however, to be of short duration. Soon the events were hastening, the forces gathering, which were in turn to wrest from the English crown no small part of the splendid domain won by Wolfe's brilliant victory at Quebec.

In this hurried review, I reach now an event of transcendent interest and one far-reaching in its consequences. While our Revolutionary War was in progress—and its glorious termination yet but dimly foreshadowed—General

George Rogers Clark planned an expedition whose successful termination has given his name to the list of great conquerors.

Partly to mete out punishment to the savage bands whose depredations upon the sparse white settlements in Kentucky were unrestrained by the British commander at Kaskaskia, and partly for the purpose of reducing to possession territory claimed by an ancient charter of the colony of Virginia—the famous expedition was undertaken. The campaign of Clark in the Illinois country has been declared by John Randolph: “Worthy of mention with that of Hannibal in Italy.”

Bearing the commission of Patrick Henry, the governor of Virginia, with two hundred followers equally brave as himself, the heroic Clark crossed the Ohio river and began his perilous march. After enduring hardships, the recital of which even now makes the heart sick, the undaunted leader and his little band reached Kaskaskia. The British commander and his garrison were surprised and quickly captured. This was on the 4th day of July, 1778, fifteen years after the treaty of Paris. The British flag was lowered—and the Illinois country taken possession of in the name of the commonwealth whose governor had authorized the expedition. This, it will be remembered, was before even the Articles of Confederation had been adopted by the colonies. Thus, on the anniversary of our historic day, the symbol of British authority disappeared forever from the Illinois country.

In the month of October following the capture of Kaskaskia, the house of delegates of Virginia extended civil jurisdiction over what had previously been known as the Illinois country. A law was enacted creating “the county of Illinois,” and a commandant was appointed by Patrick Henry, who has, by one of our historians, been called “*ex-officio* the first governor of Illinois”. Courts were established at Cahokia and Kaskaskia and an election held for civil officers. This was the first election held in Illinois.

The history of the next few years is enveloped in much of obscurity. Evidently there was but little progress until the close of the Revolutionary War and the ratification of the treaty of peace between the Colonies and Great Britain in 1783.

The event now to be mentioned was one of deep consequence, and has been called the Genesis of Illinois history. I refer to the cession by Virginia of the vast territory of which Illinois was a part to the general government.

The claim of Virginia to the vast area mentioned was controverted by some of the other colonies. In fact, this claim was for a time an obstacle to the ratification of the Articles of Confederation. Pending the ratification the Continental Congress resolved: "that it be earnestly recommended to those states who have claims to the western country to pass such laws as may remove the only obstacle to the final ratification of the Articles of Confederation." This important resolution was a few days later supplemented by one declaring "that the lands ceded to the United States pursuant to the above recommendation shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States and shall be formed into distinct, republican states, which shall become members of the federal union and have the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states."

In response to the above, the house of delegates of Virginia, in January, 1781, proposed to cede to the general government the lands mentioned, upon conditions named. After much discussion and delay, the proposition of Virginia was accepted by the congress, and in time a deed of cession was duly executed. To this famous instrument—by virtue of which Illinois became a part of the United States—are attached as commissioners upon the part of Virginia the historic names of Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe.

The generous proposition of Virginia made possible the ratification of the Articles of Confederation—which was an earnest of "the more perfect union" yet to follow.

In the manner indicated, the territory out of which Illinois has since been carved became part and parcel of the federal union. The daring and successful expedition of George Rogers Clark and the subsequent magnanimous act of Virginia form a bright page in our history. As indicating their transcendent importance and far-reaching consequences, I quote the words of a recent historian: "The timely campaign of Colonel Clark was the outgrowth of Virginia foresight, enterprise and valor. But for this conquest, the north-west, at the close of the Revolution, would have been in possession of the British and would doubtless have so remained, as did Canada; and the western line of the United States would have been the ridge of the Alleghenies and the Ohio river, instead of the channel of the Mississippi. The Supreme Court of the United States, in speaking of this title, says: 'The grant of Virginia contained reservations and stipulations which could only be made by the owners of the soil.'"

Another mile-stone is now reached on the pathway of the Illinois country to the dignity and sovereignty of statehood. I refer to what is so well known in our political history as the Ordinance of 1787. Not inaptly has it been called "the second Magna Charta." It was Webster who said of the great Ordinance: "We are accustomed to praise the law-givers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and of Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law, ancient or modern, has produced effects more distinct, marked and lasting in character than the Ordinance of 1787." By an eminent jurist it has been described as having been "a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night in the settlement and government of the north-western states."

On the historic day, March 1, 1784, that Virginia ceded to the United States the domain stretching from the Mississippi to the Ohio, Mr. Jefferson proposed to the continental congress a plan for its government. His far-seeing statesmanship is unmistakably evidenced by two provisions in the plan he formulated. One, that slavery should not exist in

the territory after the year 1800; the other, that the states to be carved from the territory were to remain forever members of the American Union. This plan failed to receive the sanction of that congress—and in later days and by other hands the great ordinance was destined to come into being.

The fact is significant that while the convention of 1787 was in session, and its great work—the Constitution of the United States—yet unfinished, the historic ordinance for the government of the north-west territory was formulated by the congress then convened under the Articles of Confederation. It can hardly be doubted that the advocates of the great ordinance in some measure caught the inspiration which in the historic convention was making possible “the more perfect union” which had been the dream of Washington, of Hamilton and of Madison. In the latter body was held high debate to which the world had hitherto been unaccustomed, touching the fundamental principles of human government. How best to garner up the fruits of successful revolution and crystalize into organic law the deathless principles of the Declaration of Independence, was the problem confronting the statesmen of 1787. It was the period when, as never before, discussion touched the very springs of political power. The result: the Constitution of the United States, eloquently declared by Mr. Gladstone “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time from the brain and purpose of man.” Even now, after the lapse of more than a century, its framers seem to have been inspired by a wisdom more than human. The words of Macaulay are not inapt: “Nobles by the right of an earlier creation, and priests by the imposition of a mightier hand.”

It would have been strange if the congress, the contemporary of the great convention, and itself controlled in large measure by signers of the Declaration and soldiers of the Revolution—passing strange indeed if an assembly so constituted—had failed to establish suitable safeguards for the liberties of the millions yet to occupy the vast western domain.

Antedating the federal constitution, the ordinance for the government of the north-west territory was enacted July 13, 1787. As this was indeed the Genesis of Illinois history under the federal government, it may be well to note briefly some of the provisions of the great ordinance. By its terms, a government was established for the territory, and a governor, secretary and judges duly appointed, with power to adopt such laws of the original states as were most convenient; a legislature was authorized when the territory should have five thousand free male inhabitants; religious freedom and civil rights—not to depend upon religious belief—were guaranteed; likewise the writ of habeas corpus, and trial by jury, and judicial procedure according to the common law; deprivation of life, liberty or property could only be by the judgment of peers; private property to be taken for public use only after just compensation; and provision to be made for the encouragement of education. Two of the provisions of the famous ordinance possessed a value that cannot be measured by words. One, the states to be formed from said territory were to remain forever a part of the United States of America; the other, "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the territory otherwise than for crime whereof the party should have been duly convicted."

The value of the great ordinance to that generation and to the millions who have since found homes within the limits of the vast area embraced within its provisions, cannot be overstated. In pursuance of the recommendation of Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, a general land office was established for the new territory and a surveyor general, registers and receivers duly appointed, and provision made for the sale of the public lands to actual settlers in small holdings, and at nominal prices. Our eyes now behold the marvelous results of this far-seeing statesmanship.

The commission of General Arthur St. Clair, the first governor of the north-west territory, bears date February

1, 1788, and soon thereafter judges and other officers were appointed and the new government duly organized. The first visit of Governor St. Clair to Kaskaskia was in 1790; the county bearing his name meanwhile having been established. Five years later, out of its territory the county of Randolph was created and Kaskaskia established as its county seat; Cahokia being that of the county of St. Clair. Thus was the beginning of the historic counties—out of which so many have since been carved—and whose history is, in so large a degree, that of the two first decades of Illinois.

Time will not permit even an allusion to many of the thrilling events in our history which rapidly succeeded. The disastrous defeat of General St. Clair near the old Miami village; the appointment of General Wayne, the hero of Stony Point, to the command of the western army; his crushing defeat of the Indian foe at the Maumee rapids, and the treaty of Greenville, which for the time gave protection to the frontiersman against the savage; the attempt of the French minister, Genet, to create discord in the western country, and, in fact, to establish a government in the Mississippi valley independent of that of the United States; the threatened conflict with Spain regarding the free navigation of the Mississippi—all possess an interest to Illinoisans which time cannot abate. It is difficult for the present generation to appreciate the intense feeling which pervaded the western settlements regarding the free navigation of the Mississippi river. At a large public assemblage it was resolved: "The Mississippi is ours by nature. No power shall deprive us of the right of its free navigation. If congress refuses us effectual protection we shall adopt the measures which our safety requires, even if they endanger the peace of the union and our connection with other states."

All apprehension, however, was for the time removed by the subsequent treaty between the United States and Spain, by which it was provided that the middle of the Mississippi

should be our western boundary, and that the navigation of the entire river to the Gulf should be free to all of the people of the United States. Passing over the later faithless attempt of Spain to abrogate this important provision of the treaty, it is enough that the question was forever put at rest by the purchase by our government in 1803 for fifteen millions of dollars, from the great Napoleon, of the entire Louisiana country, stretching from the Gulf to the domain of Canada, and out of which have since been formed fourteen magnificent states destined to abide and remain forever sovereign parts of the federal union. The words of Napoleon, when he signed the deed of cession, were indeed prophetic: "This act strengthens forever the power of the United States. I have now given England a rival."

And while Spain has sustained crushing and retributive defeat and her flag disappeared forever from main land and island of the western world, the great river—gathering its tributaries from northern lake to southern sea—flows unvexed through a mighty realm that knows no symbol of authority save only our own stars and stripes.

Pursuant to the provision of the ordinance of '87, the north-west territory, having attained the requisite population, a general assembly was convened in Cincinnati in February, 1799. Illinois was now, for the first time, represented in a legislative chamber. Its delegates were men well known to our early history: John Edgar, from the county of Randolph, and Shadrach Bond, from St. Clair. During the sessions of this assembly all needed legislation was enacted for Illinois, then embraced, as stated, within the boundaries of the two counties I have named.

A new and no less important chapter in Illinois history was now to open. In May, 1800, the congress of the United States provided by law for the division of the north-west territory and the creation of a political division to be known as "The Indiana Territory." The new territory embraced the present states of Indiana and Illinois, and the seat of government was established at Vincennes. The first

governor was General William Henry Harrison, at a later day the President of the United States. Of his wise and efficient administration of the affairs of the territory too much cannot be said. By judicious treaties with the Indian tribes, peace was maintained and cession obtained of valuable grants, which in time became the homes of the white emigrants. It is an interesting fact that the fierce hatred of the great Shawnee chief, Tecumseh, to the whites, was, at a later day, in a measure the result of the grants already mentioned. His own tribe, allied with the Pottawattomies and the Kickapoos, failed to exterminate—as was the intention of Tecumseh—the white settlers, and ended in his own disastrous defeat at Tippecanoe in 1811, by which the power of these tribes was forever broken. While there yet survived within her borders heroes of this bloody battle, Illinois gave to one of her splendid counties the name “Jo Daviess”, in enduring honor of the knightly soldier from a neighboring state who fell at Tippecanoe in the very moment of victory.

Events were now leading up to the separation of Illinois from Indiana and its own organization as a territory. From the time of the presentation of the first petition to that end in 1806, the legislative chamber at Vincennes, and the entire territory in fact, was the theater of exciting controversy. Its culmination, however, was in February, 1809, when, by act of congress, “the territory of Illinois” was duly organized. The seat of government was established at Kaskaskia—and henceforth Illinois has a history separate and apart.

President Madison appointed Ninian Edwards the first governor of the territory. He discharged the duties of his office with signal ability and was, upon the admission of the state into the Union, elected a senator in congress, and later governor of the state. He was a gentleman of the old school, of excellent character, pleasing address, and his name lives in honorable association with the important events of our early history.

A wave of emigration from the older states had now reached the new territory, and additional counties—including Gallatin, upon the Ohio river—were organized by the territorial assembly. The people were in a measure prosperous, and the question of statehood soon became the theme of earnest discussion. By the year 1818 the population of the territory was near forty thousand, and the general assembly in January of that year forwarded a petition to congress praying the necessary legislation preparatory to its admission to the Union. The people were indeed fortunate in having as their territorial delegate the Hon. Nathaniel Pope, eminent, at a later day, as a United States judge. The bill providing for the legislation indicated was introduced into congress in April, 1818. The valuable service rendered by Judge Pope to the future state will now appear. The bill as reported back to the house of representatives by the committee to which it had been referred, fixed the northern boundary of the new state on the north parallel of forty-one degrees, thirty-nine minutes. Pending the consideration of the bill, Judge Pope offered an amendment to that part fixing the boundary, containing the significant words: "Thence north along the middle of Lake Michigan to north latitude forty-two degrees and thirty minutes." This amendment, after able argument by Judge Pope, was adopted and became part of the bill. Thus amended, the bill became a law, under it a convention was held at Kaskaskia, a constitution framed, and in December, 1818, Illinois was duly admitted as a state of the federal union.

The amendment submitted by Judge Pope fixing the northern boundary of Illinois merits more than passing notice. Had the bill passed as reported by the committee, a strip of territory near fifty miles in width would have been detached, and subsequently embraced within the limits of the territory of Wisconsin. The transcendent importance of the amendment will appear when it is remembered that it added to the new state the magnificent area out of which fourteen splendid counties have since been formed—one of

these, the county in which we are now assembled. But for the sagacity and fidelity of Judge Pope, our northern tiers of counties would to-day be the southern boundary of the State of Wisconsin. Possibly the world's great exposition would have been held in "Chicago, Wisconsin"—certainly not in Chicago, Illinois. This magnificent state—now the third in the Union—would contain but forty per cent. of its present population. Addressing this audience to-day in this wonderful city—the second largest upon the continent, and yet to be the greatest upon the globe—I rejoice with you that the amendment of Judge Pope was adopted, and that we are all Illinoisans.

Beginning with Illinois at the coming of Joliet and Marquette in the seventeenth century, we have briefly followed its thread of history for a century and a half, until it became a state of the American Union. We have seen it under the rule of the Frenchman, the Briton, the Virginian, under its various territorial organizations, until eighty-two years ago it reached the dignity of statehood. We have seen its seat of authority at Quebec, at New Orleans, at Fort Chartres, at Cincinnati, at Vincennes, and finally at Kaskaskia. We have noted something of its marvelous development, of its wonderful increase in population. Just one hundred years ago, when by act of congress it became part of the Indiana territory, it contained a population of less than two thousand white persons, only eight hundred of whom were of the English speaking race. Less than two decades later, with a population of forty thousand, and an area greater, with a single exception, than any of the original states, we have witnessed its admission to the Union. How marvelous the retrospect at this hour! And yet, "the pendulum of history swings in centuries—in the slow but sure progress of the human race to a higher and nobler civilization."

What remains now to be spoken is of Illinois as a state. As such, in 1818, with Bond as governor, Edwards and Thomas as senators, and McLean its sole representative in congress, its history finds a beginning. Its seat of govern-

ment remained for a time at Kaskaskia. This ancient village witnessed events fraught with deep interest to the new commonwealth. Here assembled the convention which formulated its first constitution, and here the legislature under whose auspices the machinery of the state government was put in motion. The streets of Kaskaskia are now deserted. Its glory has departed. But it was the home of the men who, in a large measure, established its civil polity and molded the destiny of the state. It was of this village, his early home, that the late Judge Breese, with deep pathos, said: "It was there I passed some of the happiest moments of my life; and in her withered fortunes and waning glory she wove a spell about my heart which it is no shame to say separation has not broken and coming age has but added to the potency of the enchantment."

It must not be forgotten that the history of the state began under the guidance of men of no ordinary type. The framers of its organic law and establishers of its civil polity laid broad and deep the foundation. To Edwards, Bond, Thomas, McLean, Cook, Coles, Pope, Kane, and their associates, is due a debt of lasting gratitude from the millions who to-day are the beneficiaries of their patriotism and foresight.

During the first decade which followed the organization of the state, the habits of the people in the main were simple and their wants few. Barter in a large measure supplied the place of a medium of exchange. Commerce, in so far as it had an existence with the outer world, was by wagons across the Alleghenies and by flatboat down the Ohio and the Mississippi. The log cabin furnished protection to the pioneer from the winter's storm. With rude implements of his own construction he cultivated his fields, and with his rifle, defended his loved ones from the incursions of the savage. At the time of its admission there were but twenty-three postoffices within the limits of the entire state—possibly but one within two hundred miles of the spot upon which we are assembled. At the period indicated, and for

years afterwards, the frontiersman regarded himself as especially favored if located within a dozen miles of a post-office. The mails reached the settlements weekly or monthly upon horseback or by stage coach. Twenty-five cents was the postage upon a single letter. The log cabin, with its puncheon floor, supplied the double purpose of temple of learning and place for public worship. Articles of apparel were, with rare exception, of home manufacture. Railroads, colleges and universities were unknown. Less than ten thousand persons within the entire state were engaged in agricultural pursuits. Chicago had hardly a place upon the map. As late as 1822 it is mentioned in Morse's Gazetteer as "a village of Pike County, situated upon Lake Michigan and containing a dozen houses."

The rapid emigration which immediately followed its admission soon rendered the selection of a capital nearer the center of population a necessity. The commissioners designated by the legislature for this purpose having in view the possible flow of emigration northward, chose a site for the new location one hundred and forty miles north of the Ohio river, to which was given the name Vandalia—then a wilderness, but now a beautiful and prosperous city, and the home of a people who, in public spirit and culture, take high rank in the commonwealth.

Here transpired events which left a lasting impression upon the state. From this place, after a bitter and protracted struggle, went forth the popular fiat that Illinois should remain forever free. Here was projected the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, an enterprise which was the file leader of the many which have in later years so signally aided in the development and in the commercial prosperity of the state. Here, at the bar and in the halls of legislature, met the intellectual giants of the infant commonwealth—Breese, Caton, Trumbull, Stuart, Browning, Logan, Shields, Baker, Hardin, Davis, Douglas, Lincoln—men whose memories are cherished not by Illinoisans alone, but whose names and fame have become a part of our nation's heritage.

During the two decades which followed the location of the capital at Vandalia, the population of the state increased to four hundred and seventy-six thousand. The drift of emigration was to the Wabash, to the Sangamon, to the Vermilion, to "the Military tract," to the rich lands drained by the Kankakee and the Fox, and to the grand prairies stretching northward and westward to Wisconsin and to the Mississippi. This was indeed the promised land which the travel-stained emigrant might not only view, but enter. These prairies, untouched by plow, untrod by human foot, were now to become the abiding place of civilized men. From New England, from the banks of the Mohawk and the Hudson, from the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, from the beautiful valley of the Shenandoah, and the states lying to its westward and southward, came the men and the women whose hands and brains were to be such wonderful factors in molding the destiny of the state.

In 1840, Springfield became the seat of government. Then a village of but a few hundred inhabitants, it is now a splendid city and an honor to the commonwealth. Its influence, political and commercial, is not confined to state limits. Its nearness to the geographical center of the state; its accessibility and the erection of a superb state house, render the present location, for our time at least, permanent.

Time will permit but brief allusion to the matchless material progress of Illinois, during the four score years of its history, as a state. It is enough that eighty-seven additional counties have been created and our population increased to almost double that of the entire country at the period of Washington's first inauguration. The merchant princes of the nation dwell by the lake where but a single lifetime ago stood the hamlet, now the wonderful city—the marvel of the world. But viewed from a higher standpoint than that of mere material progress, what have these passing years contributed to the intellectual and moral development of our people? In the struggle for wealth have the claims of education, of charity, of religion, been forgotten? The

answer is found in the schools, the colleges, the universities, the churches, everywhere to be found within our borders. To the imperishable honor of our state be it said that in her hour of gloom and of misfortune, as well as of prosperity and gladness, the humane spirit of her people has found expression in establishing and sacredly guarding the institutions which minister to human necessities and misfortunes. May we not abide the supreme test of Lowell: "The measure of a nation's true success is the amount it has contributed to the thought, the moral energy, the intellectual happiness, the spiritual hope and consolation of mankind."

The event now to be mentioned occurred five years after the admission of the state into the Union. It was one of deep concern both to the state and the nation. I refer to the attempt to make Illinois a slave holding state. The provision in the ordinance of '87 against the introduction of slavery into the territory had been engrafted upon our first constitution, thereby prohibiting its existence in the state. To the end that its introduction be permitted, a repeal of the constitutional inhibition was a necessity. By act of the general assembly in 1823, the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution was submitted to the people. The real purpose of the advocates of the convention was understood, though not at all times openly avowed. No question ever aroused deeper feeling or excited more earnest and passionate discussion. Political leaders and newspapers were divided and fierce personal antagonisms engendered. The discussions at the fireside, in the public press and upon the hustings, touched all phases of the question, from the standpoint of material advantage, no less than from the higher plane of right. To-day such a contention seems to have belonged to other countries and to mediæval times. But it must be remembered that "the world moves" and the seventy-five years which have elapsed since the period indicated have wrought marvelous changes along all lines of thought and endeavor.

The verdict of the people—overwhelming and final—

was rendered August 2, 1824, against the proposed convention and the introduction of slavery into Illinois. The passing years have obscured the names of many of the actors in the great struggle. Two names, however, come down to us that will not be permitted to perish from the memories of the living. One, a Virginian, Edward Coles; the other, a Kentuckian, Daniel P. Cook. The former, the governor of Illinois; the latter, its sole representative in congress. Courageous, untiring, eloquent, they stood in the forefront of the battle—the fearless champions of a free state. A prosperous county near the Wabash bears the historic name of Coles, while the great county to the northward upon the lake will hand down to coming times the honored name of Cook.

Events of thrilling interest and of importance second only to that just mentioned rapidly followed. In brief summary: The visit of La Fayette to Illinois and his brilliant entertainment at the old executive mansion at Kaskaskia by Governor Coles, and the general assembly, in 1825; the memorable contest for congress between Cook and McLean, each possessing in large measure the rare gift of eloquence, and both dying lamented in early manhood; the Black Hawk war and the final treaty of peace which followed the defeat and capture of the renowned Shawnee chief; the era of wild speculation and the evils that followed in its train; the riots at Alton and the assassination of the heroic Lovejoy; the advent of "the prophet" Joseph Smith, the rapid growth of the Mormon church, its power as a political factor in the state, the building of the million dollar temple at Nauvoo, the Mormon war in Hancock county, the wanton destruction of the splendid temple, the murder of the Mormon prophet, and the final exodus of his adherents to the great Salt Lake; the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; the Mexican War, and the bravery of Illinois volunteers, led by Hardin, and Bissell, at Buena Vista, and Baker and Shields from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico; the invaluable service of Senator Douglas in securing the

celebrated land grant under which the Illinois Central Railroad was constructed and Chicago brought in commercial touch with the river Ohio and the states to the southward; the great debates between Lincoln and Douglas upon the masterful issues which—transferred later from hustings and from senate—were to find final and bloody arbitrament by arms. And to crown all, how, when the nation's life was in peril, Illinois—true to her covenant under the great ordinance which had given her being—gave one illustrious son to the chief magistracy of his country, another to the captaincy of its armies, and sent her soldier heroes by myriads along every pathway of danger and of glory.

Something of the story of Illinois has now been told. A word in conclusion of the great republic of which it is a part. We stand in awe as we contemplate the marvels of the century now drawing to a close. At its beginning, the United States of America—its form of government still an experiment—containing a few millions of people, with but scant population west of the Alleghenies, its frontiers in constant menace from savage foe, without army or navy, was struggling for place among the nations. No age or country within so brief a span has witnessed events so stupendous, achievements so marvelous. All that genius in the ages past has contributed to the world's treasury of knowledge—to whatever tends to human comfort and to the lessening of human distress—dwindles in the presence of the wondrous achievements of the nineteenth century. The all-important inquiry now: What of the future? "what of the night"? What the perils that may lie along the pathway of the century upon which we are soon to enter? The future danger of the republic is not from foreign foe, as during the first two decades, nor along sectional lines, as at a later period of our history. But with the multiplication and increase of individual fortunes—thus emphasizing the distance that separates their possessors from the toiling millions; with the rapid augmentation of aggregated wealth and the murmurings and unrest that follow "as the night the day";

with the influx and the growth of an element whose principle in action is the destruction of the safeguards of law and of constitutions; with the rapid increase in every field of endeavor, of appliances which mercilessly dispense with the labor of human hands, and with population pressing upon the means of subsistence—who can doubt that from all these may spring dangers to society, to the state, unknown to the first century of the republic.

The safety of the republic during the century upon which we are soon to enter will rest, not upon its material wealth, its physical power, or its splendor, but upon the conservatism, the intelligence, the lofty patriotism of all the people. At the fireside, in the school room, in public assemblage, everywhere throughout this broad land, let there be inculcated a sublime love of country, a veneration for government, for law, for justice—for all that it has cost our race the toil and sacrifice of centuries to achieve. In its highest and grandest sense let there be taught veneration for the memories of our fathers—the builders of the republic.

It is said that in Venice there is sacredly preserved a letter written by Columbus a few hours before he sailed from Palos. With reverent expression of trust in God—with humble, but unfaltering faith—he spoke of his past voyage to “that famous land.” He builded better than he knew. His dream while a suppliant in the outer chamber of kings and while keeping lonely vigil upon the deep, was the discovery of a new pathway to the Indies. But who can doubt that to his prophetic soul, was, even then, foreshadowed something of “that famous land” with the warp and woof of whose history, tradition and song his name and fame are linked for all time.

May it not be said of the builders of this republic, as Mr. Winthrop said of Columbus and his compeers: “They were pioneers in the march to independence, the precursors in the only progress of freedom which was to have no backward steps.” May it not be said of them, as the great discoverer said of himself, they “only opened the gates”—and

lo, there came in the builders of a new and mighty nation.

The record of the nineteenth century will soon close. All that has been wrought out by its thought, its sacrifices, its endeavor, will pass to the domain of history. Standing in its twilight, with hearts grateful to our fathers and to our father's God, we take courage, and turn our faces hopefully, trustingly, confidently, to the dawning century.

On motion of Mr. Kerfoot, the thanks of the Society were tendered to the distinguished speaker for his able and interesting address, and a copy of it requested for publication by the Society in its proceedings.

Adjourned.

CHARLES EVANS,
Secretary.

The meeting was called to order by President Jewett.

On motion of Mr. Kerfoot, the minutes of the last annual meeting having been printed and distributed to members, their reading at this time was dispensed with.

For the Executive Committee, President Jewett made a verbal report of the work of the Society during the past year.

For the Treasurer, the Secretary presented and read the following:

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

NOVEMBER 20, 1899, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS:

The HENRY D. GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive care and management of the Trustee appointed under the Will of Henry D. Gilpin: Augustus H. Berkey, Eugene H. Fishburn, Henry J. Willing. No successor to the late Peter L. Yoe having been appointed. The President and first Vice-President of the Society are also, ex-officio, Trustees of the Fund. A full statement of the condition of this Fund is given in the Report of the Trustees.

The PHILIP CARPENTER FUND, consisting of a legacy of one thousand dollars from the late Philip Carpenter, the in-

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

The annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the reading-room of the Society's building, 142 Dearborn avenue, on Tuesday evening, November 20, 1900, at eight o'clock, pursuant to notice, and as ordered by its Constitution.

The meeting was called to order by President JOHN N. JEWETT.

On motion of Mr. KERFOOT, the minutes of the last annual meeting having been printed and distributed to members, their reading at this time was dispensed with.

For the Executive Committee, President JEWETT made a verbal report of the work of the Society during the past year.

For the Treasurer, the Secretary presented and read the following:

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

NOVEMBER 20, 1899, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS:

The HENRY D. GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive care and management of the Trustees appointed under the Will of Henry D. Gilpin: Augustus H. Burley, Eugene H. Fishburn, Henry J. Willing. No successor to the late Peter L. Yoe having been appointed. The President, and first Vice-President of the Society are also, ex-officio, Trustees of the Fund. A full statement of the condition of this Fund is given in the Report of the Trustees.

The PHILO CARPENTER FUND, consisting of a legacy of one thousand dollars from the late Philo Carpenter, the in-

come from which is to be devoted to binding books and periodicals, is invested in a note of Rachel and Hugh Davies for \$1,000, secured by a trust deed, second mortgage, to property situated at 59 Rush street, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. The investment has been unproductive of any revenue since May 15, 1897, and the property is now in litigation, with uncertainty of the ultimate effect on the Society's interests.

The account with this fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand November 20, 1899.....	\$53 49
(Interest due and unpaid to date, \$175.)	

The JONATHAN BURR FUND, consisting of a legacy of two thousand dollars from Jonathan Burr, the income from which is to be used to help defray the expenses of printing the Society's publications, is invested in a coupon note of Alice L. M. Trowbridge for \$2,000, secured by a trust deed to twenty-one lots in the town of Calumet, Illinois, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. The principal of which was due November 12, 1898.

The account with this fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand November 20, 1899.....		\$125 77
(Interest due and unpaid to date, \$325.)		
June 26. County collector, taxes for 1899....	\$8 71	
26. Tax sale redemption certificate....	66 10	\$74 81
Balance to credit of fund.....		\$50 96

The ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY FUND, consisting of a legacy of five thousand dollars from the late Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, the income from which is to be used in keeping the Stickney Library in good condition and in making additions thereto, is invested in five \$1,000 general mortgage four per cent. bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.

The account with this fund stands as follows:

Received from executors of the estate, less		
inheritance tax of \$243.20.....	\$4756 80	
Apr. 7. April interest	100 00	
Oct. 5. October interest	100 00	
		\$4956 80
Feb. 6. To five \$1,000 gen. mtge. bonds A.,		
T. & S. F. Rwy. Co., @ 98¼.		4912 50
Balance to credit of fund.....		\$44 30

The LUCRETIA POND FUND, consisting of a principal of thirteen thousand five hundred dollars, the income from which is to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets and documents, or pictures and paintings of historical interest, is invested in:

1. A coupon note of Parker C. Porter and Charles A. Welch for \$8,750, secured by a trust deed to lot 11, block 25, Elston's addition to Chicago, with interest at six per cent. per annum. The principal of which will be due April 5, 1902. All interest has been paid to date.

2. A master's deed to lot 21, and west ten feet of lot 22, block 60, Canal Trustees' subdivision of section 7, together with a story and a half dwelling thereon, under rental to May 1, 1901, at an annual rental of \$300. All rents have been paid to date.

The account with this fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand November 20, 1899.....	\$956 11	
1900.		
Jan. 15. W. B. Malcolm, Dec. and Jan. rent..	50 00	
Mch. 19. W. B. Malcolm, Feb. and March rent	50 00	
Apr. 7. Semi-annual interest from Porter & Welch	262 50	
June 18. W. B. Malcolm, April, May and June rent	75 00	
Aug. 10. W. B. Malcolm, July and Aug. rent.	50 00	
Oct. 1. W. B. Malcolm, September rent....	25 00	
5. Semi-annual interest from Porter & Welch	262 50	
Nov. 16. W. B. Malcolm, Oct. and Nov. rent.	50 00	
		\$1781 11

DISBURSEMENTS:

1899.		
Dec. 2. Special assessment redemption certificate	\$55 17	
19. Tax sale, redemption certificate.....	410 30	
29. Master in chancery's fees for sale..	126 60	
29. Burrows Brothers, books.....	63 00	
1900.		
Jan. 12. Publisher's weekly, subscription....	5 00	
12. Master's deed, and stamps.....	8 00	
Feb. 5. Burrows Brothers, books.....	7 00	
5. A. C. McClurg & Co., books.....	5 00	
5. Dial Company, subscription.....	2 00	
Mch. 7. Burrows Brothers, books.....	7 00	
April 7. Burrows Brothers, books.....	7 00	
May 11. A. C. McClurg & Co., books.....	1 75	
June 18. Burrows Brothers, books.....	7 00	

	18. J. F. Wright, calcimining.....	5 00	
	18. W. E. Millar, plumbing.....	13 25	
	25. Frederick Starr, book.....	12 50	
	25. County collector, taxes for 1899.....	82 78	
Sept.	21. Burrows Brothers, books.....	7 00	
	21. A. C. McClurg & Co., books.....	5 00	
	21. M. I. J. Griffin, subscription.....	1 00	
Oct.	16. Burrows Brothers, books.....	7 00	
	16. Thiehl & Son, repairing furnace....	6 00	
	16. L. D. Hammond & Co., insurance, three years	20 00	
Nov.	16. Secretary, books	1 50	
	16. W. J. Campbell, books.....	5 00	
	Balance on books of Mason Bros.....	\$870 85	
		297 11	\$1167 96
	Balance on hand.....		
			\$613 15

The GENERAL FUND, from which the general expenditures of the Society are made, is principally derived from the annual dues of members, together with such gifts to the general purposes of the Society as are made from time to time without specific conditions. The account with this fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

	Balance on hand Nov. 20, 1899.....	\$800 88	
	From Building Fund to close.....	5 32	
	Dues for 1899 from two Annual Members..	50 00	
	Dues for 1900 from 166 Annual Members...	4150 00	
	Dues for 1900 from one Associate Member.	10 00	
	Dues for two Life Memberships.....	1000 00	
	Gift from Dr. Otto L. Schmidt.....	50 00	
	Estate of George M. Pullman in full of bequest	\$10,000 00	
	Less inheritance tax.....	331 50	9668 50
	Rebate on heating contract.....	84 02	
			\$15818 72

DISBURSEMENTS:

1899.		
Nov.	28. Electric light, October.....	3 78
	28. Natural gas, October.....	90
	28. Fergus Printing Company.....	72 70
	29. Janitor's wages for Nov. and extra	51 00
Dec.	19. Semi-annual interest on loan of \$20,000 from U. S. Mort- gage & Trust Co., due Sept. 11, 1899	500 00
	20. Bills payable. Note of American Trust & Savings Bank, due Nov. 27	1000 00
	20. Interest on above.....	3 75

	29. Natural gas, November.....	103 56
	29. Electric light, November.....	6 44
	29. Stamped cheque-book	2 10
	29. Janitor's wages for Dec. and extra	52 00
1900.		
Jan.	12. Natural gas, December.....	103 56
	12. Electric light December.....	9 20
	12. B. Keene, carpenter work.....	5 50
	12. Munger's laundry, 3 months.....	3 00
	12. Livingston Van Co., moving cases.	8 00
	31. Janitor's wages for January.....	50 00
Feb.	5. B. Keene, carpenter work.....	11 75
	5. A. C. McClurg & Co., stationery..	41
	17. R. Lehman, covering desk.....	2 50
	17. Steam boiler inspection.....	8 00
	17. Livingston Van Co., moving cases.	4 00
	17. Electric light, January.....	3 00
	17. Natural gas, January.....	103 56
	17. Secretary's incidental expenses....	50 45
	28. Janitor's wages for Feb. and extra	53 00
	28. Barnard & Miller, printing.....	44 90
Mch.	7. Prentice & Co., cleaning boilers...	8 20
	7. Barnard & Miller, printing.....	22 00
	8. Natural gas, February.....	103 56
	8. Semi-annual interest on loan of \$20,000, due March 12.....	500 00
	8. Pre-payment of one-fourth of loan \$20,000 from U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.....	5000 00
	31. E. Baggott & Co., plumbing.....	19 20
	31. G. R. Parr, "Kleansall".....	2 25
	31. Orr & Lockett, janitor's supplies..	3 16
	31. Electric light, February.....	7 53
	31. Janitor's wages for March.....	50 00
	31. Plate glass insurance.....	20 00
April	7. Munger's Laundry, 3 months.....	3 00
	7. Barnard & Miller, printing.....	5 50
	7. Natural gas, March.....	103 56
May	1. Childs & Co., rubber stamps, etc..	5 95
	1. Janitor's wages for April and extra	53 00
	11. Barnard & Miller, printing.....	7 70
	11. Electric light, March and April...	10 76
	31. Janitor's wages for May.....	50 00
June	18. J. H. Rice & Co., plate glass.....	6 50
	18. Natural gas, April.....	1 08
	18. Electric light, May.....	9 09
	30. Natural gas, May.....	1 00
	30. Janitor's wages for June.....	50 00
July	31. Janitor's wages for July.....	50 00
Aug.	31. Janitor's wages for August.....	50 00
Sept.	10. Semi-annual interest on loan of \$15,000, due Sept. 12.....	375 00
	10. Pre-payment of second one-fourth of loan of \$20,000 from U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.....	5000 00

	21. Electric light, June, July, Aug....	14 99
	21. Barnard & Miller, printing.....	3 00
	21. Munger's Laundry, 5 months.....	5 00
	21. Fergus Printing Co., printing....	114 48
	21. G. R. Parr, "Kleansall".....	17 15
	21. E. A. Bowen, lettering.....	1 00
	21. Secretary's incidental expenses...	25 00
	21. Natural gas, July.....	80
Oct.	1. Janitor's wages for September....	50 00
	16. Barnard & Miller, printing.....	25 00
	16. Orr & Lockett, janitor's supplies..	7 42
	16. Electric light, September.....	4 22
	16. Natural gas, Aug. and Sept.....	2 54
Nov.	1. Expenses of Adams meeting.....	15 50
	1. Assistant's salary, Oct. 16-31.....	15 00
	1. Janitor's wages for Oct. and extra.	51 00
	1. Barnard & Miller, printing.....	12 50
	1. J. P. Wood, pointing entrance steps	5 00
	1. Natural gas, October.....	2 36
	16. A. C. McClurg & Co., ink.....	60
	16. E. Weinhoeber, flowers.....	4 00
	16. Electric light, October.....	9 31
		\$14,160 97
	Less note of Mason Bros.....	1,500 00

\$12,660 97

Balance on hand..... \$157 75

SUMMARY:

To the credit of the Philo Carpenter Fund..	\$53 49	
To the credit of the Jonathan Burr Fund..	50 96	
To the credit of the Elizabeth Hammond Stickney Fund	44 30	
To the credit of the Lucretia Pond Fund...	613 15	
To the credit of the General Fund.....	157 75	\$919 65

Treasurer's balance \$919 65

Respectfully submitted.

ORSON SMITH,
Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN the Treasurer's Report was received and referred to the Executive Committee of the Society.

In the absence of Mr. FISHBURN from the city, the Report of the Trustees of the HENRY D. GILPIN FUND was, on motion of Mr. LEITER, referred to the Executive Committee of the Society. The following is the Report in full of the Trustees of that fund:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HENRY D. GILPIN FUND OF THE
CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY FROM NOVEMBER 20,
1899, TO NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

1899.				
Nov. 20.	Balance on hand.....	\$324	56	
Dec. 28.	Semi-annual interest on city bonds:			
	\$6,500 3½ per cent.....	\$113	75	
	\$14,700 3.65 per cent.....	268	28	
	\$42,030 4 per cent.....	840	60	\$1222 63
	One \$1000 7 per cent bond matured	1000	00	
	Sixty-day coupon thereon.....	11	66	
1900.				
June 26.	Semi-annual interest on city bonds			
	\$6,500 3½ per cent.....	\$113	75	
	\$14,700 3.65 per cent.....	268	27	
	\$43,030 4 per cent.....	860	60	\$1242 62
				\$3801 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

1900.				
Jan. 3.	To \$1,000 4 per cent. city bonds due 1914 at 110.....	\$1100	00	
	4. J. B. Sullivan & Bro., painting ex- terior iron work in Oct., 1899...	190	00	
Feb. 1.	J. C. McFarland, repairs to roof and gutters, on account.....	208	85	
June 30.	Two years' rental of box in Mer- chants Safety Deposit Vaults to July 12, 1901.....	20	00	
July 19.	J. C. McFarland, repairs to roof and gutters, balance.....	52	77	
	Salary of librarian, from Novem- ber, 1899, to October, 1900.....	1800	00	\$3371 62
				\$429 85
	Certificate of deposit, Merchants Loan & Trust Co.....	\$279	85	
	Certificate of deposit, Merchants Loan & Trust Co.....	150	00	\$429 85

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Total amount received from the Estate of Henry D. Gilpin.	\$64314	34	
Represented by Chicago city bonds in box 414, Merchants Safety Vaults:			
\$6,500 3½ per cent.....	\$6500	00	
\$14,700 3.65 per cent.....	14700	00	
\$43,030 4 per cent.....	43030	00	
Cash	84	34	\$64314 34

(Signed) AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY,
EUGENE H. FISHBURN,
Trustees.

The Secretary presented and read the following:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

The year just closed will compare more than favorably with any previous year of the Society's history. Well equipped as the Society is in its building and collections for work, it lacks the means for the successful accomplishment of what it might do. The finances of the Society for the past year, however, have been such as to give encouragement and stimulus to its work. The selection of Mr. ORSON SMITH as Treasurer, and the adoption of a system by which only funds can be drawn, has given confidence and stability to its finances.

Early in the year the Society received from the executors of the late ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY, her bequest of five thousand dollars, less the inheritance tax. By direction of the Executive Committee this bequest was invested by the Treasurer in five one thousand dollar general mortgage four per cent. bonds of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, and a new fund instituted to be known as the ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY FUND, the income from which is to be devoted to the care and increase of the library, also bequeathed to the Society by Mrs. Stickney.

In February, the Society received from the executors of the late GEORGE MORTIMER PULLMAN his bequest of ten thousand dollars, less the inheritance tax. By direction of the Executive Committee the inheritance tax was made good from the General Fund of the Society, and the entire bequest appropriated in prepayment of one-half of the Society's only standing indebtedness—a loan of twenty thousand dollars from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, secured by a mortgage upon the building and grounds of the Society. The balance of this loan matures March 12, 1901.

With a desire to increase the influence and usefulness of the Society the Executive Committee directed the Secretary to prepare a circular letter inviting membership, which was sent to a selected list of names, with the gratifying result that two life members and fifty annual members have joined the Society—the largest annual enrollment of any year in its history.

The meetings of the Executive Committee have been frequent, averaging fortnightly meetings throughout the year, and have been well attended.

The Society's relations with kindred Societies have been strengthened. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Garrett, Schmidt, and the Secretary, attended the dedication exercises of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison on October 19, 1900, to extend the cordial congratulations of this Society. It was peculiarly appropriate that this Society should be personally represented at an event of such importance to historical work in the West as the dedication of the costly, beautiful and perfectly appointed building with which the State of Wisconsin has endowed its Society.

Organized at very nearly the same time, and upon lines of work very nearly similar, with a common history closely interwoven, it was only natural that the collection of historical material should become one of friendly rivalry between the two Societies. Each recognizing the romantic past, the present strength, and the illimitable future of the history of its own State, also strove to make that greater field, the great Northwest, its own.

For a time the location of the Illinois Society in the great Western metropolis gave it a well-earned prestige. The great fire of 1871 which destroyed its entire collection, and from which it was slow to recover, gave to the Wisconsin Society a prominence which it still maintains, and with its splendid equipment will long retain, unless the friends of this Society give it needed financial support. To-day the student of Illinois history finds it necessary to go from Chicago to Madison to get the material which he needs in his work. And while we extend to the Wisconsin Society the meed of praise and of congratulation which is its due, they are tempered with regrets at the poverty of our own resources.

In Boston they have a saying that no true Bostonian ever thinks of dying until he has done something for the Public Library, or for the Museum of Fine Arts. Then he *knows* that his hope of Heaven is well founded. This saying after all is only an expression of that debt of gratitude which every successful citizen should feel towards the institutions of the city which has helped to make him prosperous. There have been a number of true Chicagoans, and the work of this Society has benefited by their generosity in the past, but its needs demand that the hopes of others of its friends shall be well founded in the Boston belief.

The visits of President CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of Secretary R. G. THWAITES, of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin,

and Secretary E. O. RANDALL, of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, have emphasized and encouraged the cordial relations which have always existed between these Societies.

All over the country there appears to be an awakening in the field of historical study. The writers of fiction treading closely upon the borders of historical fact, and demonstrating that our western history is easily first in romantic incident. The question of how shall this Society aid and encourage this awakened spirit should engage the attention; and your Secretary would again express his belief that the Society can best fulfil its mission by the publication of a quarterly magazine which could become the medium for publishing the manuscript material now in its possession for the benefit of all historical students, as well as become the voice for the expression of historical investigation in the West. President ADAMS has well said in his Address before the Society that the location of this Society would give to its expressions a greater influence in directing political thought along historical lines than older and supposedly more influential Societies whose geographical position is not so good. And this is true in other lines of thought. The expense of such a publication need not be great; it might be made self-supporting; and in so doing we would only be emulating the example and following in the well-tried footsteps of other Societies who have found a periodical publication a necessary adjunct of their work.

Another, and a work of first importance to this community, would be the preparation from the files of newspapers belonging to the Society, and those in the Public Library, and Newberry Library, of a list of deceased residents of the city previous to the great fire in 1871. The importance of such a compilation is continually brought to our attention, and the list, imperfect even as it must necessarily be, would be of great public benefit. It is not probable that in a matter of this kind the proper city officials would take this labor upon their hands, and it is a question whether the Society would not be the proper custodian for such a record. The expenses of both of these undertakings must of necessity come from sources other than the general funds of the Society.

There has been printed for the Society since the last Report, the Reports of the Annual and Special meetings of November 21 and December 5, 1899, forming pages 203 to

234, inclusive; and the Report of the Special meeting of February 12, 1900, forming pages 235 to 252, inclusive, of the printed proceedings of the Society.

A new edition of the Constitution, By-Laws, and List of Members is in preparation, its publication being delayed in order to include a complete roll of the membership of the Society from its organization in 1856.

The following meetings of the Society have been held since the last annual report:

On February 12, 1900, a special meeting of the Society was held in its Lecture Hall, and in an address of much interest, EDWARD SWIFT ISHAM presented to the Society, on behalf of the Daughters, a framed portrait, in oils, of Judge Mark Skinner, painted by Ralph Clarkson.

On April 3, 1900, a special meeting of the Society was held in its Lecture Hall, and papers of unusual interest read by FRANKLIN MACVEAGH on "Father Marquette," and by EDWARD OSGOOD BROWN on "Father Marquette at Michilimackinac."

On April 17, 1900, the regular quarterly meeting of the Society was held, and two life members and fifty annual members were elected to membership in the Society.

On April 26, 1900, a special meeting of the Society was held in its Lecture Hall, at which an able historical address upon the subject of "Illinois" was delivered by ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, former Vice-President of the United States.

On October 24, 1900, a special meeting of the Society was held in its Lecture Hall, at which CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, President of the Massachusetts Historical Society, delivered a scholarly address upon national political problems, viewed historically, taking for his subject the familiar apothegm of the historian Freeman: "History is past Politics and Politics are present History."

Since the last annual report the Society has lost from its membership by death, three Life members, five Annual members, and five Corresponding members. Eight Annual members have resigned, and one Annual member has been transferred to Corresponding membership. The names of seven Corresponding members have been removed from the active list, from the fact of their deaths, in past years, being well established, or from failure to establish their present residences through the mails.

It is probable that some twenty other names on the active list of Corresponding members should be removed for the same reasons. It has been somewhat of a task to locate the Corresponding membership of the Society during the past year. Judging from the requests which reach us from other Societies, regarding their lost Corresponding members, our experience is not singular. The honor once conferred, its responsibilities rest lightly upon the recipients. In the majority of cases they become *lucus a non lucendo*—correspondents who do not correspond. Of the eighty-three Corresponding members on the Society's roll of active membership at the beginning of the present year I do not know of any correspondence from about sixty of them in the past ten years. The reasons for conferring the honor in many cases is not a matter of record, and it is probable that in the lapse of time the special studies and investigations which led to the honor being conferred has ceased to be a matter of interest with the member. In the cases of the eight whose names have been removed, one was found to have died in 1875; one probably earlier than that date; one in 1888; and one in 1891. It is probable that the investigation still going on will still further reduce the number of Corresponding members. Upon the duties of Corresponding members the Constitution is silent; but it is probable that an annual letter, at least, is supposed. If an Annual member fails to pay his dues for one year his name is dropped from the roll. In the case of a failure of a Corresponding member to write an annual letter the penalty should be the same.

The following elections to Life and Annual membership have been made during the year:

LIFE MEMBERS.

Henry Charles Lytton, 2700 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. Catharina Orb Seipp, 3300 Michigan avenue.

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Charles Chapin Adsit, 73 Bellevue place.

Albert Antisdal, 66 Bellevue place.

Frederick C. Austin, 49 Bellevue place.

Frederick Barnard, 44 La Salle street.

Charles Joseph Barnes, 521 Wabash avenue.

Henry Bartholomay, Jr., 3300 Michigan avenue.
 William G. Beale, Union Club.
 Luther W. Bodman, 589 North State street.
 Joseph Tilton Bowen, 136 Astor street.
 Edward Osgood Brown, 400 North State street.
 Mrs. Kate S. Caruthers, 37 Banks street.
 Mrs. Annie Larrabee de Koven, 402 Dearborn avenue.
 Albert Blake Dick, 21 Lake Shore drive.
 Albert Dickinson, 307 North Clark street.
 Arthur Dixon, 3131 Michigan avenue.
 Elliott Durand, 5712 Rosalie court.
 Granger Farwell, Lake Forest, Illinois.
 Walter L. Fisher, 463 North State street.
 Ralph Stebbins Greenlee, 1692 Graceland avenue.
 John S. Hannah, 289 Dearborn avenue.
 Frederick Tudor Haskell, 2824 Prairie avenue.
 Miss Edith Healy, 387 Ontario street.
 Charles Higgins, 375 Ontario street.
 Mrs. Annie M. Hitchcock, 4741 Greenwood avenue.
 Christoph Hotz, 301 West Adams street.
 Robert W. Hunt, 614 East Division street.
 Mrs. Aurelia R. Case King, 151 Rush street.
 Dwight Lawrence, 57 Lake Shore drive.
 Victor F. Lawson, 317 La Salle avenue.
 Albert Tracy Lay, 321 Michigan avenue.
 Thies Jacob Lefens, 2626 Michigan avenue.
 Josiah L. Lombard, 2001 Prairie avenue.
 Alexander Agnew McCormick, 112 Buena avenue.
 Harold Fowler McCormick, 88 Bellevue place.
 Alfred H. Mulliken, 19 Lake Shore drive.
 Walter Cass Newberry, Virginia Hotel.
 Jacob Newman, 3333 Wabash avenue.
 La Verne W. Noyes, 76 Rush street.
 Mrs. Frances E. Ogden, 111 Lake Shore drive.
 John A. Orb, 3211 Calumet avenue.

Vincent Clarence Price, Waukegan, Illinois.

Stephen W. Rawson, 4945 Ellis avenue.

Robert W. Roloson, 2109 Prairie avenue.

William Conrad Seipp, 619 Dearborn avenue.

Delavan Smith, Lake Forest, Illinois.

Charles H. Wacker, 9 Astor street.

Charles Cobb Walker, 2027 Prairie avenue.

Thomas S. Wallin, 535 Dearborn avenue.

David Spencer Wegg, 295 Ontario street.

The following summary gives the total membership in the various classes at the close of the present fiscal year, and is the largest number in its history

Honorary Life members.....	6
Life members.....	32
Annual members.....	179
Associate members.....	1
Honorary members.....	9
Corresponding members.....	72

Total.....299

During the past year the following names have been transferred from the active membership to the ever-lengthening honorary list of deceased members:

ALFRED T. ANDREAS, a Corresponding member of the Society since 1879. Mr. Andreas was born in Amity, Orange County, New York, 29 May, 1839. From the year 1872 until 1897 he was a resident of Chicago. The work with which his name is most prominently identified—the work with which he would wish it to be most prominently identified, is the History of Chicago, in three volumes, which bears his name, although largely written, and its publication finally completed by other hands. His death, from heart failure, occurred at New Rochelle, New York, on Saturday, 10 February, 1900, at the age of sixty years.

TIMOTHY BEACH BLACKSTONE, an Annual member from 1871 to 1883, and a Life member of the Society since that year. Mr. Blackstone, the son of James and Sarah (Beach) Blackstone, was born in Branford, Connecticut, 28 March, 1829. Since the year 1857 he had been a resident of Chi-

cago. Upon the large enterprises with which he was connected he placed the impress of a strong individuality. His charity was open-handed. To the work of this Society he was most liberal, contributing six thousand dollars to the erection of this building. The Library building which he erected, and munificently endowed, to the memory of his father in his native town of Branford will ever remain a monument of filial regard. His death, from pneumonia, occurred at his residence in this city on Saturday, 26 May, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years.

SILAS BOWMAN COBB, an Annual member of the Society since 1895. Mr. Cobb was born in Montpelier, Vermont, 23 January, 1812. Since the year 1833 he had been a resident of Chicago. In the span of his life in Chicago every building now standing in the city, with the possible exception of one, has been erected. Early identifying himself with some of the most important of local enterprises, he prospered with them, and lived the life of a useful citizen. His death, from pneumonia, occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, where he made his home, on Thursday, 5 April, 1900, at the age of eighty-eight years.

CHALKLEY JAY HAMBLETON, an Annual member of the Society since 1887. Mr. Hambleton, the second son of James and Esther (Moore) Hambleton, was born in Upper Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1 April, 1829. Since the year 1855 he had been a resident of Chicago. A public-spirited citizen, active in every good work, he served as a member of the Board of Education from 1869 to 1875. From his Quaker ancestry, of which he was so justly proud, he inherited and cultivated the gentle manners of that sect. His interest in the work of this Society grew naturally out of his genealogical and literary pursuits. He contributed liberally to the erection of this building, and at the last annual meeting of the Society was elected a member of its Executive Committee. His death occurred at his residence in this city on Monday, 19 November, 1900, at the age of seventy-one years.

GEORGE HENRY HARLOW a Corresponding member of the Society since 1879. Mr. Harlow was born in Sackett's Harbor, New York, in 1830. Removing to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1854. He soon became an active force in the political life of the State, and in 1872, and again in 1876, was elected Secretary of State, by which public service

he will best be remembered. His death, from paralysis, occurred at his residence in Highland Park, Illinois, on Wednesday, 16 May, 1900, at the age of sixty-nine years.

ARTHUR MASON KNAPP, a Corresponding member of the Society since 1880. Mr. Knapp was born in St. Johnsbury, Vermont, 3 August, 1839. He died after a service of great usefulness with the Boston Public Library, extending over nearly twenty-four years, at his home in Boston, Massachusetts, on Tuesday, 27 December, 1898, at the age of fifty-seven years.

JOHN MASON LOOMIS, an Annual member of the Society since 1889. Mr. Loomis, the son of James and Abigail Sherwood (Chaffe) Loomis, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, 5 January, 1825. Since the year 1852 he had been a resident of Chicago, and active and prominent in its business and social life. His death, after a long and painful illness, occurred at his residence in this city on Thursday, 2 August, 1900, at the age of seventy-five years.

HORATIO GATES LOOMIS, an Annual member from 1857 to 1864, and from that year a Life member of the Society, was born in Burlington, Vermont, 23 October, 1814. From the year 1834, for a period of fifty years, he was a citizen of Chicago. Retiring from business life he removed to Burlington, Vermont, where his death occurred, Monday, 30 July, 1900, at the age of eighty-five years.

AMOS PERRY, a Corresponding member of the Society since 1878, was born in South Natick, Massachusetts, 12 August, 1812. From the year 1873 until his death his services to the Rhode Island Historical Society, as its Secretary and Librarian, were of distinguished ability. He died at New London, Connecticut, 10 August, 1899, at the age of eighty-seven years.

JACOB ROSENBERG, an Annual member of the Society since 1897, was born in Bavaria in 1819. Since the year 1842 he had been a resident of Chicago, and a successful and prosperous merchant. His death, from influenza, occurred at his residence in this city, Friday, 30 March, 1900, at the age of eighty-one years.

HOMER EARLE SARGENT, an Annual member of the Society since 1865. Mr. Sargent was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, 18 May, 1822. Since the year 1858 he had been a

resident of Chicago, and prominent in its business life. Identified with great railroad interests, his name was also prominent in religious and charitable work. His death, from acute enteritis, occurred at the Lexington Hotel, where he made his home, on Saturday, 19 May, 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years.

HARRIET A. TENNEY, a Corresponding member of the Society since 1886. Mrs. Tenney was the first Secretary of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and served the Society with great ability for twenty-five years. Her death occurred 20 January, 1899.

DANIEL THOMPSON, a Life member of the Society since 1864. Mr. Thompson was born in Maine in 1824. In 1853 he located in Chicago, and amassed a fortune in grain. Visiting Louisiana after the Civil War he became impressed with the beauty of the country surrounding the Bayou Teche and decided to engage in the business of a sugar plantation, and in remembrance of his Chicago life he gave to his plantation the name of Calumet. Among the friends who joined him in 1866 on Bayou Teche were Charles Walker, John B. Lyon, David Thompson and others, and this coterie of Northern sugar planters have since been foremost in the sugar industry of Louisiana. In 1896 Mr. Thompson was stricken with paralysis. His death occurred at his plantation home, Thursday, 8 March, 1900, at the age of seventy-six years.

The following gifts to the Society have been received since the last annual report:

From the Trustees of the Field Columbian Museum have been received one hundred and thirty-eight articles, with cases for exhibition, which formed a part of the La Rabida collection of relics identified with the life and death of Columbus, and the places which he visited in America. This material has been deposited with the Society as a loan, with the expressed stipulation that any one or all of the articles shall be returned upon the written request of the Trustees, without expense to the Museum, after January 1, 1910.

From SAMUEL M. NICKERSON has been received the very valuable gift of six bronze busts: Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Milton and Byron. Also, framed engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Longfellow and Emerson; together with

a unique artist proof before letters of Marshall's engraving of Longfellow, interesting, as well as valuable, in showing the manner in which this distinguished engraver worked.

From HARRIET G. McVICKER has been received a marble bust of her husband, James Hubert McVicker, the work of the distinguished sculptor, Leonard W. Volk, which, with its appropriate pedestal, will be an enduring memorial of our deceased member whose name will always be identified with the dramatic history of Chicago.

From E. W. BLATCHFORD has been received a framed portrait of his father, John Blatchford, D. D., first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago, from 1837 to 1839.

From WILLIAM R. MANIERRE has been received a framed photograph, from the original in his possession, of a silk Covenanters Flag which was carried by the followers of the Laird of Kilbryd at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, Scotland, June 22, 1679.

From CHRISTOPH HOTZ has been received a finely executed bronze medal commemorating the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. L. Pogliachi, sculptor.

From N. M. WHEELER, captain of the canal packet boat "Chicago" in 1848, has been received a framed circular announcement that "Two daily lines of U. S. Mail Packets would leave the Dock on Washington street every morning at 8, and evening at 5 o'clock, for La Salle, Peru, St. Louis, and all intermediate landings on Illinois River." This waif from the past which has been so carefully preserved is a reminder of conditions curiously unreal in the light of modern achievement. The Illinois and Michigan Canal which was to do so much for Chicago has performed its work, and its early glories are eclipsed by the stupendous work of the Drainage Canal so successfully accomplished in late years. From Captain Wheeler has also been received a copy of The Daily Citizen, of Vicksburg, Mississippi, of the date of July 2, 1863, printed on wall-paper after the capture of the city by General Grant, July 4, 1863, from the types found standing in the printing office. This Mrs. Wheeler has had framed with double glass convenient for examination.

From the NORTHERN INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY has been received the Signature Book in use by the old banking

house of Chapin, Wheeler & Co., prominent in the business life of the city during the Civil War period.

From JOHN L. CORTHELL has been received the valuable gift of the "Gem of the Prairie," published in Chicago, covering the period from December 11, 1847, to May 12, 1849, in one folio volume; and a complete file of the "Watchman of the Prairies," the first Baptist paper published in Chicago, from its beginning, August 10, 1847, to February 22, 1853, when the name was changed to "The Standard," under which it has been continuously published down to the present time, in two folio volumes. Luther Stone, the editor and proprietor of the "Watchman of the Prairies," was a relative of Colonel Samuel Stone, Mr. Barry's able assistant in the early days of this Society. Mr. CortHELL's gift also includes the subscription books, circulars, papers, etc., of interest in connection with the publication of the paper.

From the late Dr. ERNEST SCHMIDT, through his executors, has been received a collection of all the books, documents, briefs, copies of records, transcripts of testimony, and court proceedings in the case of Spies et al., in both the State Court and the United States Court. Contained in eighty-three volumes and one package. So complete and exhaustive a collection of data regarding this celebrated trial is not obtainable elsewhere. The donor of the collection was treasurer of the Defense Fund, and made the collection of material for its history an absorbing study.

It will be remembered that Captain John Bonfield, of the Department of Police, also made the Society the depository for the collection of relics and documents which had been collected by him in illustration of this case.

In this connection the attention of the Society is called to the fact that within a short time the Police Monument which was erected by the citizens of Chicago to mark the location of the scene of the Haymarket Riot has been removed. As one of the objects and purposes of this Society is to mark the location of historic sites, the removal of the Monument should meet with the emphatic protest, on historical grounds, of this Society. The Address at the dedication of this Monument was made by the First Vice-President of the Society, Franklin H. Head; others of our members contributed to the cost of its erection; and all are interested by their association in having the numerous points of interest in the city appropriately and durably marked. In doing this

we are only doing that which an intelligent posterity will require at our hands.

From Sir MALTE LIEWEN STIERNGRANAT, has been received a Swedish Krona Bill of the date of 1875. Also, a spur of ancient Spanish workmanship, inlaid with silver, which was found in a field west of Lake Bluff, Illinois. The finding of articles in places so far removed from their probable use is always puzzling to the archæologist, and the reasons only open to conjecture.

From DANIEL GOODWIN has been received a ms. three-page letter from Gen. Henry Dearborn, dated Lisbon, April 25, 1823. Also, an invitation from President James Madison to Gen. Joshua Wingate to dine with him October 24th.

From Miss KATE WALTON has been received a complete set of Chicago Directories from 1871 to 1896, together with other books, pamphlets and magazines; also a Sioux Indian war arrow found on the field of one of the battles of Custer's Big Horn Campaign.

From EDWARD T. BLAIR has been received, as a loan to the Society, a richly bound copy, one of two large paper copies of his History of the Chicago Club, with extra, signed portraits of prominent members inlaid.

From CHRISTOPH HOTZ has been received a copy of "Biographical sketches of the leading men of Chicago, photographically illustrated by J. Carbutt"; and a copy of "Chicago Illustrated." Two of the most interesting and important of ante-fire publications.

Gifts of books have also been received from the following societies and individuals: ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, St. Louis; ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL; AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, Boston; AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Worcester, Mass.; AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia; AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, New York; AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Washington; AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia; AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass.; ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF BOSTON; BOARD OF EDUCATION, Chicago; BOSTON CITY HOSPITAL; BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Maine; BROOKLYN LIBRARY, Brooklyn, N. Y.; BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Buffalo, N. Y.; BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, Boston; BUREAU OF ROLLS AND

LIBRARY, Department of State, Washington, D. C.; CAL-
LAGHAN & CO.; CANADIAN ARCHIVIST, Ottawa, Canada;
CANADIAN INSTITUTE, Toronto, Canada; CENTRAL LIBRARY,
Syracuse, N. Y.; CHICAGO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION; CHICAGO
AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY; CHICAGO, MIL-
WAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY; CHICAGO PUB-
LIC LIBRARY; CHICAGO REAL ESTATE BOARD; CITY OF BOS-
TON; COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS, Quebec, Canada;
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Hartford; DAVENPORT
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES; DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, Ottawa,
Canada; ESSEX INSTITUTE, Salem, Mass.; FIELD COLUM-
BIAN MUSEUM; FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Jersey City, N. J.;
FULLER BROTHERS Dixon, Ill.; GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
CANADA, Ottawa; GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO;
HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Hartford, Conn.; HAR-
VARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.; HISTORICAL AND
PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO, Cincinnati; HISTORICAL
DEPARTMENT OF IOWA, Des Moines; ILLINOIS HUMANE SO-
CIETY, Chicago; ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY,
Springfield; INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH, Chicago;
JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, Chicago; KANSAS STATE HISTORI-
CAL SOCIETY, Topeka, Kansas; KÖNIGL. VITTERHETS HISTORIE
OCH ANTIQUITETS AKADEMIEN, Stockholm, Sweden; LEWIS
INSTITUTE, Chicago; LIBRARY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA;
MCLEAN COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Bloomington, Illi-
nois; McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE COMPANY;
MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Portland; MARYLAND HISTOR-
ICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore; MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SO-
CIETY, Boston; MASSACHUSETTS SONS OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION, Boston; MISSOURI HISTORICAL SOCIETY, St.
Louis; MISSOURI SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOL-
UTION, St. Louis; MONTANA HISTORICAL LIBRARY, Helena;
NEW HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY; NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY; THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY; NEW ENG-
LAND HISTORIC GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Boston; NEW ENG-
LAND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Boston; NEW
YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New York; NEW YORK
STATE LIBRARY, Albany; NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY,
Evanston, Illinois; OHIO STATE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Columbus; OLD COLONY HISTOR-
ICAL SOCIETY, Taunton, Mass.; PENNSYLVANIA ACAD-
EMY OF THE FINE ARTS; PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL
SOCIETY, Philadelphia; PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF COLO-
NIAL DAMES OF AMERICA; PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY,

Harrisburg; PUBLIC RECORD COMMISSION, New Jersey; RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Providence; ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, Ottawa; SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY, Salem, Mass.; SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D. C.; SONS OF THE REVOLUTION OF IOWA; SONS OF THE REVOLUTION OF NEW YORK; STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF IOWA, Iowa City; STATE OF VERMONT; THE SUNSET CLUB, Chicago; SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, Washington, D. C.; TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Austin; TOWN OF MALDEN, Mass.; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley; UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Champaign; UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia; UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES OF CHICAGO; VINELAND HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Vineland, N. J.; WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY; WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY; WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Madison; WYOMING COMMEMORATIVE ASSOCIATION; WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn.; YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, Boston.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Boston; EDWARD ATKINSON, Boston; STEPHEN BABCOCK, New York; MRS. GEORGEANNA W. BACON; THOMAS W. BALCH, Philadelphia; GILBERT W. BARNARD; A. C. BECKWITH, Elkhorn, Wis.; JOSIAH H. BENTON, Jr., Boston; FRANK E. BEST; HENRY W. BLODGETT; DAVID E. BRADLEY; A. T. H. BROWER; AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY; ELIAS COLBERT; P. CUDMORE, Faribault, Minn.; NATHAN S. DAVIS; A. EMERSON; NELSON W. EVANS, Portsmouth, Ohio; A. FLANAGAN; T. M. GARRETT; DESIRE GIROUARD, Montreal, Canada; DANIEL GOODWIN; SAMUEL S. GREELEY; SAMUEL A. GREEN, Boston; GARRICK M. HARDING, Wilkes-Barre, Penn.; JOHN T. HASSAM, Boston; Z. SWIFT HOLBROOK, Boston; EDWARD L. HOLMES; EDWARD S. ISHAM; WILLIAM D. KERFOOT; ALEXANDER C. McCLURG; ALEXANDER A. MCCORMICK; MARGARET M. O'DONOGHUE; WILLIAM J. ONAHAN; ALFRED T. PERRY, Hartford, Conn.; JULIUS ROSENTHAL; RALPH SADLER, London; PAUL SELBY; JOHN CORSON SMITH; EDWARD STABLER, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; GEORGE W. WARVELLE; JAMES GRANT WILSON, New York.

Respectfully submitted.

On motion of Mr. GARRETT, CHARLES EVANS, appointed
as a committee to represent the Society.
Secretary and Librarian.

On motion of Mr. LEITER, the Report of the Secretary and Librarian was received, and referred to the Executive Committee of the Society.

The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Kerfoot:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for his able and scholarly address before this Society on the evening of 24 October, 1900.

Resolved, further, That Honorary membership in the Society be conferred upon Mr. ADAMS in recognition thereof.

Resolved, also, That Honorary membership in the Society be conferred upon ADLAI EWING STEVENSON, former vice-president of the United States, in recognition of the valuable historical Address delivered by him before the Society on the evening of 26 April, 1900.

On motion of Mr. LEITER, seconded by Mr. DENT, the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. ADAMS and Mr. STEVENSON elected to Honorary membership by unanimous consent.

On motion of Mr. AYER, the President appointed as a committee to nominate officers, Messrs. AYER and LEITER, who reported as follows:

The committee on the nomination of officers for the coming year recommend the election of

JOHN N. JEWETT, as President;

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, as First Vice-President;

THOMAS DENT, as Second Vice-President.

And as members of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES W. FULLERTON, for the term ending November, 1904, to succeed DANIEL K. PEARSONS, who declines reelection;

SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, JR., for the term ending November, 1904, to succeed himself.

GEORGE MERRYWEATHER for the term ending November, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON.

The report of the committee was accepted, and on motion of Dr. SCHMIDT, the Secretary was authorized and instructed to cast a ballot electing the officers named in the report of the committee. And the President announced their election.

On motion of Mr. GARRETT, President JEWETT appointed as a committee to represent the Society at the funeral serv-

ices of the late CHALKLEY J. HAMBLETON, Messrs. SCHMIDT, GARRETT, AYER and DENT.

Mr. LEITER moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to President JEWETT for his efficient services to the Society for the past year, and that it be recorded with the proceedings of this meeting. Carried.

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, the meeting then adjourned.

Executive Committee, the Secretary presented the following list of names as approved and recommended by them for Annual Membership in the Society:

CHARLES EVANS,

Secretary.

Frank Billings, 35 Twenty-second street.

Anita McCormick Blair, 344 Erie street.

Herman B. Butler, 1920 Wellington avenue.

Charles Colahan, 1906 Oakdale avenue.

Frederic A. Delano, 1808 Prairie avenue.

Max Eberhardt, 456 Ashland boulevard.

Lucius G. Fisher, 317 Erie street.

John Austin Hamlin, The Virginia.

Norman Waite Harris, 4520 Drexel boulevard.

Willison Preston Harrison, 295 Schiller street.

William E. Kelley, 2129 Calumet avenue.

Francis Kling, Elmhurst, Illinois.

Walter Cranston Larned, 566 East Division street.

Robert Hall McCormick, 124 Rush street.

George A. McKinlock, 1712 Prairie avenue.

Levy Mayer, 1815 Prairie avenue.

Honore Palmer, 100 Lake Shore Drive.

William H. Rehm, 537 North State street.

Harry Rubens, 52 Walton place.

Mrs. James W. Scott, The Virginia.

And for Honorary Membership:

Andrew Sloan Draper, LL. D., President of the University of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. Kaupfer, the Secretary was instructed to deposit a ballot electing them to membership. And the President announced their election.

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF QUARTERLY MEETING, TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1901.

The regular quarterly meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in its building on Tuesday evening, April 16, 1901, at eight o'clock.

President JOHN N. JEWETT in the chair.

For the Executive Committee, the Secretary presented the following list of names as approved and recommended by them for Annual Membership in the Society:

Frank Billings, 35 Twenty-second street.

Anita McCormick Blaine, 344 Erie street.

Hermion B. Butler, 1920 Wellington avenue.

Charles Colahan, 1906 Oakdale avenue.

Frederic A. Delano, 1808 Prairie avenue.

Max Eberhardt, 436 Ashland boulevard.

Lucius G. Fisher, 317 Erie street.

John Austin Hamlin, The Virginia.

Norman Waite Harris, 4520 Drexel boulevard.

William Preston Harrison, 295 Schiller street.

William E. Kelley, 2129 Calumet avenue.

Francis King, Elmhurst, Illinois.

Walter Cranston Larned, 566 East Division street.

Robert Hall McCormick, 124 Rush street.

George A. McKinlock, 1712 Prairie avenue.

Levy Mayer, 1815 Prairie avenue.

Honore Palmer, 100 Lake Shore Drive.

William H. Rehm, 537 North State street.

Harry Rubens, 52 Walton place.

Mrs. James W. Scott, The Virginia.

And for Honorary Membership:

Andrew Sloan Draper, LL. D., President of the University of Illinois.

On motion of Mr. KERFOOT, the Secretary was instructed to deposit a ballot electing them to membership. And the President announced their election.

The Secretary reported the death on April 15th, at St. Augustine, Florida, of ALEXANDER CALDWELL MCCLURG, an Annual Member since 1878; Vice-President for the fifteen years from 1884 to 1899; and Acting President for 1899.

President JEWETT appointed as a Committee to represent the Society at the funeral services: Messrs. JOHN N. JEWETT, FRANKLIN H. HEAD, THOMAS DENT, FRANKLIN MACVEAGH, ROBERT T. LINCOLN, CHARLES F. GUNTHER, ADOLPHUS C. BARTLETT, SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, JR., AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, EUGENE H. FISHBURN, TIMOTHY M. GARRETT.

Following the business meeting the Society was addressed, in its Lecture Hall, by the Rev. THOMAS EWING SHERMAN, S. J.

JAMES MARQUETTE.

MISSIONARY AND EXPLORER.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT MACKINAC ON AUGUST 1, 1900,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MARQUETTE MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION BY THE

REVEREND THOMAS EWING SHERMAN, S. J.,

AND READ BY HIM BEFORE THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL
SOCIETY AT THEIR MEETING APRIL 16, 1901.

The Island of Mackinac may well be styled the key-point of the American Continent. Here the waters of three great inland seas meet and mingle, and as the breezes that blow about us are odorous with the balm of the forest and moist with the meeting of many waters, so are they laden with the fragrance of manifold tradition and the echoes of a richly storied past. Here and hereabout the fleur de lis, the banner of St. George, and the Stars and Stripes have been in turn unfurled, marking the successive dominance of three mighty imperial forces, and the ebb and flow of national waves of power. Time out of mind the Huron or Algonquin, fleeing from relentless Sioux or Iroquois, sought refuge here, as in a sanctuary. Later on the Indian gave place on the adjoining shore to the voyageur, and the habi-tant, representatives of an equally picturesque stage of civilization. Then came the sturdy red-coat, completing on

this spot his conquest of Canada, only to be in turn supplanted at the close of the 18th century by the busy, bustling Yankee. So Mackinac is a place of historic tradition and romantic interest.

Of all the stirring events that have transpired here, none has so widely won renown, so greatly influenced the march of history as the modest expedition which started from Point St. Ignace more than 200 years ago, for the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi Valley. When we consider all the trying circumstances under which that voyage was undertaken, and study in detail its manifold results, it fully deserves the encomiums heaped upon it, the high place it has won in human records of exceptional achievement.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century the Straits of Mackinac lay a thousand miles away from white settlements, in the dark interior of the continent, far from the ken of the civilized world. Hither came only a few fur-traders, risking everything for gain, and the Missionaries who had followed the hunted Hurons in their flight from the fierce Iroquois.

The inspiration of the brilliant reign of Louis XIV. seems to have just touched the great North-West as with a dawning light, a faint and distant gleam. So, with solemn pomp, St. Lusson had taken possession of the Sault St. Marie and the surrounding shores in presence of many Indian tribes. Among the army of fifteen men who attended him was Louis Joliet; the Jesuits Dablon and Allouez were also there. St. Esprit, the Mission at the far end of Superior, had already been established, and was soon to know the energy of the Jesuit, vainly exerted against the vices of the Huron and the ravages of the savage Sioux. You could count on your fingers the white men in the region; posts and stations, forts and settlements other than the Missions there were none. All around was dreary waste, and beyond the vast unknown, the land of fear and fable, the awe-inspiring depths of a dark continent.

From the distant throne, through Colbert the minister,

Frontenac the governor, Talon the intendant, came the mot d'ordre, the inspiration to push on and widen out the realm of French enterprise and conquests.

Eager to avail themselves of this encouragement into the vast unknown, two brave young Frenchmen looked with prophetic vision and youthful ardor. Marquette and Joliet had encountered one another at Quebec and conceived a mutual affection from the start. They met again at the Sault St. Marie, exchanged experience, and stimulated one another in the desire to solve the mystery of the continent. Several years passed and the fateful hour dawned. Marquette had returned from St. Esprit, where he succeeded Allouez, driven by the savage Sioux, and had established the old Mission of St. Ignace. Thither came, on December the 8th, 1672, his friend Joliet, with orders from Frontenac, the Governor of Canada, to discover and explore the Mississippi Valley, and with Fr. Dablon's command to Fr. Marquette to join the expedition.

While at St. Esprit Marquette had met and conversed with Indians of the Illinois tribe, and learned to love them. His great heart yearned to carry to them the glad tidings of the Gospel. The way to do so was first to open the great Valley of the Mississippi to the knowledge of the world, then to follow discovery by Mission Stations. Little cared he for the political extension of France's power, for mere geographic discovery. His heart burned with a purer and a holier flame. He wrote for permission to explore the Mississippi valley, and then prayed and waited.

Joliet, too, had the same ambition, but his aim was not so high. To be Frontenac's lieutenant, his country's herald, a pioneer of civilization, an explorer, a discoverer, all this he nobly desired and this he fully achieved. All honor to both, and to the well planned and bravely fulfilled pioneer expedition of the greatest valley in the world. Heaven and earth rejoice to extol these promising first fruits of a lofty civilization, this rosy dawn before the day star of progress.

Starting on the 17th day of May, in 1673, in two light

birch bark canoes, about twenty feet in length and two in width, with seven men, all told, Marquette and Joliet skirted the shore of Lake Michigan, traveled up Green Bay, visited and bade farewell to the Mission of St. Francis, at De Pere, pressed on up the Fox River, across Lake Winnebago, and on up the winding stream. They paused at the village of the friendly Mascoutins and Miamis on the Fox, and were again and again entreated by them to desist from so hazardous an enterprise. A council was called, Joliet proclaimed French supremacy in usual form, and asked for guides to help them through the rice fields and morasses and across the portage to the Wisconsin. At last they reached the waters flowing westward and glided down the Wisconsin amid varying scenes of tranquil beauty.

What a joy it must have been, what a wonder and delight, when, on the 17th of June, just a month from the day they started, their light shallops emerged on the great and placid stream of the Father of Waters, and the broad mysterious valley lay in the quiet sunlight, stretching on before them. What a fulfilment of hopes and expectations, of dreams and wondering conjectures; what a full realization of all that it meant to commerce and to the world to see this vast artery gathering a thousand confluent streams and bearing them onward towards the distant ocean. That is indeed a moment to be commemorated in bronze, to be preserved in the recollection of the ages.

How easy it all sounds, but pause to think that shoals and rapids must be struggled over; that feet are cut, and weak canoes torn on the sharp jutting rocks; that a few thicknesses of paper are all that separate you from ruin and death; that your canoe is like a bubble, so frail and light and delicate that friendly tribes implore you not to venture among the wild nations; that a thousand dangers encompass you, as you go deeper and deeper into the dread unknown, and you begin to appreciate the calm and patient intrepidity of our young and dauntless heroes.

We remember that Father Marquette was the successor

of the iron Brebeuf, the gentle Garnier, the all-enduring Jogues, the enthusiastic Chamonot, of Lalemant, Daniel, and a host of other heroes and martyrs; that his novitiate amid the smoke and filth of Indian wigwams, in cold and hunger and continued anxiety worse than death, had fitted him for any difficulty and danger. Joliet, too, was a man of reputation for intrepidity, tact and endurance; otherwise he had not been chosen for this task, and the two were friends and comrades alike inspired with lofty enthusiasm for God and man and country, and so they floated onward to the ocean of renown.

It is well nigh impossible to divest ourselves of the powers of environment, to roll back the scroll of the ages, and fancy that the continent was then as wild and weird as darkest forest glades; that the men who thus boldly ventured forth knew nothing of the thousand inventions, comforts, helps which now would render such a journey commonplace; that the sentiments and superstitions of the wild tribes about filled the air with manifold alarms, and that between dangers real and fanciful, hardships, privations, uncertainties, only the stoutest hearts ready for death at all times, dared the venture, and only the most tactful and adroit could carry it on with success.

To a keen thirst for knowledge, youthful ardor in seeking danger, enthusiasm in overcoming all obstacles, was added the bright flame of religious zeal, which made them feel they were directed by Providence, a crusading faith that welcomed death in the cause of the Crucified.

Besides, Marquette, it must be borne in mind, represented a forlorn hope. Half a century of prodigious effort and heroic self-sacrifice on the part of the French Missionaries had resulted in ruin, disaster, martyrdom. Failure is a word unknown to the Christian hero. The triumph of failure is the uplifting of the Crucified. The torch and knife of the Iroquois drove Dablon, Allouez and Marquette as leaves are driven by the wind to the distant upper lakes. The tomahawk of the Sioux thrust Allouez and Marquette

back again to the Straits of Mackinac. Hence it came about that our hero, caught between the upper and nether mill-stone of misfortune, turned his soul's current of affection West and South to the country of the Illinois, and between the Iroquois and the Sioux, the storm kings of East and West, the canoe of the explorer and the apostle floated to the open door of the Mississippi.

It would be too long to tell how our voyagers passed among the grassy banks of the Wisconsin, beneath the spreading branches and pendent mosses of the primeval forest, amid velvet lawns where browsed the deer and antelope; how dawn, dew-laden, found Marquette at his devotions amid opening buds and birds chanting their matins; how evening, purple-fingered, saw him lighting on the shore his little camp-fire, which cast lurid shafts of light amid the encircling woods as twilight yielded to the pall of night. How his barque by day was roof by night, the turf his mattress, and the sky his chancel's dome. How the storm drenched and chilled, the sunshine revived and cheered him; how at each turn of the stream some fresh glimpse of nature's pictured page lured the traveler ever onward, giving promise of the ripened future which would follow his daring endeavor. Like another Adam, the young apostle gazed on the paradise in every step of which his tender and pious heart recognized the splendid handiwork of the Master of all things, for whom he was gladly risking all. And when he floated forth onto the waters of the Mississippi he called it the River of the Immaculate Conception, in honor of his special patroness the Mother of our God.

From the moment his canoe floated on waters that flowed west and south, his mind became bent with redoubled devotion on her whose aid the Christian invokes on dangerous voyages as Star of the Sea and guide of the wanderer.

But Marquette was by no means a dreamy contemplative. Follow his simple and accurate narrative, observe how well he notes every circumstance, every fresh fowl or plant,

the habits and manners of the tribes he visits, all are carefully set down. He tells us of the rise and course of the stream, its varying banks, the wooded islands, the fowl and game; of the great fish, one of which struck against his canoe. Minutely he describes the form and characteristics of the great buffalo, and of the painted hides so familiar in later days.

He tells us how, after cooking supper on shore, they pass the night in their canoes, anchored in the stream. How they followed a path through the woods with trembling hearts and came to a great village. How relieved they were when the Indians came towards them bearing the peace pipe. An old man stood in a doorway with hands extended towards the sun and exclaimed: "How beautiful is the sun, Frenchman, when thou comest to visit us! All our village awaits thee, and thou shalt enter all our cabins in peace." They are escorted to the village of the "great captain" or "head chief," the Indians preceding and following, lying in the grass and peering with unsated curiosity at the strange sight of the white men. The head chief tells them: "Never has the earth been so beautiful, or the sun so bright as to-day; never has our river been so calm or so clear of rocks which your canoes have removed in passing." Simple eloquence and sublime diplomacy! He is speaking through them to Louis the Great, with a prophetic vision of the inevitable future. Then comes a higher strain still: "It is thou who knowest the great Spirit who has made us all. It is thou who speakest to Him, who hearest His word. Beg Him to give me life and health and to come and dwell with us in order to make us know Him." What an inspiring invitation to the young Missionary. Then comes the great feast at which Marquette's politeness is strained by the offer of dog meat, and later the Calumet dance. The father tells us minutely of the manners and customs of this great tribe of Illinois which held so high a place in his heart.

Onward they floated past the monsters painted on the

rocks till their canoes were caught in the swirl and eddy of the muddy Missouri, onward still past the mouth of the great Ohio; past savage threatening hordes and the mouths of streams to right and left, through swarms of mosquitoes that plague and torment them; on and down till well assured of the trend of the river, they reach the mouth of the Arkansas.

They have followed the great stream for about ten degrees of latitude, are sure that it flows not into the Atlantic or the Vermilion sea, as they call the Pacific, but into the Gulf of Mexico. The object of their exploration is therefore complete. To go further is to risk all, as they may encounter hostile tribes, or even fall a prey to Spain. Not to be foolhardy, they resolve to return. Retracing their steps laboriously up the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, they ascended that river, where summer's ripened splendors lent glory to each step; passed across to the Desplaines, and then by way of the Chicago to the lake, and up to Green Bay again. Here Marquette wintered, and here we pause to make a few reflections. They had gone straight to their mark. They had followed the valley till sure that the Mississippi empties into the Gulf, not into the Atlantic or the Pacific. They had returned with absolute directness. They had mapped their route carefully; 2,500 miles had been covered in one summer from May to September, in two canoes, with seven men. The interior of a continent, the greatest granary of the world, was given to civilization, to geography, to christendom, by a modest, gentle Jesuit and by a brave young Canadian fur-trader. So simple, so sublime are events truly great.

In this plain narrative of his voyage Marquette, in the terse, matter of fact way he shared with his fellow-missionaries, has painted a hundred pictures of wood and shore, of wigwam and village, of Indian and bison, of cliff and scour, of lake and forest, of tree and flower; thus has he set the black gown as a harbinger of peaceful progress and enlightenment; thus has he linked past and present, erect-

ing for himself a monument more enduring than bronze; so that till the end of time unnumbered millions, nurtured by the valley which he opened, will look up the scroll of history to that modest figure standing at the top, will traverse with him once again the darkling pathway he was the first to tread, and in sympathetic admiration hail him as a benefactor and a leader among men. All this because he thrilled with the highest kind of love that man can know for man.

Unfold the best map made to-day with utmost scientific precision, fancy yourself returning up the Mississippi with a view to reaching Mackinac by water, and you will find that the most direct and the easiest route is that which Joliet and Marquette picked out for you when no white man had ever passed over it, so accurately had they informed themselves, so well planned was their expedition. It is this which makes it remarkable, nay, illustrious among kindred ventures. No vague, uncertain wandering in forest and swamp and jungle; no; but the steady, onward march of the general whose objective is clear in his mind's eye, and who swerves neither to right nor left, but bends all forces to his object. This precision marks loftiness of purpose, skill and foresight in plan and preparation.

De Soto had discovered the Mississippi more than a hundred years previously, had been buried in its waters, and his discovery buried with him for all practical purposes. Joliet and Marquette not only found the river; they followed it up and down; they mapped it; they made it clearly known; they returned with their simple tale. Each reported to his superiors, and their reports tallied. Dablon made his lieutenant's work known to the Order of Jesus and to the world. Frontenac wrote to Colbert of the work of Joliet. So before La Salle had started on his great expedition, Paris had a correct map of the Mississippi Valley. The world is safe in its judgments; the world honors these two comrades as pioneers in chief of the great Mississippi.

No one would wish to draw a comparison or more than of history has no wish to part them. Knowing naught of

hint at a contrast between Marquette and La Salle. The cavalier stands out bold, manly, dashing and courteous, a knightly and graceful figure to whom all Americans are disposed to bend. La Salle's expedition was highly creditable and full of weighty consequence, but the simple truth is that it was not the first, and so the black gown has the credit in the race for honors, the meed of glory given to him who first blazes the way where others may then readily follow.

As between Joliet and Marquette, the question may be raised, who was the chief?

Each of them has been spoken of time and again as the leader of the expedition, and we naturally feel like regarding the bold explorer, Joliet, the man who picked up the father on his way, as the chief and superior. But Marquette's own expressions gainsay this view. He thus begins his journal: "The day of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin whom I had continually invoked since I came to this country of the Ottawas, to obtain from God the favor of being enabled to visit the nations on the River Mississippi, this very day was precisely that on which M. Joliet arrived with orders from Count Frontenac, our governor, and from M. Talon, our intendant, *to go with me* on this discovery. I was all the more delighted at this good news because I saw my plans about to be accomplished, and found myself in the happy necessity of exposing my life for the salvation of all these tribes, and especially of the Illinois." Marquette could not say Joliet was sent "*to go with me*," unless he himself had been the admitted head and front of the expedition.

But why raise such a question? Weave together the laurel which crowns their brows; paint them hand in hand with foot alike advanced, carve them of one block of marble; let the bronze flow in one ruddy mould to immortalize the leaders of the Odyssey of Columbia. Like two stars of the same magnitude, they gleam together with equal brightness, lighting one pathway through the deep forest over the western wave. Comrades and friends in life, the muse of history has no wish to part them. Knowing naught of

jealousy themselves, why need we distinguish the undivided stream of their mutual glory.

Marquette wears one gem in his crown that knows no rival. Joliet returns to civilization, tells the tale of the great expedition, and, living on for decades, reaps as Lord of Anticosti some little fruit at least of his exploit. Not so his comrade. The world knows nothing at the time of the lone Missionary. He thinks nothing of its applause, its honors, its esteem. Having set his hand to the plow, he never glances back. Though weakened and depressed by illness, his only thought is of a return as soon as may be to the Illinois to keep his promise of instructing them in the Christian faith.

That return is painful and disastrous. He starts from Green Bay late in autumn and winters with much suffering near the site of Chicago, presses on in the spring, though still weak and failing, scatters the seeds of the gospel among the tribe, and then endeavors to return to the spot whence he had first started. Coasting the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, he feels that death is approaching. Marquette had always held St. Francis Xavier before his eyes as a patron and pattern in the Apostolate. He had prayed that like Xavier he might die in the harness and devoid of human succor. That prayer was heard.

Under a rude canopy of bark on the shore of Lake Michigan, looking out over the western waters, darkling in the starlight, like Xavier at Sancier gazing toward the land he wished to enlighten, about midnight on Saturday, the day consecrated to devotion to the Blessed Virgin, after begging his guides to forgive him all the trouble he had caused them, and quietly and cheerfully giving directions for his burial, murmuring the names of Jesus and of Mary, he quietly passed away.

A year later a band of Indians returning from a hunting expedition found the grave, exhumed the remains, cleansed the bones, placed them in a box of birch bark and in solemn procession brought the precious relics to St. Ignace, where

they were buried in the chapel of the Mission he had founded.

What a picture it was, what a scene as the long line of thirty canoes came paddling up the lake, the Indians chanting their weird dirges, and the winds sighing among the trees in answering anthem, a pageant unique in the history of our race at least, and proving forever the strong hold which this gentle teacher held in the hearts of his disciples, and the impression his sweet character had made upon them. Never was funeral pomp more appropriate, more spontaneous, more picturesque; and so it lives in memory as a fitting close to his career, as a tinted twilight after a quiet sunset.

He who gives his life for a cause and sets the seal of death in the distant wilds on a career devoted to the good of souls, deserves the martyr's palm as well as he who under the swift pain of torture at the stake pours out the life tide in testimony of the faith.

What has raised Marquette to eminence? Not merely as an explorer, but a man still held in tender reverence and affectionate devotion such as is accorded to one class of men alone, the Saints of God? Where all of his order were called upon to sacrifice whatever the heart holds dearest and to prove themselves if true to their pledges heroes of abnegation and close followers of the Crucified; what singles out and distinguishes this youthful Missionary from amid the throng of self-devoted laborers in the vineyard?

Hundreds of others suffered as much and labored longer with equal fruit of souls enduring greater hardships. This is quite true. But James Marquette was early chosen for the difficult and dangerous Canadian mission. Associated with men like Drueilletes and Dablon he was by them esteemed as singularly holy. He was among the first at the advanced post of the Sault. He held the outpost of St. Esprit after Allouez had lost heart and returned. He convinced his superior Dablon of the importance of opening

the Mississippi and laboring for the Illinois. He made his illustrious expedition with that one great aim of good to human souls. Besides he won all hearts everywhere, being all to all. Dablon's praise must be measured by a standard which has come to be regarded as one of the most rigid and exacting in the world, the standard of Loyola, Xavier and a hundred acknowledged leaders and guides of genuine sanctity. Judged by that standard, after his death, when praise can be meted out without detriment to humility, James Marquette is eulogized by his superior as "one of our *most* accomplished missionaries." Dablon continues: "He had all their virtues in a sovereign degree, was *universal* in zeal, of childlike candor and innocence, of amiability and sweetness *incomparable*, of very great union with God."

We may well be filled with astonishment when we hear such phrases and think of the men with whom he was placed in comparison. Superlatives of praise are rare as winter roses from the cautious and moderate pens of Jesuit superiors, and yet in Dablon's letter announcing Marquette's death each separate clause, as I have just quoted them, is one of highest possible praise. James Marquette was a devoted priest, an accomplished missionary, heroic in self-sacrifice and a genius in his perception of the true line of advance of missionary efforts. But he was more than all this. He was a saint, and because he was utterly unpretending, full of meekness and humility, of sweetness and tenderness exceptional and unvarying, living in the unseen world of spiritual union with his Maker, seeing God in all things, therefore was he lifted up among his fellow men, that his glory might be what all true greatness really is, the reflection though dim of the splendor of the Sun of Justice.

And so we are asked to place his statue at Mackinac, that the island may honor itself by doing honor to the most famous man as well as the best beloved who ever trod its historic shores. The great State of Wisconsin has set him

in the dome of the capitol at Washington with words of resounding eloquence from the lips of Senator Vilas, her matchless orator.

His name has become a power in the great Northwest. Cities, counties, colleges and schools are named for him, to keep his memory vivid. The first of our race to spend a winter where stands the market of the world, the first to breathe out his soul on the shore of this inland sea, the first to raise the cross of Christ at the Straits of Mackinac, the first to give the Mississippi valley to the world at large, James Marquette merits any monument we can erect to his splendid and unsullied memory.

The American historians Bancroft, Sparks, Shea and Parkman have done full justice to Marquette and made his name renowned throughout the world. The Wisconsin Historical Society by republishing the Jesuit Relations and so placing within easy reach of the great American public the original documents concerning these early and romantic events, has added to his fame by bringing the man himself closer to us in his writings long neglected or forgotten. This splendid historical enterprise, which careful historians pronounce to be an achievement beyond praise, sets the crown of glory still more firmly on the brow of our unpretending hero, and makes the time ripe for the fulfillment of Bancroft's prophecy, "The West will rear his monument." This is the time and the place for that fulfillment.

The great metropolis of the lakes has placed at the very center of its seething tides of commerce a giant monument to his name, and in bronze and mosaic deftly wrought, the best artists of our age have rendered eternal the details of the scenes we are to-day commemorating. And yet how few of the thousands hurrying by, lashed by the cursed thirst for gold, deign even to pause in their mad rush to cast one glance or gain one passing inspiration from these dramatic tablets.

At Mackinac, however, where the woods and lakes, the sky and clouds all invite to contemplation, where the sacred

traditions of the past are enjoyed at leisure by the restful and the cultured, where the traveler pauses to live over again in fancy the days of heroism and of hardship, all Americans should delight to rear a monument to one whose name is linked forever with our continent, one who has come to be justly regarded as a type and exemplar, one who after two centuries of debate and discussion stands forth flawless as the block of marble in which genius has enshrined him, a lily among men, knightly in the simple dignity of his unspotted manhood, James Marquette, the pioneer, the Missionary, the explorer, the Apostle of the Illinois.

Let every chance traveler wafted thither on the wings of steam and electricity be reminded by a stirring work of art of that fateful voyage of 2,500 miles made in the gloaming at the dawn of our Nation's day. Let every barque doff her crest by dipping colors, that every flag may do homage to the Bethlehem whence shines the ray of light attracting king and shepherd, the light of angel wings promising peace under one mighty aegis of fraternal friendship for the vast regions all about us.

On yonder shore as on an altar lay the body of Marquette, a gentle, willing victim of peace and progress. On the same shore let tender memories enshrine him as a saint whom all men love and unite in honoring, because he proved himself a noted lover of our race. And on that island where the light streams out to open pathways of commerce towards either ocean, on that dome of trade and traffic let the light of art beam in the eye of all men to lift all minds and hearts to the heights on which he treads, and whence he smiles upon us as we paddle our canoes across the lake and up and down the stream of life on which all hearts are floated to the Gulf of Eternity.

On motion of Mr. KERFOOT the thanks of the Society were tendered to the speaker for his interesting address, and a copy requested for publication in the Society's proceedings.

CHARLES EVANS,

Adjourned.

Secretary.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 19, 1901.

The annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the reading-room of the Society's building, 142 Dearborn Avenue, on Tuesday evening, November 19, 1901, at 8 o'clock, pursuant to notice and as ordered by its Constitution. The meeting was called to order by President JOHN N. JEWETT. The following members were present:

CHARLES C. ADSIT, EDWARD E. AYER, FREDERICK BARNARD, HENRY BARTHOLMAY, JR., LUTHER W. BODMAN, JOSEPH T. BOWEN, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, CHARLES EVANS, EUGENE H. FISHBURN, T. MAURO GARRETT, CHAS. F. GUNTHER, FRANKLIN H. HEAD, SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, JR., JOHN N. JEWETT, THIES J. LEFENS, GEORGE MERRYWEATHER, WALTER C. NEWBERRY, LAVERNE W. NOYES, OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

On motion of Mr. KERFOOT, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with, they having been printed and distributed to the members. For the Executive Committee, President JEWETT made an oral review of the work of the Society during the past year.

THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS:

The JONATHAN BURR FUND consists of a legacy of \$2000.00 from the late Jonathan Burr, the income from which is to be used to help defray the expense of printing the Society's publications. It is invested in a coupon-note of Alice L. M. Trowbridge for \$2000, secured by a trust-deed to twenty-one lots in the town of Calumet, Illinois, with interest at seven per cent per annum; the principal was due Nov. 12, 1898. The account is as follows:

Balance on hand, November 20, 1900,	\$50.96
County collector, taxes for 1900,	6.30
Balance to credit of fund,	\$44.66

The PHILO CARPENTER FUND, consists of a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, the income from which is to be devoted to binding books and periodicals. It is invested in a note of Rachel and Hugh Davies for \$1000, secured by a trust-deed, second mortgage, to property situated at 59 Rush Street, with interest at seven per cent per annum. The investment has been unproductive of any revenue since May 15, 1897, and the property is now in litigation, with uncertainty of the ultimate effect on the Society's interests. The account with this fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand November 18, 1901,	\$53.49
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The ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY FUND consists of a legacy of \$5000 from the late Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, the income from which is to be used in keeping the Stickney Library in good condition and in making additions thereto. It is invested in five \$1000 general mortgage, four per cent bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company.

The account of this fund stands as follows:

Balance to credit of fund, November 20, 1900,	\$44.30
Received for interest-coupons,	200.00
Balance on hand, November 18, 1901,	\$244.30

The HENRY D. GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive care and management of the trustees appointed under the will of Henry D. Gilpin: Augustus H. Burley, Eugene H. Fishburn, and Henry J. Willing (no successor to the late Peter L. Yoe has been appointed), the president and first vice-president of the Society are also *ex-officio* trustees of the fund. A full statement of the condition of this fund is given in the report of the trustees.

A. H. BURLEY, for the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund, presented their annual report, which was referred to the Executive Committee, and is as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN FUND:

Receipts and Disbursements from Nov. 1, 1900, to Nov. 19, 1901.

RECEIPTS:

1900, Nov. 1, Balance on hand,	- - - -	\$ 429.85
Dec. 28, Semi-annual coupons from		
\$6,500.00 3½ % bonds,	- - \$113.75	
14,700.00 3.65 % bonds,	- - 268.27	
10,780.60 4 % bonds,	- - 215.60	597.62
Interest on \$279.85, Certificate of Deposit,		4.20
1901, April 1, \$32,150.00 4 % City Bonds, matured,		32,250.00
Coupons for 9 months' interest on above,		967.50
Interest on Certificate of Deposit,	- -	2.95
July 2, Semi-annual coupons from,		
\$ 6,500.00 3½ % bonds,	- - \$113.75	
14,700.00 3.65 % bonds,	- - 268.27	
40,780.00 4 % bonds,	- - 815.60	1,197.62
Oct. 31, Interest on four \$150. certif's of deposit,		2.76
		<u>\$35,452.50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

1901, April 1, Paid \$25,000.00 City of Chicago 4 %		
bonds due July 1, 1913, at 108%,	- \$27,218.75	
Paid \$5000.00 City of Chicago 4 %		
bonds due July 1, 1914, at 109½%,	- 5,468.75	
Interest on above \$30,000.00 from Jan-		
uary 1, 1901,	- 295.90	
July 2, Safety-vault box rent,	- 10.00	
Oct. 31, Charles Evans, librarian, 12 months'		
salary, paid \$150 monthly,	- 1,800.00	34,793.40
Balance, Certificates of Deposit of Merchants Loan & Trust Co.,		
bearing 2% int., \$287.62; \$206; \$12.72; \$150; check \$2.76,		659.10
		<u>\$35,452.50</u>

Chicago City Bonds in Merchants Loan & Trust Company's vaults:

\$ 6,500.00, par value, 3½ %	
14,700.00, " " 3.65%	
40,780.00, " " 4 %	\$61,980.00

Total am't received from estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, \$64,314.34

A. H. BURLEY,

EUGENE H. FISHBURN, *Trustees.*

The LUCRETIA POND FUND, consists of a principal of \$13,500.00, the income from which to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets, and documents, or pictures and paintings of historical interest. It is invested in:

1. A coupon-note of Parker C. Porter and Charles A. Welch for \$8750, secured by a trust-deed to lot 11, block 25, Elston's addition to Chicago, with interest at six per cent per annum. The principal of which will be due April 5, 1902. All interest has been paid to date.

2. A master's deed to lot 21, and the west ten feet of lot 22, block 60, Canal Trustees' subdivision of section 7, together with a story-and-a-half dwelling thereon, under rental to May 1, 1902, at an annual rental of \$300.

The account with this fund stands as follows:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, November 20, 1900,	\$613.15
Rent (December, 1900 to May, 1901),	\$150.00
Interest (Porter & Welch),	525.00 675.00
	<u>\$1288.15</u>

DISBURSEMENTS:

N. W. Evans, History of Adams County,	\$10.00
A. C. McClurg & Co., Madison's Writings,	4.50
Publishers' Weekly,	5.00
Callaghan & Co., Hurd's Illinois Statutes,	4.00
Burrows Bros. & Co., Jesuit Relations,	3.50
Dial Co., subscription,	2.00
A. C. McClurg & Co., books,	5.00
Taxes,	71.42 \$105.42
Balance on hand, November 18, 1901,	1182.73
	<u>\$1288.15</u>

The GENERAL FUND, from which the general expenditures of the Society are made, is principally derived from the annual dues of members, together with such gifts for the general purposes of the Society as are made from time to time without special consideration. The account with this fund stands as follows:

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT:

General Fund, November 21, 1900, to November 19, 1901.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, Nov. 21, 1900,	\$ 157.75
Annual dues to date,	\$ 4310.00
Gift of O. L. Schmidt, M.D.,	50.00
First Payment on note of Mason Brothers,	94.36
Mrs. J. Y. Scammon bequest, on account,	2729.94
Bills receivable, interest,	70.13
County clerk for tax-certificate,	147.95 7402.38
	<u>\$7560.13</u>

SUMMARY OF TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued:

DISBURSEMENTS:

American Historical Society dues, 1901-2,	\$6.00	
Marshall Field & Co., rugs,	100.00	
Expenses meeting Chicago Academy of Sciences,	34.65	
Book-cases,	168.05	
Book-keeping, 1896 to date,	100.00	
Northern Trust Co., loan,	2500.00	
Attorney,	10.00	
Fuel to November 31,	580.70	
Electric Light,	55.39	
Clerk, \$360.00; Janitor, \$661.00,	1021.00	
Postage, \$28.10; Stationary, \$19.20,	47.30	
Printing,	442.70	
Laundry, 12 months,	12.00	
Interest,	438.90	
Sundry Accounts,	125.14	\$5642.58
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1901,		1917.55
		<u>\$7560.13</u>

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For the Treasurer, Mr. ORSON SMITH, the Secretary presented and read the following report:

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand November 20, 1900,	\$ 919.65
Deposited by Secretary,	\$8007.25
Atchison coupon (Stickney fund),	200.00
Interest (Lillie note),	70.13
	<u>8277.38</u>
	\$9197.03

DISBURSEMENTS:

Bills paid as per vouchers,	\$ 5754.30
Balance on hand November 19, 1901,	3442.73
	<u>\$9197.03</u>
Above balance made up as follows:	
General fund, balance on hand,	\$1917.55
Lucretia Pond fund, balance on hand,	1182.73
Philo Carpenter fund, balance on hand,	53.49
Jonathan Burr fund, balance on hand,	44.66
E. H. Stickney fund, balance on hand,	244.30
	<u>\$3442.73</u>

Respectfully submitted,

ORSON SMITH, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Dr. SCHMIDT, the Treasurer's report was referred to the Executive Committee of the Society.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN:

CHARLES EVANS, secretary and librarian, presented his annual report, which was ordered placed on file, and is as follows:

The Society during the past year has received from its friends the following substantial recognition of the importance of its work in the field of historical research.

Notice has been received that the late FRANCES SHELDON OGDEN had bequeathed to the Society the sum of \$5000, subject to a life-interest, which becomes payable after death without restrictions.

The late HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON also bequeathed by will to the Society, \$1000 without restrictions.

The late MARIA SHELDON SCAMMON, by will, gave to the Society without restriction, two lots of land which have been sold for \$14,000.

The loan of ten thousand dollars from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company of New York, secured by a mortgage upon the building and grounds of the Society, having matured in March, 1901, the Society was able to secure more favorable terms for the renewal of the loan through the Northern Trust Company of Chicago. Under the privilege of prepayment granted by them, twenty-five hundred dollars of its principal note was prepaid on September 1, 1901, leaving the only outstanding indebtedness of the Society at the present time its note for seven thousand five hundred dollars at four per cent; this being amply covered by a note of Frances Crane Lillie and husband for ten thousand dollars at four per cent interest, secured by the two lots of land devised by Mrs. Scammon.

There have been printed for the Society, since the last annual report, the reports of the special meetings, held April 3, and April 26, 1900; the Annual meeting held November 20, 1900; and the Special meeting held April 16, 1901, forming pages 253 to 338, inclusive, of the printed proceedings of the Society.

A new edition of the Charter, Constitution and By-Laws has also been issued, together with a complete roll of the membership of the Society from its organization in 1856, and a list of the officers and present membership of the Society.

Through the courtesy of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, an honorary member of the Society, copies of his address at the dedication of the building of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, at Madison, October 19, 1900, have been distributed to the members of this Society.

The following meetings of the Society have been held since the last annual report:

On January 15, 1901, the regular quarterly meeting of the Society was held, and an interesting and instructive address on "The Evolution of the Geography of Chicago and its Surroundings" delivered by Rollin D. Salisbury, professor of geographic geology in the University of Chicago.

On April 4, 1901, a joint-meeting of the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago Academy of Sciences, and Chicago Astronomical Society was held in the lecture-hall, and addressed by Andrew Sloan Draper, president of the

University of Illinois, his subject being, "The Outlook of the United States at the Opening of the Twentieth Century as compared with that at the Opening of the Nineteenth Century." At the close, Professor Thomas C. Chamberlain, president of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, fittingly moved the thanks of the three societies to the speaker for his admirable address.

On April 16, 1901, the regular quarterly meeting of the Society was held, and one honorary member, and twenty annual members were elected to membership in the Society. Following the business meeting, the Society was addressed in its lecture hall by the Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, S.J., on "James Marquette, Missionary and Explorer."

On May 23, 1901, a special meeting of the Society was held in the lecture-hall and addressed by Edwin Earle Sparks, professor of history in the University of Chicago, who told in a graphic manner, the story of "The Passing of the American Frontier."

On October 15, 1901, the regular quarterly meeting of the Society was held, pursuant to notice, and as provided in the by-laws.

Since the last annual report, the Society has lost from its membership by death, two life-members, ten annual members, and four corresponding members. Seven annual members have resigned, and the names of three corresponding members have been removed from the active list from failure to establish their present residences through the mails. During the year, one honorary member, and twenty annual members have been added to the active membership of the Society.

The following summary gives the membership of the Society at the close of the present fiscal year:

Honorary Life-Members, - - - - -	6	
Life-Members, - - - - -	30	
Annual Members, - - - - -	172	
Associate Members, - - - - -	1	
Honorary Members, - - - - -	12	
Corresponding Members, - - - - -	65	286

During the past year the following names were transferred from active membership to the ever-lengthening honorary list of deceased members:

PHILIP DANFORTH ARMOUR, an annual member of the Society since 1882, a son of Danforth and Julianna Brooks Armour, was born in Stockbridge, New York, May 16, 1832. Since the year 1875, he had been a resident of Chicago. It has been given to few to impress their spirit and energy upon the business life of the city as he has done. His charities were large, and the Institution which bears his name will always be his best memorial. His death from heart failure occurred at his residence in this city on Sunday, January 6, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years.

HENRY D. DROWNE, a corresponding member of the Society since 1877, died in New-York city, December 10, 1897.

SAMUEL HOPKINS EMERY, D.D., a corresponding member of the Society since 1859, the son of Joshua and Elizabeth Welch Emery, was born in

Boxford, Mass., August 22, 1815. For the thirteen years, from 1855 to 1869, he was pastor of the First Congregational Church in Quincy, Illinois. Since that time, he has been a resident of Taunton, Massachusetts, and identified with it as its historian, and as president of the Old Colony Historical Society. His death occurred in Taunton, on Saturday, October 5, 1901, at the age of eighty-six years.

NATHAN MARBLE FREER, an annual member of the Society since 1897, was born in Chicago, June 8, 1844. His life as a citizen was distinguished by his interest in charities, and the cultivation of plants which was his passion. His death, from consumption, occurred at Pasadena, California, on Friday, January 4, 1901, at the age of fifty-six years.

CHARLES WILLIAM FULLERTON, an annual member of the Society since 1881, a member of the executive committee at the time of his death, the son of Alexander Nathaniel and Julia Ann Hubbell Fullerton, was born in Chicago in 1838. The large estate bequeathed to him was prudently managed and increased, and his life as a citizen of the city of his birth was distinguished by liberality to and interest in its institutions. His death occurred at his home in this city on Thursday, December 6, 1900, at the age of sixty-two years.

DANIEL GOODWIN, a corresponding member from 1883 to 1887, and an annual member from 1887 to 1898, and a corresponding member since that time, the son of John W. and Lucretia Goodwin Woolsey, was born in New-York city in 1832. On the death of his mother, which occurred when he was two years old, he was adopted by her brother, Judge Daniel Goodwin of Detroit, by whose name he has since been known. Since the year 1858, he was a resident of Chicago. As a member of the executive committee for the term 1895-1899, his interest in this Society and its work is a pleasant memory. His tastes were literary and cultivated by wide reading and travel. Genial and whole-souled, his friendships were many. His death occurred at Detroit, Michigan, October 28, 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years.

CHALKEY JAY HAMBLETON, annual member since 1887, and member of executive committee, 1899-1900, a son of James and Esther Moore Hambleton, was born April 1, 1829, in Upper Oxford, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He came to Chicago in January, 1855, and with the exception of two years, 1860-62, he spent the remainder of his life here. He was admitted to the Chicago bar in 1858, and was known as an expert in real-estate titles. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1869 to 1875, and took a leading part in building up the school system after the great fire. He was the author of the work entitled, "Genealogical Record of the Hambleton Family; Descendants of James Hambleton of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Etc." His death occurred November 19, 1900, at 158 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, which had been his residence for many years.

JOHN S. HANNAH, an annual member of this Society since 1900, was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, in 1846. Since the year 1877, he had been a resident of Chicago, and prominent in the business life of the city.

His death occurred at his summer home at Lake Forest, Illinois, on Friday, July 5, 1901, at the age of fifty-five years.

CHARLES HIGGINS, an annual member of the Society since 1900, was born in Litchfield, England, May 28, 1831. Since 1856, he had been a resident of Chicago, and prominent and successful in its business life. His death, from pneumonia, occurred at his residence in this city on Wednesday, December 17, 1900, at the age of sixty-nine years.

HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON, a son of John P. and Elizabeth Wolcott Jackson, was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 28, 1841. Since 1867, he had been a resident of Chicago, holding many positions of trust and honor, and an active force in educational and philanthropic work. By the wide-spread benefactions of his will, in which this Society has also shared, his name will always be held in grateful remembrance. His death occurred in the old family homestead in Newark, New Jersey, on Thursday, January 3, 1901, at the age of fifty-nine years.

AMELIA R. CASE KING, widow of Henry William King, an annual member of the Society since 1900. Mrs. King, a daughter of John Roman and Roxanna Norton Case, was born in Nassau, New York, February 6, 1834. Since 1850, she had been a resident of Chicago, and prominently identified with church and philanthropic work. Her death, from pneumonia, occurred at her residence in this city on Monday, December 31, 1900, at the age of sixty-six years.

ALEXANDER CALDWELL MCCLURG, an annual member of the Society since 1878, was born in Philadelphia in 1833. Since 1859, he had been a resident of Chicago. After a brilliant service as a soldier of the civil war, he again resumed his connection with the business with which his name is identified. Gen. McClurg was more than a bookseller. He was a scholar of refined culture, and a book-lover. The publishing interests of the West has no name which stands higher in its annals than his. For the fifteen years from 1884 to 1899, he was vice-president of this Society. The acting presidency which devolved upon him at the death of Mr. Mason, came to him at a time when his declining health and large business interests pressed heavily upon him, but he manfully shouldered its responsibilities, relieved the pressing financial obligations of the Society from his private purse, and conservatively directed and counseled its operations until the close of the year, when he firmly declined the honor of election to the presidency. His death occurred at St. Augustine, Florida, on Monday, April 15, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years.

ARTHUR BURR MEEKER, a life-member of this Society since 1865, a son of Moses Taylor and Katherine Meeker, was born in Utica, New York, July 20, 1835. Since 1856, he had been a resident of Chicago, and distinguished among his associates in the iron industry by his energy and enterprise. From failing health, he retired from active business life in 1883, since which time, he traveled extensively. His death occurred at Utica, N.Y., on Wednesday, November 6, 1901, at the age of sixty-six years.

FRANCES E. SHELDON OGDEN, widow of Mahlon Dickerson Ogden, an annual member of the Society since 1900, a daughter of William B. Sheldon, was born in Delhi, New York, in 1830. For more than forty years, she had been a resident of Chicago. The generous provisions in her will, by which this Society, together with other institutions, will be benefited, is evidence of the gentle, kindly spirit of benevolence and charity which actuated her life. Her death occurred at her residence, 111 Lake-Shore drive, in this city, on Wednesday, December 5, 1900.

MARY DELAFIELD STURGES, widow of George Sturges, an annual member of the Society since 1897, was well known for her unostentatious gifts to charitable enterprises. Her death occurred at Coronado Beach, California, on Tuesday, January 15, 1901, at the age of sixty years.

MARIA S. SHELDON SCAMMON, widow of Jonathan Young Scammon, a life-member of the Society since 1870, a daughter of William B. Sheldon, was born in Delhi, N.Y., June 23, 1821. Since the early sixties, she had been a resident of Chicago. She was gracious in manner kind of heart, and representative in the social life of the city. Mrs. Scammon's great interest in this Society grew naturally around an institution with whose foundation and early history her husband had been prominently identified. The generous provisions of her will equally honors her name with his in the history of the Society, and the portraits of both will hang in honorable positions on its walls. Her death occurred at her residence, "Fernwood Villa", in this city, Sunday, May 5, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine years.

The following gifts have been received since the last annual report:

From Miss EMILY O. BUTLER of New York, has been received a framed three-quarter portrait in oil, of her uncle, William Butler Ogden, first mayor of Chicago, painted by G. P. A. Healy. As an incorporator of this Society and an active member until his death, the Society welcomes this admirable portrait of a man whose name and fame so justly grow among the people of a city of which he was one of the builders.

From EZRA BUTLER McCAGG, has been received a framed portrait, in oil, of George Peter Alexander Healy, the distinguished artist, painted by himself, which forms a notable addition to the gallery of portraits of citizens of Chicago, which the Society honors with a position on its walls, and of which some are the work of this artist.

The Society has received a handsomely framed portrait, painted in oil by Dora Wheeler Keith, of the late benefactor of the Society, Maria Sheldon Scammon, through Ezra B. McCagg, the executor of her estate. This portrait will always be a reminder of her great interest in the Society.

From CHARLES F. GUNTHER, has been received, as a loan to the Society, a full-length portrait, in oil, of Shabona, the celebrated Ottawa chief, painted by E. C. Webber.

From LOUIS DYER has been received a crayon portrait of his father, Dr. Charles Volney Dyer, a prominent early citizen of Chicago, and an earnest advocate of the rights of the Negro in slavery days.

FRANCES E. SHARLTON OGDEN, widow of Madison Dickerson OGDEN, an annual member of the Society since 1905, a daughter of William H. Sheldon, was born in Delhi, New York, in 1830. For more than forty years she had been a resident of Chicago. The generous provision in her will, by which this Society, together with other institutions, will be benefited, is evidence of the gentle, kindly spirit of benevolence and charity which actuated her life. Her death occurred at her residence, 111 Lake-Shore drive, in this city, on Wednesday, December 2, 1908.

MARY DELBERT STUBBS, widow of George Stubbs, an annual member of the Society since 1897, was well known for her unostentatious gifts to charitable enterprises. Her death occurred at Coronado Beach, California, on Tuesday, January 12, 1909, at the age of sixty years.

MARIA E. SHARLTON SCARMON, widow of Jonathan Young Scarmon, a life-member of the Society since 1870, a daughter of William H. Sheldon, was born in Delhi, N. Y., June 12, 1821. Since the early winter she had been a resident of Chicago. She was gracious in manner, kind of heart, and representative in the social life of the city. Mrs. Scarmon's great interest in this Society grew naturally around an institution with whose foundation and early history her husband had been prominently identified. The generous provision of her will equally honors her name with his in the history of the Society, and the portraits of both will hang in honorable positions on its walls. Her death occurred at her residence, "Farnwood Villa," in this city, Sunday, May 2, 1901, at the age of seventy-nine years.

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From EMILY HARRIS MCCOY, has been received a framed portrait, in oil, of George Peter Alexander Healy, the distinguished artist, painted by himself, which forms a notable addition to the gallery of portraits of citizens of Chicago, which the Society honors with a position on its walls and of which some are the work of this artist.

The Society has received a handsomely framed portrait, painted in oil by Thos. Wheeler Keith of the late benefactor of the Society, Maria Sheldon Scarmon, through Miss E. McCoy, the executor of her estate. This portrait will always be a reminder of her great interest in the Society.

From CHARLES F. GUSTAF, has been received, as a loan to the Society, a full-length portrait, in oil, of Sheldon, the celebrated Ottawa chief, painted by E. C. Webster.

From LOUIS BRYCE has been received a copper portrait of his father, Dr. Charles Wesley Bryce, a prominent early citizen of Chicago, and an earnest advocate of the rights of the Negro in slavery days.

From DAVID MCWILLIAMS has been received an enlarged photograph of an excellent portrait of Abraham Lincoln, taken in 1858.

From CHARLES DICKINSON has been received a large framed photograph of the Chicago court-house, taken at the time when the body of President Abraham Lincoln lay in state therein, which faithfully reproduces the place and incidents of that historic event in the history of the city.

From the OLD SETTLERS CLUB OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY, has been received a framed photograph of a tablet erected by the Club to mark the site of the first court-house erected in the City of Milwaukee, Wis.

From GEORGE F. SAMUELS have been received a Hall rifle, an early type of the breach-loader manufactured at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and a Sharp's carbine, used during the civil war.

From WILLIAM A. MILLER has been received a silver medal awarded to his father, William August Miller, at the Mechanics' Institute Fair, held in the Wigwam, August 29 to September 8, 1860.; also nine logs which formed part of the block-house of the second Fort Dearborn.

The addition to the library of the Society through gifts from its friends, and exchanges from societies and institutions, continues to be liberal and valuable. The average annual addition from these sources being about three thousand volumes. Among the more important additions received during the past year should be especially mentioned the following:

From BELDEN F. CULVER have been received two hundred and sixty-six volumes, and two hundred and thirty-five pamphlets of miscellaneous literature, as evidence of the great interest he has shown in the Society and its work from its infancy, in assisting and continuing the work of its founder.

From GEORGE H. FERGUS have been received eighty-four volumes, three hundred and sixty-four pamphlets, six hundred and seventy-six periodicals, one map, and one framed photograph.

From FREDERICK W. GOOKIN have been received two hundred and eleven pamphlets, mostly of local interest.

From GEORGE C. CLARK have been received one hundred and fifty-four volumes.

From EDWARD E. AYER have been received forty-one volumes, fifty-seven pamphlets, and two maps, duplicates from his large collection of Americana.

From DANIEL GOODWIN have been received eighteen volumes, and fifty-five pamphlets.

From THOMAS S. MCCLELLAND have been received twelve volumes of the *London Examiner*, covering the period from 1811 to 1816.

From THE TRIBUNE COMPANY have been received eleven bound volumes of *The Chicago Tribune*, from October, 1899 to August, 1901.

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA continues to benefit the library with its valuable publications received through the State librarian; and the many valuable publications of the UNITED STATES government are regularly received through the Superintendent of documents.

Dr. OTTO L. SCHMIDT has contributed one-half the cost of the new fire-proof shelving in the Gilpin library.

Gifts of books have also been received from the following societies and individuals:

	Vols. Pam. M. P.	
ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, Boston, Mass.	-	1
AERMOTER COMPANY, Chicago,	4	
ACKERMAN, WILLIAM K., Chicago,	3	
ALEXIAN BROTHERS HOSPITAL, Chicago,	-	1
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,	1	1
AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY, Boston, Mass.	2	
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C.	2	
AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOC'Y, Washington, D.C.	1	
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,	-	1
AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass.	1	1
ARMOUR GEORGE A., Princeton, N.J.	1	
ARMOUR INSTITUTE, Chicago,	-	3
ARRINGTON, LOUIS,	2	
ART METAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,	-	1
AYER, BENJAMIN F., Chicago,	-	1
AYER, EDWARD E., Chicago,	41	57 2
BARNARD, FREDERICK, Chicago,	-	1
BARNARD, GILBERT W., Chicago,	-	5
BARNARD, JAMES M.,	-	1
BENTON, JOSIAH H., Boston, Mass.	1	
BLANCHARD, RUFUS, Wheaton, Ill.	1	
BOSS, HENRY RUSH, Chicago,	-	1
BOSTON, CITY OF	8	
BOSTON, CITY HOSPITAL, Boston, Mass.	1	
BOSTON YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION, Boston, Mass.	1	
BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Me.	1	3
BROWN CLARENCE W.	-	1
BROWN, J. E., Chicago,	1	
BUNKER-HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass.	1	
CALIFORNIA GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY,	-	1
CANADIAN ARCHIVIST, Ottawa, Canada,	-	2
CAXTON CLUB, Chicago,	6	
CHETLAIN, GEN. AUGUSTUS L., Chicago,	1	
CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION,	1	
CHICAGO BOARD OF EDUCATION,	1	
CHICAGO, CITY OF	3	
CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CLUB,	1	
CHICAGO LAW CLUB,	-	2
CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE,	-	1
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD,	-	17
CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,	1	
CLARK, GEORGE C.	154	
COUBERTIN, BARON PIERRE DE	1	
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Hartford,	-	2

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithica, N. Y.			1
CORTHELL, J. L., Chicago.	220	82	
CUDMORE, P., Faribault, Minn.			1
CULVER, BELDEN F., Chicago.	266	235	
DAVIS, DR. NATHAN SMITH, Chicago.			3
DAYTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, Dayton, O.			1
DEERING HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago.			1
DRAPER, ANDREW SLOAN, Champaign, Ill.			2
DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY			1
EVANS, NELSON W., Portsmouth, O.			2
FERGUS, GEORGE H., Chicago, (Also 675 magazines.)	82	364	1 1
FERGUS PRINTING COMPANY, Chicago.			1
FIELD, MARSHALL, Chicago.			2
FISH, DANIEL, Minneapolis, Minn.			1
FLETCHER, WILLIAM I.			3
FOWLER, STANLEY G.			1
FREE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE,			1
FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.			1
GARDINER, ASA BIRD, New York, N. Y.			1
GAGNON, ERNEST, Quebec, Canada.			1
GARRETT, T. MAURO, Chicago.			1
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA, Ottawa, Canada.			1
GOFF, WILLIAM A., Chicago.			1
GOODWIN, DANIEL, Chicago.	18	25	
GOOKIN, FREDERICK W., Chicago.			1 211
GREEN, SAMUEL A., Boston, Mass.			24 17
GUNTHER, CHARLES F., Chicago.			3
HACKETT, CHAUNCEY C., Washington, D. C.			1
HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Hartford, Conn.			1
HAUSSER, ARTHUR A. M.			1
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.			3
HENDRIC, ELIZABETH W. C., New York, N. Y.			1
HOTZ, CHRISTOPH, Chicago.			2
HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOC'Y OF OHIO, Cincinnati.			1
HOLLAND SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.			1
HOEYE, F. M., Perry, Iowa.			1
HUMPHREYS, HENRY H., Tivoli, N. Y.			1
ILLINOIS COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, Springfield.			1
ILLINOIS, STATE OF			2
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY, Springfield.			1 1
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Scranton, Pa.			1
IOWA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.			1
JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, THE, Chicago.			1
JOHNSON, FREDERICK C., Wilkesbarre, Pa.			1
KERFOOT, WILLIAM D., Chicago.			1
KING, HORATIO C.			1

KONG, VITTERTETS HISTOIRE OCH ANTIQVITETL AKADEMI- ENS MANADSBAD, Stockholm, Sweden,	2	
LAKE MOHONK CONFERENCE,	2	
LALLY, FREDERICK, Lansingburgh, N. Y.	3	
LEWIS, INSUITUTE, Chicago,	1	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington, D. C.	1	2
MCCLELLAND, THOMAS S., Chicago,	12	
MCCLURG, ALEXANDER C., Chicago,	1	
MCCORMICK, ALEXANDER A., Chicago,	2	
McFARLAND, JOHN		1
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore,	2	1
MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL, Boston,		1
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Boston,	1	
MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF CHARITY,	1	
MAYOR, JOHN E. B.		1
MERCHANTS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Chicago,	2	
MERRYWEATHER, GEORGE, Chicago,		1
MEYER, Dr. A. B., Dresden, Germany,	2	
MILLER, CHARLES K.		1
MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, St. Paul,	1	
MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Helena,	4	24
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY, Helena,	1	
MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION,		1
MURRAY, THOMAS H., Boston, Mass.	1	
NEWBERRY LIBRARY, Chicago.	1	
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., New York,	1	26
NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New York,	2	2
NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Albany,	8	1
NIXON, CHARLES E., Chicago,	1	
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Ill.	1	1
PEABODY INSTITUTE,		1
PENNSYLVANIA, STATE OF	32	
PEYSTER, JOHN W. DE, Tivoli, N. Y.		2
PHILADELPHIA YEARLY MEETING OF FRIENDS, Philadelphia,		1
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Providence, R. I.		1
PUTNEY, MARK H., Chicago,	1	
OLD RESIDENTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF LOWELL, Mass.		1
ONAHAN, WILLIAM J., Chicago,	2	67
ONEIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Utica, N. Y.		1
OTIS, E. A., Washington, D. C.	1	
OTIS, PHILO A., Chicago,	1	1
OTTAWA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOC'Y, Ottawa, Canada,		1
RAYMOND, Estate of BENJAMIN W., Chicago,		1
ROBINSON, SARA D. T.	1	1
ROSS, DAVID, Springfield, Ill.	1	
ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, Ottawa,		1 1
SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY, Salem, Mass.		1

SCAMMON, MARIA S., Chicago,	19	1
SCHNELL, F. ROBERT,	1	
SELLERS, EDWIN F., Philadelphia, Pa.	1	
SEWARD, GEORGE F.	5	
SMITH, JOHN C., Chicago,	3	
SMITH, ORSON, Chicago,	1	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C.	8	2
SNYDER, JOHN F., Virginia City, Ill.	1	
STABLER, EDWARD	1	
STONE, Rev. JAMES F., Chicago,	1	
TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, La.	1	
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, Washington, D. C.	22	172
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley,	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,		2
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, Urbana, Ill.	1	2
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,		1
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Canada,	1	
VINELAND HISTORICAL AND ANTIQ'N SOC'Y, Vineland, N. J.		1
WARD, SAMUEL D., Chicago,	3	
WARVELLE, G. W., Chicago,		2
WILLARD, SAMUEL, Chicago,		1
WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Madison,	1	1
WOLTERSdorFF, OTTO, Chicago,	1	
WOMAN'S CANADIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF OTTAWA,		1
YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Conn.	2	1
YATES, HENRY, Springfield, Ill.	1	

The President announced that according to the notices of the meeting, and pursuant to the constitution of the Society, a president, two vice-presidents, and three members of the executive committee were to be elected by the Society. On motion, duly seconded, the President appointed Messrs. E. H. FISHBURN, EDWARD E. AYER, and WALTER C. NEWBERRY, as a committee to nominate members for these different offices. Mr. FISHBURN, for the committee reported as follows:

Your committee on nominations recommends the election of

JOHN N. JEWETT, as President;
FRANKLIN H. HEAD, as First Vice-President;
THOMAS DENT, as Second Vice-President;

and as members for the Executive Committee:

L. Z. LEITER, for the term ending Nov., 1905, to succeed himself;
O. L. SCHMIDT, for the term ending Nov., 1905, to succeed himself;
JOSEPH T. BOWEN, for the term ending November, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of CHARLES W. FULLERTON.

At this point a question was raised as to the presence of a quorum, and it being evident (on counting) that only eighteen members of the Society were present, the Society adjourned subject to the call of the President.

[The foregoing report was prepared from notes of Charles Evans, former secretary of the Society.]

JAMES W. FERTIG, *Secretary.*

REPORT OF SPECIAL MEETING, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

CALL FOR SPECIAL MEETING:

CHICAGO, November 25, 1901.

Mr. JOHN N. JEWETT, Pres't,

Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.

DEAR SIR:—We, the undersigned, being members of the Chicago Historical Society, do hereby request you, in pursuance of the Constitution and By-Laws of said Society, to call a Special Meeting of said Society to be held at the Society's Building, No. 142 Dearborn Avenue, on the evening of Tuesday, December 3d, 1901, at the hour of 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, two Vice-Presidents, and three members of the Executive Committee of said Society, and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, or as might properly have come before the annual meeting of said Society on the 19th instant had there been a quorum present at such annual meeting.

Respectfully,

GEO. MERRYWEATHER,

T. M. GARRETT,

OTTO L. SCHMIDT,

S. H. KERFOOT, Jr.,

JOSEPH T. BOWEN,

C. F. GUNTHER.

CHICAGO, November 26th, 1901.

TO MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

In compliance with the request in writing of the requisite number of members, a copy of which is above given, a meeting of the members of the Chicago Historical Society is hereby called to be held in the Building of said Society, No. 142 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago, on the evening of Tuesday, the 3d day of December next, (1901), eight o'clock, for the purpose specified in said request. As a member of said Society you are urgently requested to be personally present at said meeting.

JOHN N. JEWETT, *President*.

Pursuant to the above call, a special meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the reading-room of the Society's building, 142 Dearborn avenue, at 8 p. m., December 3, 1901, President JEWETT in the chair.

The following members were present:

Messrs. FREDERICK BARNARD, MAX EBERHARDT, D. B. JONES, GEORGE MERRYWEATHER, CHARLES F. GUNTHER, EDWARD E. AYER, OTTO L. SCHMIDT, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, WM. J. QUAN, THOMAS DENT, SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, JR., T. MAURO GARRETT, WALTER L. FISHER, HENRY BARTHOLOMAY, JR., FRANKLIN H. HEAD, and GEO. H. FERGUS.

On calling the meeting to order, the President stated that a quorum was present and spoke briefly of what had been done at the meeting of the Society on the evening November 19, under the belief that a quorum was then present.

Mr. HEAD moved that the proceedings of the meeting of November 19, as set forth in the minutes of the secretary, be approved and ratified by the

Society. On being duly seconded, the motion was put and carried. The President announced that pursuant to the call a president, two vice-presidents, and three members of the executive committee were to be elected by the Society.

Moved by FREDERICK BARNARD that a committee of three be appointed on nominations for the above-named offices. The motion was seconded, and on being put was carried. The President appointed Messrs. BARNARD, AYER, and BURLEY as the committee and the committee retired. Later, Mr. BARNARD read the report for the committee on nominations, as follows:

Your committee on nominations recommends the election of

JOHN N. JEWETT as President;

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, as First Vice-President;

THOMAS DENT, as Second Vice-President;

And as members of the Executive Committee:

LEVI Z. LEITER, for the term ending November, 1905, to succeed himself;

OTTO L. SCHMIDT, for the term ending November, 1905, to succeed himself;

JOSEPH T. BOWEN, for the term ending November, 1904, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of CHARLES W. FULLERTON.

On motion by Mr. KERFOOT, duly seconded, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the members nominated for the several offices. The Secretary cast the ballot as instructed. On motion, duly seconded, the Society approved and ratified the action of the Secretary in so casting the ballot of the Society, and the President declared the nominees duly elected.

The President made a short address thanking the Society for the honor and the confidence reposed in him and expressing the hope that at the end of the year a younger and more active man would be found for the office of president.

On motion of Mr. GARRETT, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be, and they are hereby extended to Hon. JOHN N. JEWETT for his faithful and valuable services as president during the past year.

The President, on behalf of the executive committee, recommended the following for election to membership in the Society: for annual membership, Prof. J. F. JAMESON and FREDERICK S. WINSTON; and for life-membership, EDWARD E. AYER, CHARLES L. HUTCHINSON, FRANK O. LOWDEN, HONORÉ PALMER, MARTIN A. RYERSON, and OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

On motion, duly seconded, the gentlemen whose names were presented were unanimously elected.

After listening to informal remarks by the President and FREDERICK BARNARD, the motion to adjourn was put and carried.

The Society then adjourned.

JAMES W. FERTIG, *Secretary*.

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CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

REPORT OF ANNUAL MEETING, NOVEMBER 18, 1902.

The annual meeting of the CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY was held in the reading-room of the Society's building, corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street, on Tuesday evening, November 18, 1902, at 8 o'clock, pursuant to notice and as ordered by its Constitution. The meeting was called to order by President JOHN N. JEWETT. The members present were:

EDWARD E. AYER, HENRY BARTHOLMAY, Jr., E. W. BLATCHFORD, JOSEPH T. BOWEN, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, LUTHER M. DEARBORN, THOMAS DENT, GEORGE H. FERGUS, EUGENE H. FISHBURN, T. MAURO GARRETT, CHARLES F. GUNTHER, FRANKLIN H. HEAD, RALPH N. ISHAM, J. F. JAMESON, JOHN N. JEWETT, SAMUEL H. KERFOOT, Jr., CHARLES H. MULLIKEN, WALTER C. NEWBERRY, ERSKINE M. PHELPS, WILLIAM J. QUAN, FRED'K M. SCHMIDT, OTTO L. SCHMIDT, and CHAS. H. WEAVER.

President JEWETT, in a few happily chosen words, congratulated the Society on being absolutely free from debt, with all of its trust funds intact, and practically all of them invested and drawing interest, and having a cash surplus in the treasury sufficient to carry on its work for the ensuing year; and also upon having a quorum present at the regular annual meeting for the first time in several years; he considered this fact an indication of greater interest of the members in the work of the Society.

On motion of Mr. KERFOOT, the reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with, they having been printed and distributed to the members.

The Secretary then presented and read the following

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 18, 1902:

In conformity with the Constitution of the Society, the Executive Committee have the honor to submit to the Society through the Secretary, the following report:

SECRETARY'S REPORT:

THE SOCIETY'S FUNDS consist of six special funds and a general fund.

The HENRY D. GILPIN FUND is under the exclusive care and management of the trustees appointed under the will of Henry D. Gilpin. The present trustees are Augustus H. Burley, Eugene H. Fishburn, Henry J. Willing, and the president and first vice-president of the Society, *ex officio*. A full statement of this fund is given in the annexed report of the trustees.

The JONATHAN BURR FUND consists of a legacy of \$2000.00 from the late Jonathan Burr, the income to be used to help defray the expense of printing the Society's publications. It is invested in twenty-one lots in the Town of Calumet acquired in settlement of a note of Alice L. M. Townbridge, secured by trust deed on said lots. The account is as follows:

Balance on hand, November 18, 1902,

\$33.16

The PHILO CARPENTER FUND consists of a legacy of \$1000 from the late Philo Carpenter, the income to be devoted to binding books and periodicals. It is now deposited in the Savings Department of the Merchant's Loan and Trust Company as a special fund, drawing 3 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. The account stands as follows:

Balance on hand November 18, 1902,	-	-	\$47.64
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The ELIZABETH HAMMOND STICKNEY FUND consists of a legacy of \$5000 from the late Elizabeth Hammond Stickney, the income to be used in keeping the Stickney Library in good condition and in making additions thereto. It is invested in five \$1000 general mortgage, four-per-cent bonds of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company.

The account of this fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand November 19, 1901,	-	-	\$244.30
Received for interest-coupons,	-	-	200.00
Paid for cleaning Stickney Library	-	-	44.50
Balance on hand, November 18, 1902,	-	-	\$439.80

The LUCRETIA POND FUND, being the proceeds of a bequest of real estate to the Society by Lucretia Pond, consists of a principal of \$13,500, the income to be used in the purchase of books, pamphlets, and documents, or pictures and paintings of historical interest. It is invested in:

1. A coupon-note of Parker C. Porter and Charles A. Welch for \$8750, secured by a trust-deed to lot 11, block 25, Elston's addition to Chicago, with interest at five per cent per annum. The principal will be due April 5, 1907. All interest has been paid to date.

2. The balance of said fund, being derived from the sale of the Warren Avenue property acquired by foreclosure, is now deposited in the savings department of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company as a special fund, drawing three per cent interest, payable semi-annually.

The account with this fund stands as follows:

Balance on hand, November 19, 1901,	\$1182.73	
Receipts for interest coupons,	481.25	\$1663.98
Disbursements,		476.84
Balance on hand, November 18, 1902,		\$1187.14

The HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT JACKSON FUND consists of a bequest of \$1000 from the late Huntington Wolcott Jackson. This amount, less the inheritance tax, was received by the Society on May 19, 1902, and is deposited in the savings department of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company as a special fund, and draws three per cent interest, payable semi-annually. No interest has yet matured.

The Society has received from the executors of the will of FRANCES SHELTON OGDEN the \$5000 bequeathed to it by Mrs. Ogden and referred to in the printed report of the annual meeting of November 19, 1901. The sum is included in the Society's General Fund.

The GENERAL FUND, from which the general expenditures of the Society are made, is principally derived from the annual dues of members, together

with such gifts to the Society as are made from time to time without special restrictions. The account with this fund stands as follows:

General Fund, November 19, 1901, to November 18, 1902.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand, Nov. 19, 1901,	-	-	-	\$1917.55
Dues from Annual Members,	-	-	-	\$ 3935.00
" " Life- " "	-	-	-	3000.00
Bequest and donations,	-	-	-	6377.55
Bills receivable,	-	-	-	10,000.00
Interest and other sources,	-	-	-	592.63
				<u>24,905.18</u>
				\$25,822.73

DISBURSEMENTS:

Salaries,	-	-	-	\$3000.00
Repairs and betterments,	-	-	-	1443.12
Books and documents,	-	-	-	3660.50
General expenses,	-	-	-	3348.65
Bills payable,	-	-	-	7500.00
Cash to balance, November 18, 1902,	-	-	-	6870.46
				<u>\$25,822.73</u>

A full account of the Society's funds will be found in the Treasurer's report on page 373.

MEMBERSHIP.

During the fiscal year, the Society has lost from its membership one life-member, four annual members and one corresponding member by death, and seven annual members by resignation. During the same period, there have been added to the membership of the Society one honorary member, one life-member, nine annual members, and five annual members have been transferred to life-membership.

The following is a summary of the membership November 18, 1902:

Honorary Life-Members,	-	-	-	6
Life-Members,	-	-	-	35
Annual Members,	-	-	-	164
Associate Members,	-	-	-	1
Honorary Members,	-	-	-	13
Corresponding Members,	-	-	-	63
				<u>287</u>

The Society laments the death of one life-member, four annual members, and two corresponding members.

BELDEN FARRAND CULVER died within the past week and in his death the Society has lost one of its earliest members and one of its staunchest friends. Mr. Culver was born in New York in 1829 and came to Chicago in 1855. With his brother, he established the firm of Culver & Co., grain dealers, which he left in 1870 to join the Board of Trade. The marriage of Mr. Culver to the daughter of Rev. Wm. Barry, the founder and first secretary of this Society, undoubtedly accounts in some degree for his early connection with the Society and his constant and ardent friendship for it. He was an annual member from 1859 to 1888; a corresponding member from 1888 to 1896; in 1899, in recognition of his valuable services to the Society, life.

membership was conferred upon him. He was treasurer of the Society in 1865-6, and a member of the executive committee from 1877 to 1880. His devotion to the Society was shown by his personal attention to all its interests, his contributions of money, and his frequent and generous donations of books. Mr. Culver was a man of an unusually artistic and philanthropic temperament. He was one of the early supporters of the Chicago Academy of Design, and one of the founders of the Illinois Humane Society of which he was several years president. He was also a member of the first Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park. The Town of Lake View, where Mr. Culver resided before the great fire, owes much to his taste and energy. He was a member of the town board for many years and took an active interest in all that concerned the welfare of the town. One of the chief residence streets was named, by Mr. Culver, Barry avenue in honor of his father-in-law. Mr. Culver died in Asheville, North Carolina, November 12, 1902, after an illness of two years. His remains were interred in Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago.

ALLEN CURTIS FULLER, an annual member since 1883, was born at Farmington, Connecticut, September 22, 1822. He read law with the late Judge James R. Doolittle at Warsaw, New York. In 1846, he settled in Belvidere, Illinois, where he continuously resided fifty-five years. After holding minor local offices, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, June, 1861. In November of that year, he was appointed Adjutant-General of Illinois by Gov. Richard Yates, in which capacity he organized the State's quota of troops. Upon retiring from this post, January 1, 1865, General Fuller entered the Illinois House of Representatives and was elected Speaker of that body. In 1866, he was chosen State Senator and served six years. In the senate, he was the leader in the regulation of freight and passenger rates, and the author of the bills which created the State Board of Charities, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. Gen. Fuller's death occurred December 6, 1891, at his home in Belvidere.

EDWARD SWIFT ISHAM, an annual member since 1864, son of Pierpont Isham, was born at Bennington, Vermont, January 15, 1836. His father was justice of the supreme court of Vermont. Mr. Isham entered Williams College in 1853, was graduated in 1857 with honors and admitted into the Phi Beta Kappa Society, after which he attended the Harvard Law-School, and was admitted to the bar at Rutland, Vermont, in 1858. The same year, he came to Chicago and entered the law office of Hoyne, Miller and Lewis. In 1865-6, he held his only political office, as a member of the Illinois Legislature. In 1872, the firm of Isham and Lincoln was formed, which became Isham, Lincoln and Beale in 1887. Mr. Isham was favorably known as a writer, being the author of the article on "The Social and Economic Relations of Corporations" in the "Encyclopædia of Political Science"; of other papers, of which the best known are perhaps "Frontenac and Miles Standish in the Northwest"; and "Ethan Allen; a Study of Civic Authority." He was a member of the New York Historical Society, of the Vermont Historical Society and many social organizations. In 1893, his alma mater con-

ferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Mr. Isham died of heart failure at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, February 16, 1902.

POTTER PALMER, an annual member since 1879, was a descendant of two old and distinguished colonial families whose combined names he bore, and was born in Albany County, New York, in 1826. In 1852, he came to Chicago and engaged in the dry-goods business at 137 Lake Street where his energy and methods brought him phenomenal success; in thirteen years his annual sales grew from \$73,000 to \$7,000,000. In 1865, the firm became Field, Palmer & Leiter; the present firm of Marshall Field & Co. is the successor; five years later, Mr. Palmer withdrew and began the task of widening and building up State Street and transferring thither the retail business of the city, then centered on Lake Street. He bought almost a mile of frontage on State Street and began to build there. The fire of 1871 destroyed his first efforts, but it made less difficult the task of widening the street. He borrowed \$1,700,000 and began to build more extensively, and lived to see State Street become one of the leading retail streets in the world. In his later years, he was especially interested in building up the north shore, south of Lincoln Park, where he built his home. While occupying himself with his own projects for the betterment of the city, he was always a leading contributor to other movements. No one did more for the Chicago Exposition, the Academy of Design, and the Academy of Sciences. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition; was elected vice-president, and a member of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Mr. Palmer must always be considered one of the builders of Chicago. He died of edema of the lungs, May 4, 1902, at his residence, 100 Lake-Shore Drive. Shortly before his death, his eldest son, Honoré Palmer, was elected to life-membership in this Society.

DAVID RUTTER, an annual member since 1894, son of Dr. David and Esther Ryerson Rutter, was born in Philadelphia, October 13, 1846. In June, 1849, his parents came to Chicago and Mr. Rutter received his education from the public schools of this city. In 1870, he entered the employ of Hinsdale & Co., wholesale grocers, of 110 South Water Street. In 1871, he became identified with the firm of E. L. Hedstrom & Co., in the coal trade, and later with the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. with whom he continued until 1876, when he went into the coal business for himself, forming the firm of Rutter & Co., with offices at 98 Dearborn Street, a business now conducted by his sons. For many years, this was one of the largest private coal firms in Chicago. In 1871, Mr. Rutter married Mary McMurtrie of Newton, N.J. He was a Knight Templar, a member of the Evanston Commandery, and a member at various times of the University, Union, Calumet, Hyde Park, and Chicago Athletic clubs of Chicago, and many other organizations. His death occurred May 16, 1902, at his home in Highland Park, Illinois, after an illness of two years.

GUSTAV UNONIUS, a corresponding member since 1858, died recently at his home in Hocksta, Sweden. He was the founder of the Swedish Ansga-

rius Church on Sedgwick Street, which was perhaps the first Swedish church in this city. He traveled through Wisconsin while it was still unsettled and his published accounts of the country did much to attract Scandinavians to that state. He was the author of two volumes of "Memoirs," giving his experiences during a residence of eighteen years in America. He recently sent to this Society a photograph group of early Chicagoans, principally members of this Society, which he had procured during his early residence here. In his death, the Society has lost a faithful friend.

HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, a corresponding member since 1864, was born at Adams, New York, February 15, 1832. He was early a leader of men and gained some prominence in politics, and held a position on the staff of one of the generals of the state troops. While still a young man, he gave up political life to study for the ministry, which occasioned the remark from Horace Greeley that he "hoped a good politician had not been spoiled to make a poor preacher." August 26, 1849, he was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop DeLancy, and while yet a deacon he became rector of Zion Church, Rome, New York. Seven years later, he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Chicago. In 1859, he was elected the first bishop of Minnesota, which position he held until his death.

Perhaps no man exerted so great an influence on the Northwest as Bishop Whipple. The Indians called him "Straight Tongue," and the "Father who doesn't lie." He was known far and wide as the "Apostle to the Indians." His influence was often sufficient to adjust differences among the Indians themselves, and between them and the white people. Bishop Whipple was the founder of the Seabury Mission and Divinity School, Shattuck School, and St. Mary's Hall, at Faribault, Minnesota.

Bishop Whipple was honored abroad no less than at home. The universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, England, conferred upon him the degrees of D. D. and LL. D. The Archbishop of Canterbury offered him the bishopric of the Sandwich Islands, which he declined; and Queen Victoria gave him her picture and a copy of her "Highland Journal," as a token of esteem and friendship. He died at Faribault, Minnesota, Sept. 16, 1901.

MEETINGS.

During the present fiscal year, the Society has held the following meetings:

December 17, 1901, a special meeting of the Society was held at which REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, secretary and superintendent of the Wisconsin Historical Society, delivered an interesting and instructive address on "The Story of the Black-Hawk War."

On January 9, 1892, at a special meeting of the Society, M. M. MANGASARIAN, lecturer of the Independent Religious Society of Chicago, gave an address on "Benjamin Franklin, the First Great American."

On January 28, 1902, a special meeting of the Society was held, and the large audience present was treated to a most instructive address by FREDERICK W. HOLLS of New York, member of the Peace Commission at the

Hague, who spoke on "The Peace Conference and After." Mr. Holls was elected to honorary membership in the Society on April 15, 1902.

At a special meeting of the Society, March 4, 1902, FRANKLIN H. HEAD, a vice-president of the Society, read an address on "Utah in the Early Sixties," in which he described his own experiences. The address was greatly enjoyed by all present.

A regular quarterly meeting of the Society was held April 15, 1902, at which five annual members and one honorary member were elected to membership in the Society. Following the business meeting, the audience was favored by an address by GEORGE MURRY MCCONNEL of the *Chicago Chronicle*, on "Illinois and Its People."

Twice this year, the Society has given the use of its building to other organizations. During the week, June 23 to 28, the National Society of Elocutionists held the sessions of their annual meeting in the Lecture Hall. On the evening of October 31, the Chicago Library Club held a meeting in the Lecture-Hall at which MELVIL DEWEY, Director of the New-York State Library, gave an address on "Place of the Library in the Community."

During the present year, the Executive Committee has made certain structural changes in the Society's building. The windows of the north wall of the Lecture-Hall have been closed, and the stage has been lowered about eighteen inches. The entire building has been cleaned and the walls, except the basement, attic, and Gilpin Library, have been calcimined or painted. The draperies have been renovated and the portraits rehung. The roof has been thoroughly inspected and repaired, and the windows calked to keep out soot and dust.

DONATIONS.

The Society continues to be generously remembered by its friends. The following gifts have been received during the present year:

Toward the purchase of the exceedingly rare and valuable collection of Statutes of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory, and Illinois Territory, Dr. OTTO L. SCHMIDT contributed \$1000; EDWARD E. AYER, \$100, and LEVY MAYER, \$25.

Toward the purchase of the "Diary" and papers of James Knox Polk, now owned by the Society, \$100 was received from CHARLES F. GUNTHER, \$100 from ROBERT T. LINCOLN, \$50 from THIES J. LEFENS, \$50 from WILLIAM C. SEIPP, and \$32 from ERASTUS H. SCOTT.

Besides these generous gifts of money, the Society has received many valuable contributions to its collections amounting to more than 2500 volumes.

Mrs. PERRY H. SMITH presented to the Society a marble bust, and pedestal, of her husband, Perry H. Smith, who for twenty years was a member of this Society.

From JAMES W. PORTER was received a marble bust of his father, the Rev. Jeremiah Porter, the first minister regularly settled over a Chicago pastorate and post-chaplain at Fort Dearborn, 1833.

Mrs. LOUISA COBB WALKER gave to the Society a fine portrait in oil of her father, Silas Bowman Cobb, a pioneer (1833) citizen of Chicago, and a member of this Society at the time of his death.

Mrs. JAMES W. SCOTT gave an engraving of her husband, the late James W. Scott; also, a handsome mahogany curio-case.

From Mrs. ROBERT A. MACARTHUR, the Society received an engraved portrait of her father Eli S. Prescott.

GEORGE HACKER gave to the Society a large water-color birdseye-view, painted by himself, of the business district of Chicago.

JOHN W. DICKINSON presented to the Society a copy, printed on white satin, of the first message of President Andrew Jackson to Congress.

Among the many who have contributed to the library of the Society, the following have been especially generous:

From the State of Illinois were received 108 volumes and 74 pamphlets, State documents which make our collection of the same almost complete.

The University of Chicago added to our collection 18 volumes and 94 pamphlets, many of which are very valuable.

GEORGE H. FERGUS gave 19 volumes and a collection of early local newspapers.

From GEORGE MERKYWEATHER were received 8 volumes and 63 pamphlets of valuable local material.

VICTOR F. LAWSON gave 29 bound volumes of the *Chicago Evening Post and Mail*.

Dr. OTTO L. SCHMIDT gave the two very rare books, "The Book of Mormon," and Baron Steuben's "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of Troops"; Loubat's "Medallic History of the United States"; Larned's "History for Ready Reference"; and Andreas' "History of Chicago." 3 vols.

The Society continues to receive bound volumes of *The Daily Tribune*, *The Record-Herald*, *The Evening Post*, *The Chronicle*, and *The Daily News*.

The State of Pennsylvania sends as heretofore to the library its valuable publications; and the many valuable publications of the United States government are regularly received.

S. H. KERFOOT, Jr. gave publications of the Illinois State Historical Society; Files of the *Chicago Real Estate and Building Journal*; the *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin*, and *The Economist*; colored plates from the "Book of the Builders;" Jackson's "Famous Pictures of the World's Fair;" and numerous pamphlets amounting in all to 106 volumes, 208 pamphlets, and 20 maps.

From GEORGE FAY, Brookline, Massachusetts, were received 16 stereoscopic views of Chicago in 1871.

H. N. HIGGINOTHAM gave the "History of the World's Fair," and the "Report of the Board of Directors of the Columbian Exposition."

JOHN TYRRELL donated to the Society an album of 55 photographs of early settlers of Chicago.

The following is an alphabetical list of the donors and a tabulated statement of the articles given:

	Vols. Pam. M. P.	
ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, Boston, Mass.	- - - - -	1
ADRIAN COLLEGE, Adrian, Mich.	- - - - -	1
ALBION COLLEGE, Albion, Mich.	- - - - -	1
ALCOVER, ANTONIO, Havana, Cuba,	- - - - -	1
ALMA COLLEGE, Alma, Mich.	- - - - -	1
AMATEUR MUSICAL CLUB, Chicago,	- - - - -	13
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES,	- - - - -	21
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE,	- - - - -	1
AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY,	- - - - -	1
AMERICAN BAPTISTS MISSIONARY UNION, Chicago,	- - - - -	10
AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia,	- - - - -	1
AMERICAN CONTRACTOR'S PUBLISHING CO., Chicago,	- - - - -	2
AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, New York,	- - - - -	1
AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, Washington, D.C.	- - - - -	3 1
AMERICAN HOME-FINDING ASSOCIATION, Chicago,	- - - - -	1
AMERICAN-IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Concord,	- - - - -	1
AMERICAN LUMBERMAN, Chicago,	- - - - -	4
AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY,	- - - - -	2
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia,	- - - - -	1
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Chicago,	- - - - -	10
AMHERST COLLEGE, Amherst, Mass.	- - - - -	1
AMITY COLLEGE, College Springs, Ia.	- - - - -	1
ANDERSON, JOHN W., New York,	- - - - -	1
ANONYMOUS,	- - - - -	2 37
ANTIOCH COLLEGE, Yellow Springs, Ohio,	- - - - -	1
ARCADE STEAM HEATING CO., Chicago,	- - - - -	1
ARCHÉ CLUB, Chicago,	- - - - -	1
ARMOUR INSTITUTE, Chicago,	- - - - -	2 1
ARMSTRONG, PERRY A., Morris, Illinois,	- - - - -	1
ASHLAND CLUB, Chicago,	- - - - -	1
ATHENÆUM, Chicago,	- - - - -	1
ATLAN CERAMIC ART CLUB, Chicago,	- - - - -	1
AUGSBURG SEMINARY, Minneapolis, Minnesota,	- - - - -	1
AUGUSTANA COLLEGE, Rock Island, Illinois,	- - - - -	4
AUTOMOBILE TOPICS, New York,	- - - - -	2
AYER, EDWARD E., Chicago, for Territorial Statutes, \$100.	- - - - -	
BACON, LEON BROOKS, New York,	- - - - -	1
BALDWIN UNIVERSITY, Berea, Ohio,	- - - - -	1
BAPTIST MISSIONARY TRAINING-SCHOOL, Chicago,	- - - - -	1
BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION, Chicago,	- - - - -	10
BARNARD, GILBERT W., Chicago,	- - - - -	2 1
BARNWELL, JAMES G., Philadelphia,	- - - - -	1
BARRETT, SAMUEL E., Chicago, \$25.	- - - - -	
BARRY, P. T.,	- - - - -	1
BELOIT COLLEGE, Beloit, Wisconsin,	- - - - -	2

BLACK, T. W., Philadelphia,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BLACKBURN UNIVERSITY, Carlinville, Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	2
BLANCHARD, RUFUS, Wheaton, Ill.	-	-	-	-	-	3
BOARD OF AID FOR COLLEGES OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	-	-	-	-	-	18
BOSS, HENRY RUSH, Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	1 2
BOSTON, ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BOSTON, CITY OF	-	-	-	-	-	1
BOUTELL, HENRY SHERMAN, Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BOWDOIN COLLEGE, Brunswick, Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	2
BOYD, JOSEPH, Chicago, 19 Campaign Handkerchiefs,	-	-	-	-	-	6 43 2
BRADWELL, JAMES B., Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	13 2 1
BROOKLYN LIBRARY, Brooklyn, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BROTHERHOOD OF SAINT ANDREW, Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	3
BROWN, DAVID H.,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BROWN, HENRY H., Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUCHTELL COLLEGE, Akron, Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUENA VISTA COLLEGE, Storm Lake, Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUFFALO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Buffalo, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUNKER-HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass.	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUREAU OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES, Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	3
BUREAU OF JUSTICE OF CHICAGO,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BURLEY, AUGUSTUS H., Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	3
BURLEY, FRANK E., Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BURLINGTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Burlington, Iowa,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	1
BUTLER COLLEGE, Indianapolis, Indiana,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF PIONEERS, San Francisco, California,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CANADA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Ottawa, Canada,	-	-	-	-	-	3 1 1
CANADIAN ARCHIVIST, Ottawa, Canada,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CARTHAGE COLLEGE, Carthage, Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CASE SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCE, Cleveland, Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CANTON CLUB, Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	1 1
CENTRAL COLLEGE, Fayette, Missouri,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHADDOCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Quincy, Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHANDLER, HANNIBAL H. & Co., Chicago,	-	-	-	-	-	2
CHICAGO MUNICIPAL LIBRARY AND BUREAU OF STATISTICS,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,	-	-	-	-	-	9
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.	-	-	-	-	-	2
CHICAGO ARCHITECTURAL CLUB,	-	-	-	-	-	8
CHICAGO ASSOCIATED JEWISH CHARITIES,	-	-	-	-	-	1 1
CHICAGO ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY,	-	-	-	-	-	9
CHICAGO BAPTIST ASSOCIATION,	-	-	-	-	-	2
CHICAGO BAPTIST MINISTERS' CONFERENCE,	-	-	-	-	-	1
CHICAGO CITIZEN COMPANY,	-	-	-	-	-	2
CHICAGO CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETY,	-	-	-	-	-	19
CHICAGO CIVIC FEDERATION,	-	-	-	-	-	2 2

CHICAGO COMMERCIAL CLUB,		I
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS,	24	
CHICAGO EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK,		L
CHICAGO INTER OCEAN,	4	
CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE,	1	I
CHICAGO LEGAL-NEWS COMPANY,	2	
CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB,	3	4I
CHICAGO PRESBYTERY,		4
CHICAGO PRESS-CLUB,	1	
CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE BOARD,	1	I
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,	6	
CHICAGO RELIEF-AND-AID SOCIETY,		25
CHICAGO TRACT SOCIETY,		3
CHICAGO TRAINING-SCHOOL FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS,		4
CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY,	4	I
CHICAGO WOMAN'S AID,		4
CHURCH HOME FOR AGED PERSONS,		I
CHURCH HOME FOR ORPHEANS AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN, Boston, Mass.		I
CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO,		5
CLEVELAND PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY,		I
COE COLLEGE, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,		I
COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA IN ILLINOIS,		I
COLUMBUS CLUB OF CHICAGO,		I
COLWELL, M. E., Chicago,		4
CONKEY, W. B. & Co., Chicago,		4
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Hartford,	I	I
COREY, DELORAINE P., Malden, Massachusetts,	I	I
CORNELL COLLEGE, Mount Vernon, Iowa,		I
CORRECT ENGLISH PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago,	I	
COTTRELL, C. B. & SONS, New York,	I	
COX, W. V., Washington, District of Columbia,	I	
CUDMORE, P.,		I
DAHL, MARIUS, Chicago,		I
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Chicago Chapter,		7
DAVENPORT ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Devenport, Iowa,	I	
DENISON UNIVERSITY, Granville, Ohio,	I	3
DE PAUW UNIVERSITY, Greencastle, Indiana,	I	
DEPEW, CHAUNCEY M., New-York City,		I
DES MOINES COLLEGE, Des Moines, Iowa,		2
DETROIT COLLEGE, Detroit, Michigan,		I
DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHEN HISTORISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT VON ILLINOIS,		2
DIAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago,	I	
DICKINSON, JOHN W., first message of Andrew Jackson printed on white satin.		
DILG, CARL A., Chicago,		I

DRAPER, ANDREW SLOAN, Champaign, Ill.		I
DRAKE UNIVERSITY,	I	
DRURY COLLEGE, Springfield, Missouri,		I
DURANTE, OSCAR, Chicago,	I	
ELIASOFF, HERMAN, Chicago,		I
EMANUEL MISSIONARY COLLEGE, Berrien Springs, Michigan,	2	
ENSIGN, F. G., Chicago,		I
ESSEX INSTITUTE, Salem, Massachusetts,		I
EUREKA COLLEGE, Eureka, Illinois,		I
EVANGELISCHEN PROSEMINARS, Elmhurst, Illinois,		I
EVANS, NELSON W., Portsmouth, Ohio,		2
EVANSTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Evanston, Illinois,	2	
EVANSTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Evanston, Illinois,		3
EWING COLLEGE, Ewing, Illinois,		I
FAKE, FREDERICK L., Chicago,	18	
FARWELL, CHARLES B., Chicago,		63
FAY, E. F., Brookline, Massachusetts,		16
FEEHAN, Mother KATHERINE, Chicago, 3 engravings of Archbishop Feehan.		
FERGUS, GEORGE H., Chicago,	2	19
FERTIG, JAMES W., Chicago,	I	I
FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM, Chicago,		6
FINDLAY COLLEGE, Findlay, Ohio,		I
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,	I	
FISHBURN, EUGENE H., Chicago,	2	
FISK FREE AND PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Orleans, Louisiana,		I
FRANKLIN COLLEGE, New Athens, Ohio,		I
FREUND, WILLIAM & SONS, Chicago, Invitation to Luncheon in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia.		
GALE, EDWIN OSCAR, Chicago,		I
GARRETT, T. MAURO, Chicago,	II	6
GARWOOD, OMAR E., Denver, Colorado,		I
GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812,		2
GEORGIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Savannah, Georgia,		I
GERMANIA MANNERCHOR, Chicago,		I
GINN & COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts,		I
GLEN-VIEW CLUB, Evanston, Illinois,		I
GOLL, BRUNO A., Chicago,		I
GOODMAN & DICKERSON, Chicago,		I
GOODPASTURE, A. V., Nashville, Tennessee,		I
GOODWIN, Mrs. JENNIE J. B., Minneapolis, Minnesota,		I
GREEN, SAMUEL A., Boston, Mass.	6	13
GUNTHER, CHARLES F., Chicago, \$100 toward Polk Papers.		
GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS COLLEGE, St. Peter, Minnesota,	2	
HACKER, GEORGE, Chicago,		I
HALL, Rev. FRANCIS J., Chicago,		I
HAMILTON CLUB, Chicago,	3	16

HAMLIN UNIVERSITY, Hamlin, Minnesota,		1
HANBERG, JOHN J.		1
HARDING, GARRICK M., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,		4
HARTFORD THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Hartford, Conn.		1
HARVARD UNIVERSITY, Cambridge, Mass.		2 1
HASSON, JOHN T., Boston, Massachusetts,		1
HAZLETT, GEORGE K. & Co., Chicago,		1
HEIDELBERG UNIVERSITY, Tiffin, Ohio,		1
HELM, HENRY W., Chicago,		1
HEWETT, ALFRED, Toronto, Canada,		1
HIGINBOTHAM, HARLOW N., Chicago,		5
HILLSDALE COLLEGE, Hillsdale, Michigan,		1
HINER, JOSEPH W., Chicago,		4
HIRAM COLLEGE, Garrettsville, Ohio,		3
HOLLS, FREDERICK W., New York,		2
HOME SAVINGS BANK, Chicago,		1
HOMEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB, Flossmore, Illinois,		1
HOPE COLLEGE, Holland, Michigan,		1
HYDE PARK PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Chicago,		16
ILLINOIS, Secretary of State, Springfield,	108	76
ILLINOIS, Superintendent of Documents, Springfield,		1
ILLINOIS CHILDREN'S HOME AND AID SOCIETY, Chicago,		3
ILLINOIS COAL OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION, Chicago,		2
ILLINOIS COLLEGE, Jacksonville,		1
ILLINOIS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS,		11
ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY, Springfield,		5
ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Bloomington,		1
ILLINOIS WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION,		1
INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, Chicago,		2
I. O. B. B., District Grand Lodge, No. 6,		2
I. O. O. F., Sovereign Grand Lodge, Des Moines, Iowa,		1
IOWA. Historical Department, Des Moines, Iowa,		1
IOWA COLLEGE, Grinnell, Iowa,		2
IOWA MASONIC LIBRARY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa,		1
IOWA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Iowa City, Iowa,		1
IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY, Iowa City, Iowa,		1
JACK, DAVID R., St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada,		1
JERSEY CITY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, New Jersey,		1
JEWETT, JOHN N., Chicago,		1
JOHN CREER LIBRARY, THE, Chicago,		3
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, Baltimore, Maryland,	4	7
JUSTI, HERMAN, Chicago,		1
KALAMAZOO COLLEGE, Kalamazoo, Michigan,		2
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Topeka, Kansas,		1
KENYON COLLEGE, Gambier, Ohio,		2
KERFOOT, SAMUEL H. JR., 2 portfolios World's Fair Pictures,	106 208	20
KEMPKER, Rev. J. F., Lacona, Iowa,		1

KING, HOYT, Chicago,	2	
KNISKERN, W. B., Chicago,	1	
KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg, Illinois,	1	
LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, Lake Forest, Illinois,	1	1
LAKE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE,	1	
LAW PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago,	2	
LAWSON, VICTOR F., Chicago,	30	
LEFENS, THIES J., Chicago, \$50 toward Polk Papers.		
LEGLER, HENRY E., Milwaukee, Wisconsin,	1	
LEWIS INSTITUTE, Chicago,	1	
LINCOLN, ROBERT T., Chicago, \$100 toward Polk Papers.		
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln, Illinois,	1	
LIPPINCOTT, CONSTANCE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,	1	
LIPPINCOTT, J. B. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.	2	
LITERARY NEWS, New York,	1	
LORD, WILLIAM S., Evanston, Illinois,	4	4
LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New Orleans, Louisiana,	2	
LOYAL LEGION, Commandery of Illinois, Chicago,	10	
MACALESTER COLLEGE, St. Paul, Minnesota,	1	
McARTHUR, Mrs. ROBERT A., Chicago, 1 portrait.		
McCORMICK, C. H. & Co., Chicago,	2	
McCULLOUGH, H. R. Chicago,	1	
McGUIRE & ORR, Chicago,	1	
McILVAINE, CAROLINE M., Chicago,	1	1
McKENDREE COLLEGE, Lebanon, Illinois,	1	
MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York,	1	
MANCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Manchester, N. H.	1	
MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, Ohio,	1	
MARQUETTE CLUB, Chicago,	2	
MARQUETTE COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,	1	
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore, Maryland,	2	
MASSACHUSETTS, STATE OF,	1	
MASSACHUSETTS, STATE BOARD OF CHARITY, Boston, Mass.	1	
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Boston, Mass.	1	
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS,	1	
MAYER, LEVY, Chicago, \$25 toward Territorial Statutes.		
MELCHER & Co., Chicago, John Wentworth's Slipper.		
MERRICK, J. S., Chicago,	1	
MERRYWEATHER, GEORGE, Chicago,	16	So 2
MERCHANTS' CLUB, Chicago,	2	1
MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, Ohio,	1	
MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, Mich.	1	
MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY, Lansing, Michigan,	3	
MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lansing, Mich.	3	
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTRY CLUB, Chicago,	2	
MILTON COLLEGE, Milton, Wisconsin,	1	
MINNESOTA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,	1	

KING, HOYT, Chicago,	2	
KNISKERN, W. B., Chicago,		I
KNOX COLLEGE, Galesburg, Illinois,	I	
LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY, Lake Forest, Illinois,	I	I
LAKE MOHONK ARBITRATION CONFERENCE,		I
LAW PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago,	2	
LAWSON, VICTOR F., Chicago,	30	
LEFENS, THIES J., Chicago, \$50 toward Polk Papers.		
LEGLER, HENRY E., Milwaukee, Wisconsin,		I
LEWIS INSTITUTE, Chicago,		I
LINCOLN, ROBERT T., Chicago, \$100 toward Polk Papers.		
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Lincoln, Illinois,		I
LIPPINCOTT, CONSTANCE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,		I
LIPPINCOTT, J. B. & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.	2	
LITERARY NEWS, New York,	I	
LORD, WILLIAM S., Evanston, Illinois,	4	4
LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New Orleans, Louisiana,	2	
LOYAL LEGION, Commandery of Illinois, Chicago,	10	
MACALESTER COLLEGE, St. Paul, Minnesota,		I
MCARTHUR, Mrs. ROBERT A., Chicago, 1 portrait.		
MCCORMICK, C. H. & Co., Chicago,	2	
MCCULLOUGH, H. R. Chicago,	I	
MCGUIRE & ORR, Chicago,		I
MCLVAINE, CAROLINE M., Chicago,	I	I
MCKENDREE COLLEGE, Lebanon, Illinois,		I
MACMILLAN COMPANY, New York,	I	
MANCHESTER HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Manchester, N. H.	I	
MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, Ohio,		I
MARQUETTE CLUB, Chicago,	2	
MARQUETTE COLLEGE, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,	I	
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Baltimore, Maryland,	2	
MASSACHUSETTS, STATE OF,		I
MASSACHUSETTS, STATE BOARD OF CHARITY, Boston, Mass.	I	
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Boston, Mass.	I	
MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS,		I
MAYER, LEVY, Chicago, \$25 toward Territorial Statutes.		
MELCHER & Co., Chicago, John Wentworth's Slipper.		
MERRICK, J. S., Chicago,		I
MERRYWEATHER, GEORGE, Chicago,	16	So 2
MERCHANTS' CLUB, Chicago,	2	I
MIAMI UNIVERSITY, Oxford, Ohio,	I	
MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Lansing, Mich.	I	
MICHIGAN STATE LIBRARY, Lansing, Michigan,	3	
MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lansing, Mich.	3	
MIDLOTHIAN COUNTRY CLUB, Chicago,		2
MILTON COLLEGE, Milton, Wisconsin,		I
MINNESOTA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,		I

MISSOURI VALLEY COLLEGE, Marshall, Missouri,		1
MISSOURI WESLEYAN COLLEGE, Cameron, Missouri,		1
MITCHELL, WM. L., Chicago, "Mitchell's" large wall-"Map of Chicago."		
MONMOUTH COLLEGE, Monmouth, Ill.		1 1
MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Helena,		1
MOORES HILL COLLEGE, Moores Hill, Ind.		1
MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, Alliance, O.		2
MUNICIPAL ART LEAGUE, Chicago,		1
MUNICIPAL VOTERS LEAGUE, Chicago,		1
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOOL MANUFACTURERS, Boston,	1	
NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE, Chicago,		1
NATIONAL PRINTER-JOURNALIST CO., Chicago,		2
NATIONAL SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,	7	
NEBRASKA STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Lincoln,		2
NEWBERRY LIBRARY, Chicago,		1
NEW CENTURY CORPORATION, Point Loma, Cal.		2
NEW-ENG'D HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY, Boston,	1	
NEW-ENGLAND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Boston,		1
NEW-HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Concord,		1
NEW-HAVEN COLONY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New Haven, Conn.		1
NEW-JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Paterson,		1
NEW-YORK STATE LIBRARY, Albany,		2 2
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R.R., New York,	1	
NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, New York,		2 8
NEW-YORK STATE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION,		1
NIXON, CHARLES E., Chicago,		2
NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE, Naperville, Illinois,		1
NORTHWESTERN METHODIST BOOK CONCERN, Chicago,	2	
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Evanston, Illinois,		2
NOURSE, J. A., Chicago,		1
OBERLIN COLLEGE, Oberlin, Ohio,		1
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio,		1 1
OHIO ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Columbus,	1	
OHIO HISTORICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, Cincinnati,		1
OHIO UNIVERSITY, Athens,		6
OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Delaware, Ohio,		1
OLCOTT, G. C. and F. J., Chicago,		20
OLIVET COLLEGE, Olivet, Michigan,		1
ONAHAN, WILLIAM J., Chicago,		1
ONWENTSIA CLUB, Lake Forest, Illinois,		1
OSWALD PUBLISHING COMPANY, New York,		2
OXFORD COLLEGE, Oxford, Ohio,		1
PALMER, HERMAN L., Chicago,		1
PARKER COLLEGE, Winnebago City, Minnesota,		1
PARSONS COLLEGE, Fairfield, Iowa,		1
PENN COLLEGE, Oskaloosa, Iowa,		1
PENNSYLVANIA, STATE OF		26 3

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Philadelphia,	1	
PENNSYLVANIA PRISON SOCIETY, Philadelphia,	1	
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, New York,	1	
PHILOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING CO., San Francisco, Cal.	2	
PIERCE PUBLISHING CO., Chicago,	12	
PORTER, JAMES W., Chicago, marble bust and 2 portraits of his father, Rev. Jeremiah Porter,		
PRATT, Col., Carlisle, Pa.	1	
PREBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U. S. A.	28	3
PRITCHETT COLLEGE, Glasgow, Missouri,	1	
PROTECTIVE AGENCY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Chicago,	15	
PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Providence, Rhode Island,	1	
PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LaFayette, Indiana,	1	1
RACINE COLLEGE, Racine, Wisconsin,	1	
RAILWAY AND ENGINEERING REVIEW, Chicago,	2	
RAND, McNALLY & Co., Chicago,	2	
RIDER, SIDNEY S., Providence, Rhode Island,	1	
RIPON COLLEGE, Ripon, Wisconsin,	1	
ROSE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Terre Haute, Indiana,	4	1
ROSS, DAVID, Springfield, Illinois,	1	
ROY, JOSEPH E.	1	
ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA, Ottawa,	1	
RUSKIN COLLEGE, Trenton, Missouri,	1	
ST. CLARA COLLEGE, Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin,	3	
ST. FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE, Quincy, Illinois,	1	
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, Collegeville, Minnesota,	1	
ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY, St. Louis, Missouri,	4	
ST. LOUIS ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, St. Louis, Missouri,	6	
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Missouri,	1	
ST. OLAF COLLEGE, Northfield, Minnesota,	1	
SAINTS' HERALD, Lamoni, Iowa,	2	
SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY, Salem, Mass.	1	
SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY, San Francisco, California,	1	
SAWTELL, HENRY W., Chicago,	1	
SCHMIDT, DR. OTTO L., \$1000 toward Territorial Statutes, 2 oak chairs, desk, and metal revolving bookcase.	28	6 5
SCOTT, E. H., Chicago, \$32 toward Polk Papers.		
SCOTT, Mrs. JAMES W., Chicago, portrait etching of James W. Scott, and mahogany curio-case.		
SEIPP, WILLIAM C., Chicago, \$50 toward Polk Papers.		
SHABONA MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION, Morris, Illinois,	1	
SHIPLEY, JOHN B., Geneve, Suisse,	1	
SIZER, WELLS B., Chicago,	1	
SMITH, FRANK WALDO, Chicago,	1	
SMITH, JOHN CORSON, Chicago,	2	
SMITH, Mrs. PERRY H., Chicago, bust of Perry H. Smith.		
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, Washington, D.C.	8	6
SMYTH, Rev. G. HUTCHINSON,	1	

SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGY- MEN OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CHICAGO,	4
STEARNS & WHITE, Chicago,	1
STEBBINS, CALVIN,	1
STEWART, Mrs. LEROY T., Chicago,	1
STONE, GEORGE F., Chicago,	1
STONE, HERBERT S. & Co., Chicago,	1
STRUBLE, U. H., jr., Chicago,	2
SYRACUSE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Syracuse, New York,	1
TABOR COLLEGE, Tabor, Iowa,	1
TARKIO COLLEGE, Tarkio, Missouri,	3
TAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Upland, Indiana,	1
TENNESSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Nashville, Tenn.	1
THEOSOPHICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Point Loma, California,	1
TOWLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chicago,	1
TRANS-ALLEGHENY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Morgantown, W. Va.	1
TRAVEL-CLASS, Chicago,	2
TRUE, HENRY, Marion, Ohio,	1
TURNER, HENRY L., Chicago,	1
TYRRELL, JOHN, Chicago,	1
UNGER, Miss GIZELLE D',	6
UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES OF CHICAGO,	3 14
U.-S. BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS, Washington, D. C.	1
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, Washington, D. C.	6 1
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, Washington, D. C.	1
CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION, Washington, D. C.	2
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, Washington, D. C.	5
COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, Washington, D. C.	2
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Washington, D. C.	1
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Washington, D. C.	17 181
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C.	3
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C.	1
FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, Washington, D. C.	1 1
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, Washington, D. C.	2
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, Washington, D. C.	2 1
NAVAL DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.	1
PATENT OFFICE, Washington, D. C.	2
SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington, D. C.	1
SUPERINTENDANT OF DOCUMENTS, Washington, D. C.	277 4
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.	3 3
WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C.	2 55
UNITY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago,	2
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,	26 98
CINCINNATI, Cincinnati, Ohio,	1
ILLINOIS, Urbana, Ill.	3 2
INDIANA, Bloomington, Indiana,	2 1
MICHIGAN, Ann Arbor,	1 1

	Vols.	m. M. P.
UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minnesota,	1	
MISSOURI, Columbia, Missouri,	1	2
NORTH CAROLINA, Chapel Hill, N.C.	1	
NOTRE DAME, Notre Dame, Indiana,	2	2
PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Penn.	1	
TORONTO, Canada,	1	
WISCONSIN, Madison, Wisconsin,	1	
WOOSTER, Wooster, Ohio,	1	
URBANA UNIVERSITY, Urbana, Ohio,		2
VAUGHT, L. A., Chicago,	1	
VINELAND HISTORICAL AND ANTIQ'N SOC'Y, Vineland, N. J.		1
VISITING-NURSE ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO,		3
WABASH COLLEGE, Crawfordsville, Indiana,		1
WALDIN, HORACE G., Boston, Mass.	3	
WALKER, EDWARD S., Springfield, Ill., 3 manuscript letters,		6
WALKER, Mrs. LOUISE COBB, portrait of Silas Bowman Cobb, her father.		
WANDERERS' CRICKET AND ATHLETIC CLUB, Chicago,		5
WASHINGTON SHIRT COMPANY, Chicago,		1
WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Tacoma, Wash.		1
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Saint Louis, Missouri,		1
WESTERN COLLEGE, Toledo, Iowa,		
WESTERN-RESERVE COLLEGE, Cleveland, Ohio,	1	2
WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Charleston, West Virginia.	1	
WEAVER, Dr. W., Chicago,		1
WHEATON COLLEGE, Wheaton, Illinois,		2
WHITE, JAMES T. & Co., New York,		1
WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY, Wilberforce, Ohio,		1
WILLARD, Dr. SAMUEL, Chicago,	8	38
WILLIAM JEWELL COLLEGE, Liberty, Missouri,		3
WILMINGTON COLLEGE, Wilmington, Ohio,		1
WILSON, JAMES GRANT, New York,		2
WISCONSIN STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Madison,	2	
WITTENBERG COLLEGE, Springfield, Ohio,		1
WOLTERSdorFF, OTTO, Chicago,	2	
WOMAN'S BAPTIST HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Chicago,		20
WOMAN'S CLUB OF AUSTIN, Austin, Illinois,		1
WOMAN'S REFUGE, Chicago,		1
WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, Chicago,	2	
WOODWARD, THERON ROYAL, Chicago,		2
YALE UNIVERSITY, New Haven, Connecticut,	2	1
YATES, HENRY, Springfield, Ill.	3	
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO,		3
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF EVANSTON,		1
YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO,		1
WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA,		2

The Librarian's report, appended hereto, gives full information of the condition of the Library and the work done therein during the past year.

Respectfully submitted, for the Executive Committee,

JAMES W. FERTIG, *Secretary.*

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, duly seconded, the report of the Executive Committee, as read by the Secretary, was adopted and approved and ordered filed.

The Secretary presented and read for the Treasurer, ORSON SMITH, the following:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

For year ending November 18, 1902.

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand November 21, 1901,	-	-	\$ 3442.73
Deposits by Secretary,	-	-	13,991.02
Interest on Lillie note,	-	-	400.00
Interest on Atchison bonds,	-	-	200.00
Lillie note paid,	-	-	10,000.00
Lillie note interest to November 18, 1902,	-	-	98.63
			\$28,132.38

DISBURSEMENTS:

Bills paid, as per Secretary's orders,			
countersigned by the President,	-	-	\$19,194.54
Balance on hand November 18, 1902,	-	-	8937.84
			\$28,132.38
The above balance is made up as follows:			
General fund, balance on hand,	-	-	\$6870.46
Lucretia Pond fund, balance on hand,	-	-	1546.78
Philo Carpenter fund, balance on hand,	-	-	47.94
Jonathan Burr fund, balance on hand,	-	-	33.16
E. H. Stickney fund, balance on hand,	-	-	439.80
			\$8937.84

The Treasurer holds securities as listed below:

Pond Fund, Porter & Welch note secured by		
real-estate mortgage, due April 7, 1907,	-	\$8750.00
E. H. Stickney Fund, 5 Atchison, Topeka &		
Santa Fé Railway 4% bonds, \$1000 each,	-	5000.00

Respectfully submitted,

ORSON SMITH, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Mr. BLATCHFORD, duly seconded, the Treasurer's report was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary presented and read the following:

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to submit my report as Librarian of the Chicago Historical Society for the fiscal year ending November 18, 1902.

The library staff consists of the Librarian, Accession-clerk, Typewriter,

and Errand-boy. It should be said before entering upon the following statistics, that the lines of work undertaken have been dictated either by the instructions of the Committee, by the demands of readers, or by the conditions imposed by the state of the collection.

The report concerns four main branches of work, namely: classification, cataloguing, reference work, and accessioning.

The state of the collection at the beginning of the year was in brief as follows: On the first floor, the purely historical works were arranged, also, much unclassified material; on the second floor, federal legislative documents, reports of institutions, and unclassified material; and on the third floor, newspapers, periodicals, United States documents, and duplicates. The total number of volumes and pamphlets is about 100,000.

In view of the fact that a large amount of shelf-room on the first floor was occupied by unclassified matter, consisting of the accumulation of new accessions since 1897, it was decided to assort and roughly classify this material at once. The result seems to justify this proceeding, for, in the course of sorting, not less than 500 volumes and pamphlets relating to Illinois and the Northwest, also many bibliographies and books of reference were brought to light.

As a nucleus of the new classification, all the material bearing in any way upon the State of Illinois has been brought together from every part of the Library, and arranged in one place, with subdivisions according to the subject-matter of the volumes. In this way, some 2400 volumes and pamphlets have been collected, dealing only with the State of Illinois and its towns and counties. This arrangement is an improvement on other methods of classification, that frequently place the history proper of a certain locality on one floor, the biography on another, and the legislative documents in a part of the building remote from either.

Since no complete or reliable list of the works in the Library existed, the Librarian recommended that an additional assistant be employed, whose duty it should be to prepare such a list. This assistant entered upon her duties, June 1, and having had some previous library experience, and being a competent typewriter, is well fitted to learn the work.

It should be stated here, that an old card-catalogue has been found, that, judging from the deposit of dust, had remained undisturbed for many years. It is incomplete; work on it having been discontinued, apparently, about ten years ago; and, while constructed on a system unknown to library science to-day, it is of great assistance, since it records in some fashion the books in the Library up to 1891 or 1892. Under the new system of cataloguing, each book is first looked up in this old catalogue, and if there is no card for it, one is inserted, so that, gradually, it will be brought up to date. Notwithstanding the time spent in instructing assistants and revising work, considerable progress has been made with the new catalogue. During the past five months, 901 volumes have been catalogued, and some 1600 entries have been typewritten on cards and filed.

The readers, while comparatively few in number, have ranged from presidents of historical societies and university students making original investigations, to children of the primary schools receiving their first inkling that Illinois has a history. The study of Chicago history having been made a part of the regular course of study, during last winter, a number of classes from public and private schools, accompanied by their teachers, visited the building, and were greatly interested with the portraits and relics of the early explorers of the Northwest, who for the first time became real personages to them. Later, there was a demand for lives of the explorers from these youthful students, and it became apparent, that, while we could supply the *savant* with the fundamental sources of information, in the writings of Margry, Charlevoix, and the "Jesuit Relations," we had almost no material suitable for beginners who may be the *savants* of a few years hence. The lack tends somewhat to discourage these youthful investigators from using this Library, which otherwise is equipped as is no other in the city, for stimulating interest in written history, by its collections of historical objects and portraits, which even the youngest can understand and remember.

The number of new accessions for the year is 2560 volumes and pamphlets. This includes all gifts and purchases.

Among the books donated to the library during the past year, the following are of particular interest:

Chicago Evening Post and Mail, 29 volumes, from VICTOR F. LAWSON.

"Wau-Bun," by Mrs. John H. Kinzie, Caxton-Club edition, 1901, from the CAXTON CLUB of Chicago.

"Wau-Bun," edited by Mrs. Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, from RAND, McNALLY & Co., publishers.

"The Book of Mormon," Palmyra, N. Y., 1830; first edition; very rare. Wm. Gowans said of this work: "A copy of the original 'Book of Mormon' is, without doubt, the scarcest book published in the 19th century, which has obtained any kind of reputation. Of all the volumes I have seen, handled, and sold, and they are millions, I have never seen [more than one copy]." Baron Stuben's "Regulations for the Order and Discipline of Troops." Hartford, Conn., 1782. Loubat's "Medallie History of the United States," 2 volumes, folio. Larned's "History for Ready Reference," 5 volumes; and Andreas' "History of Chicago," 3 volumes, from Dr. OTTO L. SCHMIDT.

Illinois-State-Historical-Library Publications.

Files of the *Chicago Real Estate and Building Journal*; *Chicago Daily Law Bulletin*; and *The Economist*; Colored plates from "The Book of the Builders," and Jackson's "Famous Pictures of the World's Fair"; also numerous pamphlets from S. H. KERFOOT, Jr.

Sixteen stereoscopic views of Chicago in 1871, from E. F. FAY, Brookline, Massachusetts.

"History of the World's Columbian Exposition," 4 volumes, and "Report of the President of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition," from H. N. HIGINBOTHAM.

"Poets and Poetry of the West," and other volumes of local interest, from T. MAURO GARRETT.

Pamphlets, mainly relating to Chicago institutions, from GEORGE MERRY-WEATHER.

Charlestown Mercury, 1858 to 1859, from CHARLES B. FARWELL.

"Illinois Reports," 181 volumes, from the SECRETARY OF STATE.

University theses, 68 volumes, from UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Bound volumes for 1902 of the *Chicago Daily Tribune*; *The Chicago Daily Inter Ocean*; *The Chicago Daily Record-Herald*; and *The Chicago Daily News*.

Portfolio of photographs of the World's Fair, from GEORGE H. FERGUS.

Large wall-"Map of Chicago," from the publisher, WM. L. MITCHELL.

"Reminiscences of Early Chicago," 1902, from the author, EDWIN OSCAR GALE.

An Album of 55 photographs of early settlers of Chicago, from JOHN TYRRELL.

Two very important purchases have been made during the year, namely:

The Papers of President James Knox Polk, consisting of the "Diary" kept during his administration, 1845 to 1848, original drafts of messages and speeches, and correspondence, 1826 to 1828.

The Statutes of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory, and Illinois Territory, 1788 to 1818, 17 volumes.

Other purchases were as follows:

The Illustrated Chicago News, numbers 1 to 8, 1867 to 1868. These numbers are all that were ever issued of this the first illustrated paper published in Chicago. The illustrations are fine examples of wood-engraving, many of them drawn by Thomas Nast.

"The History of Chicago, its Commercial and Manufacturing Interests, and Industry," by J. B. Guyer, Chicago, 1862. This rare publication is mainly interesting on account of the pictures of business houses in Chicago before the fire, and sketches of firms then doing business here.

"Chicago Hand-book for Strangers and Tourists, 1869.

Bancroft's "Book of the Fair," 10 parts and 30 colored plates. This is not only the most graphic record of the World's Fair in existence, but it is a beautiful specimen of the typographic art. It was printed by a Chicago firm.

Rufus Blanchard's "Discovery and Conquest of the Northwest."

Old Northwest Genealogical Quarterly, volumes 1 to 5.

"Annals of Saint Louis in Territorial Days," 1804 to 1821, by Frederick Louis Billon.

"The West," 1848, by James Hall.

"Lives of Early Settlers of Ohio," 1852, by S. P. Hildreth. *

"Representative Men of Wisconsin," by D. I. Nelke.

"Directory of Milwaukee," 1863.

"Indiana Gazetteer," 1850.

Howard's "Indianapolis Directory," 1850, and many volumes of county histories for Illinois and adjoining states.

Reference works:

"Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography," volume 7.

Adams' "History of American Authors," 1901.

Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," supplement. 2 volumes.

"Who's Who in America," 1901, 1902.

"Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World," 1902.

"United States Catalogue of Books in Print."

"Handbook of United States Government Publications," by A. R. Hasse, part I.

During the last month, the entire Gilpin Library has been cleaned, each book and pamphlet being thoroughly dusted, the shelves washed and the books returned to them. Since the sealing of the windows, almost no soot or dust has settled upon the books and furniture.

During the summer, there have been bound for the Library, 77 volumes of newspapers, and 63 volumes of periodicals, catalogues, and bibliographies. Among the latter were some exceedingly rare and valuable works, such as Sabín's "Bibliotheca Americana," in 20 volumes, the catalogue of the Brinley Library, and Daniel Fish's "Catalogue of Lincoln Literature."

During the year, several opportunities have occurred for bringing this Library into closer relations with similar institutions. The first of these was the Conference of Western Librarians, held at Madison, Wisconsin, August 28 to 31, at which this Library was officially represented by the Librarian. The second was the opportunity already mentioned of cooperating in the "List of Serials." Another event that will have its influence in making the librarians of the city conversant with the value and character of this collection, was the opening of the building, on the evening of October 31, 1902, to the Chicago Library Club. Doctor Melvil Dewey, Librarian of the New-York State Library, was the guest of honor on that occasion.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE M. McILVAINE, *Librarian.*

On motion of Mr. MULLIKEN, duly seconded, the report of the Librarian was approved and ordered filed.

AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY presented and read the following report for the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund:

Traverse of the Gulf Coast
 American II. Bureau General and sent the following report for the
 was approved and initial filed.

The motion of the Missouri only recorded the report of the Division

Caroline M. McHenry Assistant

Respectfully submitted,

York State Library, was the guest of honor on that occasion.
 the Chicago Library (Lg), Director Melvil D. West, Librarian of the New
 lian, was the opening of the building on the evening of October 1, 1901, to
 librarians of the city concurrent with the value and character of the col-
 "List of Serials." Another event that will have its influence in making the
 The second was the opportunity already mentioned of cooperating in the
 22 to 31, at which this Library was officially represented by the Librarian.
 the Conference of Western Librarians held at Madison, Wisconsin, August
 Library into closer relations with similar institutions. The first of these was
 During the year several opportunities have occurred for bringing the

Library, and David Felt's "Catalog of Lincoln Libraries."
 Serials Librarians Association," in 20 volumes, the catalogue of the Library
 Among the latter were some exceedingly rare and valuable works, such as
 newspaper and 64 volumes of periodicals, catalogues, and bibliographies.
 During the summer, there have been loans for the Library, 77 volumes of

or that has settled upon the books and literature.
 books returned to them. Since the settling of the windows, almost no new
 book and pamphlet being thoroughly dusted, the shelves washed and the

part 1.

"Handbook of United States Government Publications," by A. R. House,
 "United States Catalog of Books in Print,"
 "Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World," 1901;
 "Who's Who in America," 1901, 1902;
 "Lippincott's Dictionary of Authors," supplemental 2 volumes;
 Adams, "History of American Authors," 1901;
 "Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography," volume 7.

Reference works:

historical for Illinois and adjoining states.
 Howard's "Indianapolis Directory," 1890 and many volumes of county
 "Indiana Gazetteer," 1890;
 "Directory of Milwaukee," 1890;
 "Representative Men of Wisconsin," by J. L. Nelson;
 "Lives of Early Settlers of Ohio," 1875, by N. F. Hildreth;
 "The West," 1878, by James Hall.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE GILPIN FUND:
Receipts and Disbursements from Nov. 19, 1901, to Nov. 15, 1902.

RECEIPTS:

1901, Nov. 15, Balance on hand, ...		\$ 659.10
26, Interest on Certificate of Deposit, ...		1.20
Dec. 31, Semi-annual coupons from		
\$40,780.00 4 % bonds, ...	\$815.60	
6,500.00 3½ % bonds, ...	113.75	
14,700.00 3.65 % bonds, ...	<u>263.27</u>	1,197.62
1902, Jan. 2, Interest on Certificate of Deposit, ...		5.79
July 9, Semi-annual coupons from,		
\$41,500.00 4 % bonds, ...	\$830.00	
6,500.00 3½ % bonds, ...	113.75	
14,700.00 3.65 % bonds, ...	<u>268.27</u>	1,212.02
(Coupon, due July 1, 1902, on \$280 4% bond, cut off and collected by error in 1898.)		
Bonds matured July 1, 1902:		
42 \$100 3.65% bonds, ...	4200.00	
7 500 " "	3500.00	
7 1000 " "	<u>7000.00</u>	14,700.00
Interest on Certificate of Deposit, ...		<u>6.58</u>
		\$17,782.31

DISBURSEMENTS:

1901, Nov. 26, Paid Charles Evans, Nov. salary, ...	\$150.00	
1902, Jan. 2, City of Chicago Sewerage 4 % bonds, due, 1914. \$1000 @ \$1.08, ...	1080.00	
July 10, City of Chicago 3½ % bonds, due July 1, 1919, \$13,000.00 @ \$1.03¼, ...	13,422.50	
Interest, ...	10.11	
City of Chicago 3½ % bonds, due July 1, 1909, \$3000 @ \$1.02¼, ...	3,067.50	
Interest, ...	2.33	
28, Merchants' Loan and Trust Co., rent of box in safety-vault, July 1, 1902 to July 1, 1903, ...	10.00	
Nov. 13, Balance on hand, ...	<u>39.87</u>	\$17,782.31

ASSETS:

City of Chicago 3½ % bonds, par value, ...	\$22,500.00	
" 4% " "	41,780.00	
Certificate of Deposit, ...	<u>39.87</u>	\$64,319.87

LIABILITIES:

Amount received from estate of Henry D. Gilpin, deceased, ...	\$64,314.34	
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A. H. BURLEY,
EUGENE H. FISHBURN, Trustees.

On motion of Mr. BURLEY, seconded by Mr. FISHBURN, the report of the Trustees of the Gilpin Fund was referred to the Executive Committee.

The President announced that according to the notice of the meeting, and pursuant to the Constitution of the Society, a president, two vice-presidents, and two members of the executive committee were to be elected by the Society. On motion of Mr. FISHBURN, duly seconded, the President appointed Messrs. E. H. FISHBURN, WALTER C. NEWBERRY, and C. H. MULLIKEN, as a committee to nominate members for these offices. Mr. FISHBURN, for the committee, reported as follows:

JOHN N. JEWETT as President;

FRANKLIN H. HEAD, as First Vice-President;

THOMAS DENT, as Second Vice-President;

And as members of the Executive Committee:

T. MAURO GARRETT, for the term ending November, 1906.

GEORGE MERRYWEATHER, for the term ending November, 1906;
all of said officers and committeemen to succeed themselves.

On motion of Dr. ISHAM, duly seconded, the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the Society for the persons nominated for the several offices. The Secretary cast the ballot as instructed and stated that he had done so, and the President declared the nominees duly elected.

President JEWETT, in thanking the Society for the confidence evidenced by his reelection to the presidency, paid a handsome tribute to the zeal and effectiveness of the Executive Committee which had served with him, and said that he would endeavor to care for the interests of the Society to the best of his ability.

The Secretary reported that the Executive Committee recommended LUTHER M. DEARBORN for election to annual membership. On motion of Mr. BOWEN, Mr. DEARBORN was unanimously elected an annual member of the Society.

Mr. GUNTHER moved that the sincere thanks of the Society be tendered to President JEWETT for his efforts in its behalf. Mr. KERFOOT, in seconding the motion, added a word in praise of President JEWETT to whose untiring devotion and invaluable services he attributed the present, unparalleled prosperous condition of the Society's affairs. The motion was put to vote by Mr. GUNTHER and carried with enthusiastic unanimity, and President JEWETT again thanked the members present for this token of their appreciation.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

JAMES W. FERTIG, *Secretary*.

On motion of Mr. BUREY, seconded by Mr. BUREY, the
 The Trustees of the Gilpin Fund was referred to the
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 and two members of the executive committee were to be elected by the Society.
 On motion of Mr. FISHBURN, duly seconded, the President appointed
 Messrs. E. H. FISHBURN, WALTER C. NEWBERRY, and C. H. MILLER,
 as a committee to nominate members for these offices. Mr. FISHBURN, for
 the committee, reported as follows:

- JOHN N. JEWETT as President;
- FRANKLIN H. HEAL as First Vice-President;
- THOMAS DEWEY as Second Vice-President;
- And as members of the Executive Committee:

T. MAURICE GARRETT, for the term ending November, 1900;
 GEORGE MERRYWEATHER, for the term ending November, 1900;
 all of said officers and committeemen to succeed themselves.

On motion of Mr. JEWETT, duly seconded, the Secretary was instructed to
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 by Mr. GUTHRIE and carried with enthusiastic unanimity, and President
 Jewett again thanked the members present for the tokens of their appre-
 ciation.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.
 JAMES W. FLETCHER, Secretary.

